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of every Apothecary, Chemist, Druggist, &c. who entrust young men or apprentices to retail or dispence, by referring to which it will prevent the possibility of mistakes which frequently occur from the confusion caused by the names of the medicines being changed every few years. The initial letters, placed after the names of the articles, denote the **Pharmacopœia**, in which they are found.--By **THOMAS PENN**, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, Sidmouth; where a regular assortment of the choicest and most genuine Chemicals and Drugs that can possibly be procured, are constantly kept on sale at prices so as to preclude the possibility of any one (by comparison) selling on lower terms, and which, on inspection, will ensure their future confidence in a matter so important.

PREFACE.

THE advantages of a publication of this kind to the practitioner in medicine, wholesale and retailing Apothecaries, Chemists, Druggists, &c. are ('tis presumed) too obvious to need enumeration. This work was drawn up originally for my own use, and in the course of a very extensive practice, I have found it very convenient to refer to occasionally; it was the opinion of those medical gentlemen who saw the MSS. that it would be equally useful to others, and this was my motive for making it public; it will assist the practitioner, or compounder of medicines memory, at least till he has leisure to consult larger works when needful: where it could conveniently be done, I have mentioned the intervals at which the medicines are to be repeated; but these may be varied at the prescribers discretion, as the limits assigned to this work would not admit of formulæ. I have endeavoured to bring together as much useful information as possible, and I will not suppose that there is any medical practitioner who cannot give directions for making them into draughts, bolusses, or other forms that may be required; and if two articles of the same virtue (aperients for example) are employed, it scarce need be mentioned, that the dose of each must be proportionally less; it may be added,

that ingredients of a volatile nature should be given in a liquid form lest their virtues exhale ; very nauseous ones should, if convenient, be given in the form of pills or bolusses. If this work assists the Apothecary, Chemist, or Druggist ; or meet with acceptance among the students in our Hospitals ; or prevents mistakes, which so frequently happen in shops, and prove fatal, (from the numerous names each article bears,) my design is fully answered, and I shall think myself well rewarded for my trouble.

THOMAS PENN,

Apothecary, Operative Chemist and Druggist

Sidmouth, 1822.

PENN'S
C A T A L O G U E
OF THE NAMES OF THE
VARIOUS MEDICINAL ARTICLES
TREATED OF IN THE
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN,
PHARMACOPOEIAS,

Alphabetically arranged, to assist the Memory of the Compounder of Medicines,
and to answer the purpose of

A DRUGGIST'S PRICE-BOOK.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Arabic, Gum	ad Libitum.		water
Acacia, Gum			
Acacia, gummi. Phar. L.			
Gummi, arabicum. D.			
Gummi, mimosæ niloticae, E.	1 dram to 1 ounce		
Acacia Mucilage			
Mucilago acacia, L.			
Mucil, gummi arabici D.			
Mucil, mimosæ niloticæ E.	30 to 60 drops		water
Acetate of Iron			
Acetas ferri, D.			
Acetate of Potash			
Potassæ acetatis, L.	10 grains to 2 drams	5 to 20 grains	3 times a day
Acetis Potassæ, E.			
Acetas Kali, D.			
Sal Diureticus			
Acetate of Quicksilver	1 grain to 10		
Hydrargyri acetis L.			
Hydrargyri acetis E.			
Acetated Cerusse			
Super-acetate of lead	half a grain to 2 grains		
Plumbi super-acetatis			
Plumbi acetis, D. (acetis, E.)			
Saccharum Saturni, (sugar of lead.)			
Cerussa acetata	1 dram to 1 ounce and a half		
Acetic Acid (distilled vinegar)			
Acidum Aceticum			
Acidum acetosum distillatum, E.			
Acetum distillatum, D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Acetic, or strong acetic acid			
Acidum acetosum forte E.			
Acidum aceticum, D.			
Acetic, or strong acetic acid camphorated			
Acidum acetosum camphor. E.			
Acid, acetic, camphoratum, D.			
Aconite leaves (monkshood.)			
Aconiti folia, L. D.	half a grain to 4 grains		
Aconitum napellus, E.			
Aconitum neomontanum, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
diuretic and emollient	Given in hoarseness and thin acrimonious state of the fluids, and where the natural mucus of the intestines are abraded. - - - - -		
ditto	Very useful in many Pharma- ceutical operations, its effect as above; of all the gums it seems the purest. - -		
tonic	- A mild and efficacious chaly- beate. - - - - -		
cathartic and diuretic	Dropsy, &c. and in the ana- sarca succeeding scarlatina in children.		
astringent	Used as a styptic, in hæmorr- hages, profuse colliquative sweats, seminal fluxes. The fluor albus, &c. externally employed in the passive ophthalmia. In superficial inflammations, &c. - -		
cooling, antalkalin, anti- septic.	Excellent in all kinds of inflam- matory and putrid diseases, either internal or external.		
analeptic, stimulant, and rubefaciant.	Used as an analeptic remedy in syncope, asphyxia, hysteric affections, and head-achs; applied to the skin it acts as stimulant and rubefaciant.		
analeptic			
stimulant	Glandular swellings, venereal nodes, anchylosis, spina ventosa, itch, amaurosis, gouty and rheumatic pains intermittent fevers, and con- vulsive disorders. - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Æthiops, mineral	10 grains to 30	5 grains to 10	Honey twice a day
Hydrargyri sulphure- tum nig. E. D.			
Hydrargyrus cum sul- phure			
Black sulphuret of Quicksilver			
Agaric (Touchwood boletus)			
Agaricus, E.			
Boletus ignarius, E.			
Agrimony			
Agrimonia, E.			
Agrimoniæ enpatoria E			
Alcohol, L. D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Alcohol, (deaqueated spirit) [rit]			
Alcohol (rectified spi- ritus Rectificatus L.	half dram to 1 dram		
Spiritus Vinosus Rec- tificatus, D.			
Alcohol, E. [spirit]	1 dram to half an ounce		
Alcohol diluted (proof Spiritus Tenuior, L.			
Sp. Vin. Ten. D.			
Alcohol dilutum, E.			
Alkanet root (Dyers Bugloss)			
Anchusæ Radix, D.	5 grains to 1 scru- ple.		
Anchusa Tinctoria, E.			
Allspice, (Jamaica pep- per.			
Pimentæ baccæ, L.			
Myrtus pimentæ, E.			
Pimento, D.	1 ounce to 2 ounces		
Almonds			
Amygdala dulces (sweet) L. D.	1 ounce to 2 ounces		
Amygdala amaræ (bit- ter) L. D. [E.			
Amygdalus communis, Almond Confection	1 dram to half an ounce		
Confectio amygdalæ, L			
Almond Emulsion (mix- ture, lac)	a wine glass full 1 to 2 table spoons every two hours		
Mistura amygdalæ L.			
Emulsio amygdalæ, com. E.			
Lac amygdalæ, D.			
Almonds, oil of	half an ounce to 1 ounce	half a dram to 1 dram	ditto in honey
Oleum amygdalarum L. D.			
Ol. amygd. communis L. A,			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
alterative	Glandular swellings and cutaneous diseases, scald head, &c. - - - - -		
styptic	Veneous and arterial hæmorrhagies.		
tonic and deobstruent astringent			
stimulant	Passive hæmorrhagies applied externally. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
	Employed for making Tinctures - - - - -		
	Used for the coloring of oils, ointments, &c.		
aromatic stimulant			
	Sweet almonds are supposed to obtund acrimonious juices in the prima via taken 6 or 8 times a day they give present relief to the heartburn.		
demulcent	Used internally for tickling coughs, stranguary, heat of urine, pain and inflammation.		
ditto relaxing	Ditto obtunds acrimonious humours. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Aloes, common, hepatic, or Barb	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 6 grains	in pills
Aloes vulgaris extractum, L.			
Aloe hepatica	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 6 grains	ditto
Aloe barbadensis			
Aloes socotorine, or spiked extract	2 to 3 tea-spoons full		
Aloe socotorina			
Aloes spicata extract	5 grains to 15	1 to 4 grains	
Aloes, compound decoction [L.			
Decoctum, aloes comp.	10 grains to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grains	pills
Aloes, (watery) purified extract			
Extractum aloes, L.	10 grains to 1 scruple	4 to 8 grains	mint water
Aloes, compound powder			
Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco D.	half an ounce to 1 ounce	1 to 2 drams	
Aloes powder, with canella [D.			
Pulv. aloes c canella,	half a dram to 2 drams		
Hiera picra			
Aloes, tincture	half a dram to 2 drams		
Tinctura aloes, L. D			
T R. Aloes, socotorinae, E.	half an ounce to 1 ounce		
Aloes, compound tincture			
Tinctura aloes comp L. D.	10 grs. to 24 grs.	3 to 6 grains	
— c myrrhae, E.			
Elixir aloes	half an ounce to 1 ounce		
Aloes, Ethereal tincture, E			
Tinctura aloes etherea, E	10 grains to 1 dram		
Aloes, wine of			
Vinum aloes, L. D.			
— socorotinae, E.			
Tinctura sacra			
Aloetic Pills			
Pilula aloes, comp. L.			
Pil. Aloeticae, E.			
Pil. aloes cum Zingiber, D.			
Alum, (sulphate or super sulphate of alumina and potass			
Alumen			
Sulphas aluminae			
Super sulphas argillae alcalizatae, E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
purgative	A stimulating purgative cleanses the prima via, warms the habit, quickens the circulation promotes the uterine and hæmorrhoidal fluxes, serviceable in habitual costiveness.		
ditto	Ditto - - - - -		
ditto	Employed externally as a detersive application to recent wounds, and to prevent supuration - - - - -		
ditto	The same as common aloes, but less irritating - - - - -		
ditto and sudorific	A warm gummy resinous purgative - - - - -		
ditto and stomachic	Flatulency, costiveness, a useful aloetic purgative - -		
ditto and vermifuge	Obstinate costiveness, worms, one of the best formulæ under which aloes can be exhibited - - - - -		
stimulant	Used as a stimulant and aperient, it strengthens the stomach, &c. - - - - -		
purgative, &c.	Agrees in its effect with other tincture of aloes, only more penetrating and stimulating.		
ditto	Held in high estimation as a cathartic & stimulus of great service in languid phlegmatic habits, not only for cleansing the primæ viæ, but for stimulating the solids. - -		
ditto and stomachic.	Costiveness, much used as a warm stomachic laxative adapted to people of 'sedentary' lives. - - - - -		
astringent	A powerful astringent, serviceable in hæmorrhagies - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Alum dried or burnt	10 grains to half a dram	ditto	
Alumen exsiccatum, L.			
—ustum, D.			
Sulphas alumin exsicc E			
Alum compound liquor			
Liq. aluminis comp. L.	10 grains to half a dram	2 to 6 grains	
Aq. alum. comp. aq. styptica.			
Bates alum water			
Alum compound powder			
Pulv. aluminae sulphates, C. E.			
—aluminis, composi- tus, pulv. stypticus.	10 to 20 grains	2 to 4 grains	honey twice a day
Amber			
Succinum, L. E. D.			
Alum roach			
Alumen rupellensis			
Amber acid (salt of am- ber)			
Acidum succinicum, E.			
Sal. succini. volatile			
Acidum succini, D.			
Amber rectified oil of			
Oleum Succinum, L.	half a dram to 2 drams		syrup 3 or 4 times a day
Gl. succini rectificatum D. pur, E.			
Ammonia, stronger lini- ment			
Linimentum ammoniae fort. L. D.			
Oleum ammoniatum, L.			
Ammonia lin. of subcar- bonate of lin. am- moniae subcarbonatis	half a dram to 1 dram		ditto
Volatile liniment, L.			
Ammonia spirit of			
Ammonia spiritus, L. D.			
Alcohol ammoniatum, E			
Ammoniated Alcohol	5 drops to 1 dram		
Ammoniae aromatic spi- rit of			
Ammoniae spiritus aro- maticus, L.			
Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticus, E.			
Spiritus ammoniae comp			
Volatile aromatic spirit	half a dram to 1 dram		
Ammoniae foetid spt. of			
Ammoniae spiritus foe- tidus, L.			
Sp. volatilis foetidus			
Tinctura assafoetida am- moniata			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

ditto Highly extolled in cases of
the cholic, externally an
astringent and repellant,
used for lotions, &c. - -

ditto Used for cleaning and healing
ulcers, wounds, and cut-
aneous eruptions, in gonor-
rhæa, fluor albus, &c. -

Not in use as a medicine - -

Antispasmodic It heats, stimulates, and pro-
motes the fluid secretions ;
celebrated in hysterical di-
orders, and in deficiencies
of the uterine purgations,
hooping cough, &c. - -

stimulant and rubefacient Taken internally, for some
kinds of catarrh and sore
throat: externally for in-
flammatory sore throats. -

ditto Ditto

Possesses in an eminent degree
the virtues of the volatile
alkali. - - - - -

This mode of exhibiting am-
monia is more acceptable to
the stomach, and less acri-
monious.

anti-hysterical

MEDICINES.	DOSE $\frac{\text{ss}}{\text{ss}}$		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Ammonia succinated spt of Spt. ammoniae succina- tus, L. ——volatilis succinatus ——Eau. de. luce	half a scruple to 1 scruple		
Ammoniacum gum resin Ammoniacum gummi re- sinae Heracleum gummiifera	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Ammoniacum mixture or lac Mixture ammoniaci, L. Lac ammoniaci, D.	3 table-spoons 1 desert-spoon full		3 times a day
Ammoniacum plaister Emplastrum ammon. L.			
Ammoniacum plaister with quicksilver Emp. ammon. cum hy- drargyro, L. D. ——ex ammoniaco cum. mercurio Ammoniated alcohol Ammonia spiritus, L. D. Alcohol ammoniatum, L. Spiritus salis ammo- nicia dulcis Spt. ammoniae	half a dram to 1		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
analeptic	Esteemed for smelling to in lowness and fainting, under the name of Eau de luce,— Extolled as a remedy for the bite of a rattl-esnake; taken internally and applied externally. It may be used for the same circumstances as spt. of ammonia and in the same doses. - - -		
stimulant anti-spasmodic, deobstruent, or expec- torant.	Used with success to promote expectoration in some pul- monary diseases; to aug- ment the flow of urine in dropsical affections, to sup- port the salivation in small- pox, for removing obstruc- tions in the abdominal vis- cera, and in hysterical dis- orders, and for long and obstinate colics, proceeding from viscid matter lodged in the intestines. Externally to soften and ripen hard tumours. - - -		
expectorant, asthmatic, and anti-spasmodic	Employed for attenuating tough phlegm, promoting expec- toration in asthmas, coughs, and obstructions in the vis- cera. - - -		
suppurative	Used as a digestive and sup- purative, particularly in ab- scesses, after part of the matter has been matured and discharged, for sup- purating or discassing the induration which remains.		
resolvent & discutient	Nodes, topi, syphilitic pains in the joints and limbs, and beginning indurations. -		

Same as the volatile alkali

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Ammoniated aromatical alcohol	5 drops to 1 dram		
Ammoniae spt. aromati- cus, L.			
Alcohol ammoniatum aro- matica, E.			
Spt. ammoniae comp. vel aromaticus			
—salinus aromaticus			
—volatilis aromaticus vel oleosus			
Aromatic spt. ammonia			
Tinctura aromatica am- moniata	half a dram to 1 dram		
Ammoniated fetid alcohol			
Ammoniae spt. foetidus, L.			
Alcohol ammoniatum foe- tidum			
Spt. volatilis foetidus			
Tinctura assafoetidae am- moniata	half a grain to 5		twice a day
Foetid spt. ammonia			
Ammoniated copper			
Cuprum ammoniatum			
Ammoniaretum cupri, L.			
Cuprum ammoniacale	5 drops to 30		
Ammoniated copper, li- quor of			
Cupri ammoniati liq. L.			
Aqua cupri ammoniati			
—sappharina			
Ammoniated copper, pill of	15 grs.		
Pilulae cupri ammoni- areti, E.			
—cupri			
Ammoniated iron			
Ferrum ammoniatum, L.			
Murias ammoniae et ferri, E. D	2 grains to 10		in a bolus
Ferrum ammoniacale			
Flores martialis vel. ens. veneris			
Martial flowers			
Ammoniated iron, tinc.			
Ferri ammoniata tinc. L.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Tinc. florum martialum			
Ammoniated submuriate of quicksilver [L.			
Hydrargyrus praecip alb.			
Mercurius cosmeticus			
Submurias hyd. ammon, D			
Mercurius praecipitatus albus			
Calx hydrargyri album			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.

More acceptable to the stomach
and less acrimonious than
the other forms of exhibiting
ammonia.

anti-hysteria

Epilepsy.

detergent Used for cleansing foul ulcers
and disposing them to heal,
and (diluted) for taking off
specks and films from the
eyes.

Epilepsy.

aperient and attenuating Serviceable in hysterical and
hypochondriacal cases, and
in distempers proceeding
from a laxity and weakness
of the solids, as the rickets,
&c.

ditto A spiritous solution of the pre-
ceding article, and is a
much less elegant medicine
than the simple tincture of
muriate of iron.

It is only used for ointments,

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Ammoniated submeriate of quicksilver ointment			
Ung. hyd. proecip. alb. L.			
—subm. hyd. ammo- nati, D.			
—mercurio prapitato			
Angelica root, leaves, and seeds			
Angelica radix, folia, et semina, E. D.	1 dram to 1 and a half drams		
Angelica archangelica, E.			
Angustura (cusparia bark)			
Cusparia cort. L.			
—febrifuga			
Bouplandiae trilobate cortex, E.	5 grains to 20		
Angustura, E. D.			
Aniseed			
Anisi semina	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grains to 5	
Pimpinellae ani. semi. E.			
Aniseed, oil of			
Oleum essentielle anisi	5 drops to 12		
Ol. volatile pimpinellae anisi, E.			
Aniseed, spt. of			
Spiritus anisi	1 dram to half oz.		
Antimonial powder			
Antimonii sulphuretum / cum phosphate calcis			
Antimonialis, pulv. L.	3 grains to 6	1 grain to 3	honey
Pulv. antimonialis vel. pulvis jacobi			
Argol (tartar)			
Tartarum, D.			
Super-tartrus potasse imp. E.	2 drams to 1 oz.		
Crude tartar			
Arnica flowers and root			
Arnica flores et radic, D.	2 grs. to 12		
Dorinici germanici radix			
Arnica montanae, E.			
Aromatic confection			
Confectio aromaticus, L.			
—cardiaca	5 grs. to 1 scruple		in a bolus
Electuarium aromaticum D, E.			
Aromatic plaister			
Emplastrum aromaticum			
—stomachicum [D]			
Aromatic powder or spe- cies			
Pulv. Cinnamomi comp L	5 grs. to 1 scruple		
—aromaticus			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

Obstinate cutaneous affections

An elegant aromatic. - -

It increases the appetite, re-
moves flatulence & acidity,
arising from dyspepsia, and
is an effectual remedy in
diarrhoea proceeding from
weakness of the bowels and
in dysentery. - - - -

tonic stimulant

carminative

A pectoral, used in flatulen-
cies, colic, &c. - - -

Used in flatulencies, cholics.

sudorific Given in febrile diseases. -

aperient & laxative Used in dropsy. - - - -

stimulating Used for raising the pulse, in
exerting the action of the
whole sanguiferous system,
in checking diarrhoeas in
promoting expectoration, &
in removing paralytic af-
fections of the voluntary
muscles. - - - -

cordial It is a grateful and warm com-
position. - - - -

stomachic An elegant stomach plaister.
Taken in cold, phlegmatic
habits, and decayed consti-
tutions, for warming the
stomach, promoting diges-
tion, and strengthening the
tone of the viscera. - -

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Aromatic tincture Tinc. cinnamomi comp. L. E. D.	1 dram to 2		
Tinctura aromatica			
Aromatic vinegar			
Acetum aromaticum, E.			
Acidum aceticum aroma- ticum			
Acetum prophylacticum			
Arséniate of potash			
Arsenias (potassae) kali,			
Arsenical liquor [D.]			
Liquor arsenicalis. L.			
Solutio. mineralis fowleri			
Artichoke leaves			
Cynaroe folia, E.			
Cynara scolymus, E.			
Arum root			
Ari radix, D.	5 grains to 10		
Arum maculatum			
Asara bacca leaves			
Asari folia			
Asarum Europœum, E.			
Asarabacca compound powder			
Pulvis cephalicus [E. D.]			
Pulv. asari compositus			
Pulv. stern utatorius			
Assafoetida gum resin			
Assafoetida gumi resinae	10 grs. to 1 scruple		in a pill
Ferula assafoetida. E.			
Assafoetida mixtnre			
Mistura assafoetidae, L.			
Lac—————D.			
Assafoetida pill comp.			
Pilulae galbani. comp, L			
————ferulae assafoe- tida composita [E.	half a scruple to half a dram		every night
————assafoetida comp			
————gummosae			
————myrrhae comp.			
Comp. galbanum pill			
Assafoetida plaister			
Emplastrum anti-hys- tericum			
Emplastrum assafoeti- doe, E.	externally	externally	spread on leather
Emplastrum ferula assa- foetidae			
Assafoetida tincture			
Tinctura assoefoetidae L			
————ferula assafoeti- doe, E.	10 drops to 60	7 drops to 12	in water
————foetidae			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
aromatic	<p>Languors, weakness of the stomach, flatulencies, and other similar cases. - - - -</p> <p>A certain prophylactic against the contagion, of plague, and similar diseases. - - -</p>		
Diuretic	Dropsy. - - - - -		
sternutatory	<p>Received in disorders of the head proceeding from viscid tenacious matter, in palsies, and suppurific distempers. -</p> <p>A very efficacious errhine, employed in cases of obstinate headhach, and of ophthalmia-</p>		
stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogues, and anthelmentic	<p>It is the most powerful of the fetid gums, serviceable in croup dyspepsia, ammenorrhœa, and chlorosis, asthma, dyspnoea, hysteria, tympanites, & worms</p>		
ditto	<p>Recommended as anti-hysterics and emmenagogues. - - -</p> <p>Applied to the umbilical region, or over the whole abdomen, in hysteric cases. - - -</p> <p>It possesses the virtues of assa-fœtidae. - - - - -</p>		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Avens (herb bennet)	half a dram 1 dram		honey 3 or 4 times a day
Geum arbanum, D.			
Rudix gei urbani, D.			
Balanstines			
Granati flores, D.			
Pumiaec granati flos ple- nus, E.	half a dram to 1 and a half dram		
Balanstium, E.			
Pomegranate flowers full blown			
Balanstia flores			
Balm. herb			
Melissa folia vel herba	10 grs. to 2 drams		
Melissae officinalis, E.			
Balsam of canada			
Terebinthina canadensis, E.			
Resinaliquida pini bal- sameoe, E.			
Balsamum canadense, D	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Balsam of copaiba			
Balsamum braziliense			
Copaiba, L.			
Copaifera officinalis, L			
Resina copaifera offici- nalis	10 drops to 30		honey
Balsamum copaiboe, D.			
Balsam of Gilead			
Balsamum Gileadensis, E			
Amyrisde Gileadensis, resin liquidae			
Opobalsamum			
Balsam of peru			
Balsamum peruvianum, L. D.			
Myrryli peruiferi, E.			
Balsamum [grum			
Balsamum indicum ni- Black india balsam	1 scruple to 1 dram		honey
Balsam of tolu	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Balsamum tolutanum, L			
Toluiфера balsamum, E.			
Balsam of toleo. syp. of			
Syrupus tolutanus, L.			
—Toluiferae balsa- mi, E-	1 dram to 3		
—Balsamicus			
Balsam of tolu, tinct. of			
Tinctura balsami tolu- tani, D. [E.			
Tinct. Toluiferae balsami			
	half a dram to 2 drams		honey

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

febrifuge Recommended as a substitute
for cinchona in intermittent
fevers, dysentery, and chro-
nic diarrhaeas, flatulent co-
lics, affections of the primae
viae, asthmatic symptoms, and
cases of debility. - - -

astrigent Recommended in diarrhoeas, dy-
senteries and cases where as-
tringent medicines are proper.

Drank as a tea in form of a
watery infusion. - - -

It has a warm pungent taste,
little employed. - - -

corroborant diuretic An useful corroborating de-
tergent, strengthens the ner-
vous system, loosens, the belly
heals exulceration in the uri-
nary passages, celebrated in
gleets, the fluor albus, and
externally as a vulnerary. -

In high esteem among the eas-
tern nations, both as a medi-
cine and as an odoriferous
unguent and cosmetic. Very
rarely employed in europe.

stimulating and tonic A very warm aromatic medicine,
used in some kinds of asthmas
gonorrhoeas, dysenteries, sup-
pressions of the uterine dis-
charges, and other disorders
proceeding from debility; ex-
ternally for healing wounds, &
ulcers, palsies, &c. - - -

Not so nanceous as the other
balsams, has the same gene-
ral effect though much milder,
in gleets seminal weakness,
supposed to be more effica-
cious. - - -

Possesses all the virtues of the
balsam itself. - - -

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Barbadoes tar, (petroleum)	ad libitum		
Petroleum, L.			
Bitumen petroleum, E.			
Petroleum barbadense D.			
Barilla, (impure soda)			
Soda impura, L.			
Sub-carbonas soda impurus [E.			
Carbonas sodae impurus,			
Barilla, D.			
Natron Impurum			
Barley decoction of			
Decoctum hordei, L.D.			
—————distichi, E.			
Aq. hordeata			
Barley water	ditto		
Barley decoction comp.			
Decoctum hordei comp.			
L. D.			
—————pectoral			
Bates alum water			
Aqua styptica			
Liquor aluminis comp. L.			
Aqua			
Comp. liquor of alum			
Bay leaves and berries	20 grs. to 1 dram		three times a day
Lauri baccae et folia			
Laurus nobilis, E.			
Bearberry, (wortleberry)			
or red berried trailing			
arbutus			
Uvae ursi foliae			
Arbuti uvae ursi folia, E.			
Bearsfoot, (stinking hel-	10 grs. to 1 dram		
lebores) or settiswort			
leaves			
Hellebori foetidoe folia			
Helleborastie folia, D.			
Ecaume de vie			
Decoctum aloes com. L.			
Comp. decoction aloes			
Belladonnae, (deadly			
nightshade leaves			
Belladonnae foliae, L.	half a grain to 5 grains		in the morning
Atropae belladonnae fo-			
lia, E.			
Solanum lethale			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
discutient	Recommended in pains and aches paralytic complaints, and for preventing chilblains; rarely employed. - - - - -		
caustic	Employed in the composition of soap, never taken internally before it has been purified.		
	This liquor is used freely in acute disorders fevers, &c. as a diluting beverage. - -		
	Ditto. - - - - -		
detersive	Used for cleansing and healing ulcers, wounds, and cutaneous diseases, gonorrhea, fluor al- bus, &c. - - - - -		
stimulant	Only used externally as a stimulant		
astringent	Used in various fluxes arising from debility, memorrhagiae, fluor albus, cysterrhea, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhoea, dysen- tery, &c. recommended in ulcerations of the bladder and kidneys. Alleviates the dy- speptic symptoms, accom- panying nephritic complaints.		
vermifuge	Given to destroy worms. - -		
cathartic, emmenagogue, and detersive	In habitual costiveness, dyspep- sia, hypochondriasis, jaundice, chlorosis, also, employed as a detersive applicant to recent wounds, and to prevent sup- puration. - - - - -		
narcotic	It possesses the property of pro- moting all the excretions, be- sides it narcotic power. Ex- ternally applied to diminish pain in cancerous and ill con- ditioned sores. It is a viru- lent poison. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Belladonnae extract or Extractum belladonnae Succus spissatus atropi belladonnae, E.	1 grain to 3		
Extract of deadly night- shade, or inspissated juice			
Benzoic acid Acidum benzoicum, L.	10 grs. to half π		
Flores benzoës seu ben- zoini			
Benzoin (benjamin Benzoinum Styzae benzoini, E.	4 grs. to 15		
Balsamum styracis ben- zoini			
Gum Benjamin Benzoin com. tincture. Tinct. benzoine comp L. D.	half a scruple to 2 scruples		
—benzoës comp.			
Balsamum traumaticum Friars balsam			
Bistort root (snake- weed)	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Bistortoe radix			
Bistortoe polygoni ra- dix			
Polygonum bistorta, E.	1 grain to 5		
Bitter apple, (colocynth) Colocynthis			
Colocynthis pulpa Cucum colocynthis pulpa			
Bitter infusion Inf. gentiane comp. L	2 oz. to 4	half an oz. or 1 oz. twice or thrice a day	
Inf. amarum			
Bitter sweet vide dulca- mara			
Bladder wrack, (fucus) Fucus			
—vesiculosis			
Quercus marina, D.			
Blessed thistle, (car- duus) [D.	15 grs. to 1 dram		
Cardui benedicti folia, Centaura benedicta			
—herba, E			
Blistering fly, vide lytta			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.

Ditto. - - - - -

stimulant Employed in preparing paregoric
elixir. &c. - - - - -

Used as a pectoral and asthmatic

Used externally for healing
wounds and ulcers, discuss-
ing cold humours, allaying
gouty and rheumatic pains.—
Internally for warming and
strengthening the stomach.

astrigent Employed where astringency is
the only indication, in hemor-
rhagies und other fluxes, both
external and internal. - -

cathartic One of the most powerful and
violent cathartics, used as a
most efficacious purgative and
alterative, in obstinate chro-
nical diseases. - - - -

stomachic Used as a stomachic and tonic,
gentian is the purest of Euro-
pean bitters.

Little used in medicine.

A decoction of it is used to pro-
mote vomiting, and good ef-
fects have been found from a
slight infusion of it in loss of
appetite.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper)	1 grain to 10		
Cupri sulphas, E. D.			
Cuprum vitriolatum			
Vitriolatum coeruleum			
Borax, (subborate of soda)	1 scruple to 2 scruples		
Sodo subboras, L.			
Boras sodae, E.			
Dorax honey of	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Mel boracis			
Brooklime			
Beccabunga, D.			
Veronica beccabunga			
Broom tops and seeds			
Spartii cacumina etsem, L. D.			
Spartium Scroperium			
Spart. scoparii summi- tas, E. [D.			
Genistae semen cacumen,			
Broom extract of	half a dram to 1 dram		
Extractum Genistae, D.			
Buckbean plant	half a dram to 1 dram		
— or marsh trefoil			
Menyanthis			
— trifoliata, E.	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Trifolium paludasum, D.			
Menyanthis trifoliata folia			
Buckthorn berries			
Rhamni bacca, L.	half a scruple to 1 dram		
Rhamni cathartica, E.			
— baccae, D.			
Spina cervina baccae	half oz. to 1 oz. and half		
Buckthorn syrup of			
Syrupus rhamni, L.			
— cathartici, E.	2 drams		in decoction
Syr. e spina cervina.			
Burdock root			
Bardanae majoris radix	2 drams		
Bardanae radix, L.			
Arctai lappae radix			
Arctum lappa, E.			
Lappa major			
Burgundy pitch, (dry pitch)			
Pix arida, L.			
Pinus abietis resina spo- nte concreta, E.			
Pix burgundica, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
escharotic	Used externally as an escharotic for destroying warts, callous edges, and fungous excrescences, as a styptic to bleeding surfaces. Taken internally, it operates, in very small doses as an emetic. -		
diuretic and emmenagogue	The most powerful dissolvent known of apthucus crusts in the mouth and fauces of children. - - - - -		
detergent	Used in apthae, and ulcers of the mouth. - - - - -		
diuretic	The leaves when given in decoctions prove considerably diuretic, the seeds have the same property. - - - - -		
ditto			
purgative	A dram of them in powder, purges and vomits. In infusion or extract they have been recommended in cutaneous diseases and intermittents.		
cathartic	Held in esteem as cathartics, and celebrated in dropsies, rheumatisms, and even in gout. They generally occasion gripes, sickness, and dry the mouth and throat, and leave a thirst of long duration.		
ditto	Operates as a brisk cathartic, produces the same unpleasantness as the last.		
diuretic	They are esteemed aperient, diuretic, and sudorific, they act without irritation so as to be safely given in acute disorders. Decoctions have been used in rheumatic, gouty, venereal, and other disorders. The seeds are efficacious diuretics, and are taken to the extent of a dram in powder.		
E	A solid brittle resin, brought to us in tears or masses, external color yellow, internally whitish, used for the formation of plasters, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Burnt bone, (burnt to whiteness)	1 scruple to 2 scruple		
Os ad albedinem crema- tum			
Burnt hartshorn			
Cornu cervi calcinatum			
Cornu ustum			
Pulv. cornu cervini			
Pulv. cornu ustum			
Phosphas calcis	10 grs. to 15		
Burnt hartshorn with opium			
Cornu ustium copio ^m			
Burnt hartshorn mix- ture of	4 oz. to half lb.	1 to 2 ozs.	
Mixtura cornu usti, L.			
Decoctum cornu ce- rvini, D.			
—album	1 dram to 1 oz.		as a lozenge
Burnt sponge powder			
Spongia ustae, L. [D.			
Pulvis spongiae ustae,			
Butter of antimony			
Antimonii murias, E.	1 scruple to 2 scruples		
Bismuth oxyde			
Oxydum bismuthi			
Cabbage tree, the bark			
Geoffroy cortex, E. D.			
—inermis cortex	1 oz.		
Cabbage decoction			
Decoctum geoffroyae inermis	1 drop to 4		
Cajuputi oil, (es- sential)			
Cajuputi oleum			
Oleum cajeput			
Melaleuca cajuputi, E.			
Oleum volatile mela- lucae lenca dendri			in collyria
Calamine, (impure car- bonate of zinc)			
Calamina praeparata			
Carbonas zinci impu- rus, praeparatus, E.			
Lapis calaminaris prae- paratus			
Calamine cerate, (tur- ner's cerate)			
Ceratum calaminae, L.			
Unguentum e lapide calaminari			
—carbonatis zinci impuri, E.			
Ceratum epuloticum			
Unguentum calamina- ris, D			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.

Used in rickets.

One grain of opium is contained
in ten of the powder. . . .

Rickets, &c.

Used against bronchocele, scro-
phalous disorders, and cuta-
neous foulnesses.

Used as a caustic.

Gastrodynoea, &c.

anthelmintic Operates as a powerful anthe-
lmintic especially in cases of
lumbriu.

ditto The decoction is preferred in ex-
hibiting geoffrayae.

stimulant Principally recommended in hy-
stertia, epilepsy, flatulent colic,
and paralysis of the tongue.
Employed externally for re-
storing vigour after luxations
and sprains, for easing pain
in gouty and rheumatic cases,
tooth-ach, &c.

Employed in collyria against de-
fluxions of thin acrid humours
upon the eyes, for drying up
ulcers & healing excoriations.

An excellent epulotic, recom-
mended in cutaneous ulcerations
and excoriations.

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.

Used against defluations of thin
acrid humours upon the eyes,
for drying up moist running
ulcers, and healing excoria-
tions.

carminative & stomachic The fresh root candid is em-
ployed as a preservative
gainst epidemic diseases.

attenuant & diaphoretic Possesses the same virtues as
calomel.

stomachic Used for correcting the putridity
of the bile, and in diseases
attended with bilious symp-
toms some times effectual in
other cases of vomiting, and
often produces excellent ef-
fects in dyspepsia. Particu-
larly useful in cholera. . .

ditto A useful stomachic bitter. . .

ditto Taken when the stomach can not
bear the columb powder. .

emetic and purgative Evacuates powerfully both up-
wards & downwards; used in
dropsy with cream of tartar, &
in cases of the tapeworm, with
an equal quantity of vegetable
alkali, the dose is repeated
two or three times with safety
if the worm is not expelled,

anti-spasmodic A most efficacious diaphoretic,
celebrated in fever, malignant
and epidemical distempers.—
Procures sleep when opium
has failed; corrects acrimony
and expells the putrid morbid
matter through the cutaneous
pores. Very useful in many
spasmodic affections, espe-
cially in mania, melancholy,
epilepsy, hysteria, chorea,
hic cough, and is often used
to prevent inflammations.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Camphor emulsion Emulsio camphorata, E Camphor liniment [L. Linimentum camphorae, Oleum camphoratum E.D. Camphor liniment comp Linimentum camphora comp. L. Camph. mixture, (julep) Mixtura camphorae, L. ———rata, D. Camphor spt. or tinct. Spiritus camphorae, L. Tinctura ———, E.	half oz. 2 ozs.		twice a day
Camphor comp. tinct. [L. Tinctura camphora comp ———opii camphorata, D. (paregoric elixir) Canada balsam or tur- pentine Terebinthina canade- nsis, L. [D. Balsamum canadensis, Pinus balsamea resina liquida, E. Cantharides, seelytta Canella Canella cortex, L. ———alba, E. Capsicum berries, (gui- nea pepper) Capsici baccæ Capsicum ammu, E. Piper indicum.	half a dram to half an oz. 1 scruple to 2 scruples 5 grs. half a dram. 5 to 10 grs.	2 to 5 grs.	in a pill mint water in pills
Capsicum tinct. Tinctura capsici, L. Caraway seeds Sem. carui L. D. Carum carui Carraway oil Oleum carui, L. D. Carraway spirits Spiritus carui, L. ———carum carui Carraway water Aqua carui, L. D.	half a dram to 1 dram 10 grs. to 1 dram 1 drop to 5 1 dram to 1 oz. 1 to 2 oz.		in water

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
anti-spasmodic and febrifuge	Used in typhoid fevers - - A valuable application to local pains, from what ever cause, and to glandular swellings.		
stimulant	A very pungent and penetrating solution. Used for the same purposes as the above. - -		
anti-spasmodic	Used in typhoid fevers. - -		
stimulant	Employed only for external uses, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, inflammations, for discussing tumours, preventing gangrenes, &c. - Gives relief to coughs by allaying the tickling which promotes them, and gives greater liberty of breathing. Given to children against the chinecough in doses from 5 drops to 20.		
detergent	A corroborating detergent, strengthens the nervous system, heals exulceration, in the urinary passages. Principally used in gleet, fluor albus, &c.		
stomachic	Employed in indigestion, flatulence, &c. and when a warm stimulant to the stomach is required. - - -		
ditto and stimulant	Has been successfully employed as a gargle in cynanche maligna and to prevent flatulence from vegetable food. The diluted juice is a sovereign remedy in opthalmiae from relaxation.		
stimulant	Gangrenous sore throats. - -		
stomachic & carminative	Flatulent cholics, &c. - -		
ditto	Serviceable in promoting urine.		
cordial	Flatulent cholics, &c. - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Carbonate, see subcar- bonate of ammonia	1 scruple to 2 drams	5 grs. to 20	
Carbonate of baryte			
Carbonas baryte, E.			
Barytes			
Terra pouderosa			
Carbonate of lime (chalk)			
Creta, L.			
Carbonas calcis			
Creta alba			
Friabilis vel mollior			
Carbonate of magnesia	half a dram to 1 dram	6 grs. to 12	water
Carbonas magnesiae, L. E			
Magnesia, D.			
Magnesia alba			
Carbonate of potash	10 grs. to 20		two or three times a day
Potassa carbonas, L.			
Carbonate of potash, im- pure			
Potassa impurae, L.			
Carbonas potassae impu- ris, E.			
Cineres clavellati, D.			
Pearlashes, potashes			
Carbonate of soda			
Soda carbonas, L.			
Carbonate of soda impure			
Soda impura, L. [E.	5 grs. to 10		twice a day
Carbonas soda impurus,			
Barilla			
Impure subcarbonate of soda, L.			
Carbonate of zinc im- pure, vide calamine			
Cardamom seed, (lesser cardamom)			
Cardamomi semina, L,			
Elettaria cardamomum			
Amomi repentis semen, E			
Cardamomum minus, D			
Cardamom tinct.	2 drams to 3		
Tinctura cardamomi, L. D. [E.			
—amomi repentis	1 dram to 3		
Cardamom tinct. comp.			
Tinctura cardamomi composita			
Cardinal flower (blue)			
lobeliae			
Lobeliae syphiliticae ra- dix, E.			
Lobeliae syphilitica			
Carduus vide blessed thistle			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

Given to correct acidity in the
prima via. - - - - -

absorbent Of great use in heart-burns and
 acidity of the stomach. It is
 preferred to other absorbents
 on account of its laxative
 quality. - - - - -

cooling Chiefly employed for saline neu-
 tral draughts. - - - - -

Never employed in a medicine
without undergoing the pro-
cess of purifying. - - -

ant-acid Recommended in calculous com-
 plaints and affections of the
 urinary organs. - - - - -

exustic] Never taken internally without
 being purified. Employed in
 making soap. - - - - -

aromatic A warm grateful and pungent
 aromatic, and it has the pro-
 perty of not heating and infla-
 ming the bowels. - - - - -

cordial Given as warm cordial. - - -

ditto Less stimulant than the other
 tincture. - - - - -

diuretic Generally disagrees with the
 bowels, affecting them as a
 strong cathartic, - - -

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children [from 2 to 4 years.	
Carrot root Danci radix Daucus carota			
Cascarilla Cascarillae cortex, L. Croton cascarilla ——eleuthaeria, E.	10 grs. to 20	3 grs. to 7.	in powder three times a day
Cascarilla extract with resin Extractum cascarilla resinosum, D.	half a scruple to half a dram		
Cascarilla infusion Infusum cascarillae, L.	1 to 3 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	twice a day
Cascarilla tincture Tinctura cascarillae, LD	1 dram to half oz	20 grs. to 60	water
Cassia cinamon bark, and flower buds Cassia lignae cortex, flores nondum expli- citi Laurus cassia, (cassia tree) Laur, cass. cortex, E.	half scruple to 1 scruple	1 to 4 grs.	
Cassia water Aqua lauri cassia	1 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	
Cassia purging pulp Cassiae pulpae, L. D. ——fistula, E.	half oz. to 2 oz.		
Cassia confection Confectio cassiae, L. Electuarium cassiae, D	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 gr. to 1 dram	
Castor, (Russia and New England) Castorium, L. rossi- cum, D. E. et cana- dense Castor fiber	10 grs. to 20		in powder

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
	An excellent application to carcinomatous and ill-conditioned ulcers, allaying the pain, checking the suppuration, and fetid smell, and softening the callous edges. They contain much mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and are highly nutritious and emollient. They are chiefly used as an article of food. - - - - -		
stomachic	Indigestion, weakness, flatulent cholics, internal hæmorrhagies, dysenteries, diarrhæas, intermittent fevers, and similar disorders. Cascarilla produces a sense of heat, and excites the action of the stomach		
stomachic	Possesses in a concentrated state the active constituent parts of the cascarillæ. - - - -		
stimulant	An aromatic stimulant. - -		
stomachic	Answers the same purpose as the bark itself. - - - - -		
aromatic	Possesses the same medicinal property as cinnamon, though in an inferior degree. - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
cathartic	Employed as a cathartic in inflammatory cases, when the more acrid purgatives are improper: in smaller doses it acts as a gentle laxative medicine		
purgative	Taken occasionally to loosen the bowels in costive habits. -		
anti-spasmodic	Given with advantage in typhoid fevers, spasmodic diseases, especially in hysteria, and epilepsy, and in cases of difficult parturition, from a spasmodic contraction of the mouth of the uterus, after the membranes have burst. In amenorrhœa. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Castor tincture Tinctura castorei, L. E ———castorei, 10s- sici, D.	20 drops to——		
Castor seeds Ricini semina Ricinus communis, E.			
Castor oil Oleum ricini, L.	4 drams to 10	3 drams to 5	mint water
Castaplasm mustard Cataplasma sinapii, L. D			
Cataplasma yeast Cataplasma fermenti			
Catechu comp. electuary Electuarium catechu comp. D.	tea-spoon full		two or three times a day
Elect. mimosae catechu, E.			
Catechu extract from the wood Catechu extractum, L. D Acaciae catechu Mimosa catechu extrac- tum, E.	15 grs. to 1 scruple	3 grs. to 10	
Terra japonicae			
Catechu infusion Infusum catechu, L. ———mimosae catechu E.	a spoon full or two		every other hour, or after a loose stool
Catechu tincture Tinctura catechu, L. D. ———mimosae cate- chu, E.			
———japonica	2 or 3 tea-spoons full		in red wine
Cathartic ex. (comp. ex. colocynth) [E. Ext. colocynthidis comp. Extractum catharticum Centaury, (common or lesser)			
Centaurei cacumina, E. Chironia centaurium ———ae———ii su- mmittas florus, D.	2 grs. to 15		in a pill
Centaurei minoris, ca- cumen florus, D.			
Cerate, (com. or sim- Ceratum, L.	1 scruple to 1 dram		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.
	Most kinds of nervous and hysterical disorders. - - -		
purgative	One or two of the seeds swallowed entire operates as a drastic purgative or emetic.		
ditto	Costiveness. It produces its effects without griping. - -		
stimulant	Frequently employed as stimulants to the soles of the feet, in the low state of acute diseases; for raising the pulse removing head ach, &c. - This catapasm is considered as a very efficacious application to putrid or putrescent ulcers or tumours. - - - - -		
astrigent	Given as a useful astrigent in cases of diarrhoea.		
ditto	Catechu may be employed in every case where astringents are indicated. It is particularly useful in diarrhoea, in looseness, from relaxation of the fauces, ulcers, and aphthae in the mouth, and in excoriations with lymphatic exudations.		
ditto	Serviceable in diarrhoeas proceeding from a laxity of the intestines.		
ditto	All kinds of defluxions, catarrhs looseness, uterine fluxes, and other disorders where astringents are indicated.		
cathartic	May be relied on as an effectual cathartic, where much depends on that effect.		
	Agrees in every respect with other pure bitters		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Cerussa, (sub-carbonate of lead)	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Plumbi sub-carbonas			
Cerussa, D. [E.			
Oxydum plumbi album,			
Cerussa ointment			
Cerussa sive subacetatis plumbi, D.			
Cetaceum, (spermaceti)			
Cetaceum			
Sperma ceti, D.			
Physeter macrocephalus, E.			
Cetaceum, (spermaceti) cerate	externally	externally	
Ceratum cetacei, L.			
Ceratum simplex, E.			
—album			
Cetaceum ointment			
Unguentum cetacei L.	ditto	ditto	
—spermatis ceti			
Chalybeate, (iron) —	1 dram to half oz.	half oz. to 2 oz.	twice a day
Vinum ferri, L.			
Chalk vide carbonate of lime			
Chalk lozenges or troches			
Trochisci carbonatis calcis	1 dram to half oz.		
Trochisci cretae			
Chalk mixture	2 to 4 oz.		3 or 4 times a day
Mistura creta, L. D.			
Chalk praecipitated			
Creta praecipitata, D.			
Chalk prepared			
Creta preparata, L. D.	1 to 3 drams		
Carbonas calcis mollior ppt. E.			
Chalk comp. powder			
Pulvis creta compositus, L.	half a dram to 1 dram		
Chalk comp. powd. with opium			
P. cretae comp. cum epis, L.	1 to 2 scruples		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.

Used in pharmacy in the composition of ointments, &c.

A cooling desiccative ointment of great use when applied to excoriated surfaces.

emollient

Of considerable use in coughs, arising from short defluxions, and in general whenever the solids require to be relaxed.

Used as a healing cerate to blisters, bruises, &c.

Ditto.

tonic

Indigestion and all chlorotic cases.

Used against acidity of the stomach, especially when accompanied with the diarrhaea.

astringent

Diarrhaea proceeding from acidity in the primae viae.

ditto

Affords carbonate of lime in its purest state, and may be employed when intended for internal use.

ditto

Ditto.

ditto and aromatic

Given in weakness and acidity of the stomach, and in looseness from acidity,

ditto

Of greater service in diarrhaea than the last, especially when it proceeds from irritation of the intestinal canal,

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Chamomile flowers Anthemides flores —nobilis Chamaemelum, D.	half a dram to 2 drams		
Chamomel decoction Decoctum anthemidis nobilis Decoct. chamoemeli compound, D. Chamomile extract [L. Extractum anthemidis, —nobilis, E. —chamaemeli, D	10 grs. to 20		in glyster
Chamomile infusion Infusum anthemidis, L. Chamomile oil Oleum anthemidis, L. Chamomile spanish (Pellitory of spain) Pyrethri radix, L. Anthemis pyrethrum, D	3 to 10 drops		in pills
Charcoal Carbo ligno	10 grs.		
Charibbean cinchonae bark Cinchonae caribae cor- tex, E. Chian or chio turpen- tine Terebinthina china Pistaria terebinthus Cinchona heartleaved or yellow Cinchonae cordifoliae cortex [E. —officinalis flava,	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	four or six times a day
	1 scruple to 1 dram		
	1 scruple to 2 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk four or six times a day

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce. Per Pint or Pound.
anti-spasmodic	Used in spasmodic diseases, in in cysteria, in spasmodic and flatulent colics, in suppression of the menstrual discharges, in the vomiting of puerperal women in the after pains, in gout, in podagra, in inter- mittents, in typhus, and to assist the action of emetics.— Externally as a discutient and emollient, in colic, dysentery, and strangulated hernia.	
	This form contains only the ex- tractive; and therefore may be considered as a simple bitter.	
stomachic	Ditto. This may be either drank warm for promoting the action of emetics, or cold as a stomachic	
anti-spasmodic	Possesses the anti-spasmodic powders in a higher degree than the flowers, though in other respects inferior to it.	
	Used in the tooth-ach, some kinds of pain in the head and lethargic complaints, for pro- moting the salival flux, and evacuating the viscid humours from the head, &c.	
anti-septic	For preventing the putrid eruc- tations which take place in some kinds of dyspepsia, in- flammation from external cau- ses, gangrene, and all descrip- tions of foetid ulcers, and an excellent tooth powder.	
	Used for the same diseases as peruvian bark.	
carroborant	Used as a masticatory amongst the peruvian ladies.	
stimulant, tonic, and anti-spasmodic	Intermittents, in confluent small- pox, it promotes languid erup- tion and suppuration, dimi- nishes the fever and prevents putrescence or gangrene. In gangrenes it is used both exter- nally and internally. In pass- ive hamorrhagies, &c. used combined with sulphuric acid, in cases of phthisis, scrofula, ill-conditioned ulcers, rickets, scurvy, and in states of con- valesce. In these cases it is proper to use a milk diet.	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
<i>Cinchona</i> lanceled leaved or pale			
<i>Cinchonae lancifoliae</i> cortex	1 scruple to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk 4 or 6 times a day
<i>Cortex peruvianus</i>			
Common peruvian or quilled bark			
<i>Cinchonae</i> decoction of <i>Decoctum cinchonae</i> , L.			
— officinalis	3 or 4 table-spoons full	1 to 2 table-spoons full	3 or 4 times a day
— corticis cin- chonae, D.			
Decoction of peruvian bark			
<i>Cinchona</i> ext. (watery)			
<i>Extractum cinchonae</i> , L. D.	4 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 3	in a pill
— corticis peruviani			
Extract of bark			
<i>Cinchona</i> resinous ext.			
<i>Ext. cinchonae resino-</i> <i>sum</i> , L.	5 grs. 1 scruple	2 grs. to 3	ditto
<i>Cinchona</i> infusion			
<i>Infusum cinchonae</i> , L.	1 oz. to 6	2 drams 1 oz.	ditto
<i>Cinchona</i> inf. cold [D]			
<i>Inf. cinch. sine calore</i> , — officinalis, E.	ditto	ditto	ditto
<i>Cinchona</i> tincture of			
<i>Tinct cinchonae</i> , L. D.	2 drams to half oz.	30 drops to 40	mint water 3 times a day
— officinalis, E.			
Tinct. of bark			
<i>Cinchonae comp. tinct.</i>			
<i>Tinctura cinchonae com-</i> <i>posita</i> , L. D.	2 dram to half ounce	30 drops to 40	ditto
Huxham's tinct. of bark			
<i>Cinchonae ammoniated</i> tincture			
<i>Tinct. cinchonae ammo-</i> <i>niata</i> , L.	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to 20	water ditto
<i>Cinchona</i> oblong leaved or red			
<i>Cinchona oblong foliae</i> cortex	1 scruple to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 scruple	milk 4 or 6 times a day
<i>Cortex peruvianis ruber</i>			
<i>Cinchona</i> oblong leaved or red ext. of, with resin			
<i>Ext. cinchon. rubrac</i> <i>resinosum</i> , D.	10 grs. to half dram	2 grs. to 5	in a pill

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
stimulant tonic and anti-spasmodic	In dropsy, not depending on any particular local affection, in reducing incipient bubo clean- sing and healing ulcers of the tonsils, and curing gangrenous ulcers from a venereal cause.		
ditto	Ditto and relaxation.		
ditto	Ditto		
ditto	Ditto		
ditto	The most elegant form of exhi- biting bark and that which sits lightest on the stomach.		
ditto	Ditto		
stomachic	Indigestion and weakness &c.		
ditto and cordial	Indigestion and weakness when employed for the cure of inter- mittents, it must be taken to a greater extent.		
ditto	Serviceable in difficulty of brea- thing, obstructions and op- pressions of the breast.		
stimulant tonic and stomachic	See cinchona.		
ditto	Possesses in a concentrated state all the power of cinchona, ten grains being equal to half a dram of the bark.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Cinnabar, (red sulphuret of quicksilver Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum, L. D. Factitious cinnabar Vermillion	half a dram		inhaling the vapour
Cinnamon comp. powd, Pulv cinnamomi comp. E ——aromaticus, D.	10 grs. to half dram	5 grs. to 10	
Cinnamon spt. of Spiritus cinnamomi, L. D. ——lauri cinnamomi, E	1 dram to half oz.	20 drops to half a dram	water
Cinnamon tincture of Tinct. cinnamomi, L. D. ——lauri cinnamomi, E	2 drams to half oz.	20 drops to 40	water
Cinnamon comp. tinct Tinctura cinnamomi comp. L. D. E. ——aromatica	half a dram to 2 drams	10 drops to 20	wine or water
Cinnamon water Aqua cinnamomi, L. D. ——lari cinnam. E.	1 oz. to 3	half a dram to 1 oz.	
Cinnamon Cinnamomi cortex, L. Laurus cinnamomum, E	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	water 2 or 3 times a day
Cinnamon essential oil Oleum cinnamomi, L.	1 drop to 3		water
Citric acid, (acid of lemons) Acidum citricum	20 gr.		a glass of water with 20 grains of salt of wormwood

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used in fumigations against, ve- nereal ulcers in the nose, mouth and throat. By inhale- ling the fumes produced by throwing half a dram on red hot iron, a violent salivation has been the result, and is of great efficacy when the body is covered with ulcers and eruptions, and in general to ulcers, fungi, and excrescen- ces through it is apt to induce a ptyalism rapidly and great debility as a great quantity of mercury should be introduced into the system, by inunction, as if no fumigation had been employed, in order to secure the constitution against a re- lapse - - - - -		
aromatic	Useful in cold phlegmatic habits and decayed constitution, for warming the stomach, promo- ting digestion, and strengthen- ing the tone of the viscera.		
cordial	A very agreeable medicine, and possesses the same virtues as the bark, with the addition of alcohol. - - - - -		
stringent	Looseness, this tincture posses- ses both the aromatic cordial and astringent virtues of the cinnamon bark. - - -		
aromatic	Employed with advantage in languors, weakness of the stomach flatulencies and other similar complaints. -		
stomachic	Of the same medicinal quality as the bark itself. - - -		
stimulating, heating, onic, stomachic and carminative.	A very elegant and useful aro- matic, used in indigestion, flatulence, &c. - - -		
stimulant cordial	Used as a stimulant in paralysis of the tongue, or to deaden the nerve in tooth-ach, as a cordial in cramps of the sto- mach and synopes, and as an aromatic to cover the disagree- able taste of other drugs.		
saline	Used in fevers and for forming effervescing mixtures. - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Clove pink, (carnation, or July flowers) [D. Caryophylli rubri flores, Dianthus caryophyllus, E.			
Clove pink syrup Syrupus caryophylli rubri, D.	1 to 2 drams.	20 drops to 1 dram	
—dianthi caryop- hilli, E.			
Cloves Caryophylli, L. [D. —us aromatica,	5 grs. to 1 scruple	1 to 5 grs.	
Flores German, E.			
Cloves oil of [L. Oleum caryophyllarum, Caryoph. aromaticarum ol. essentielle, D. E.	3 drops to 6	2 drops to 4	
Cloves infusion Infusum caryophyllo- rum, L.	2 drams to 1 oz.		
Cochineal Cocci Coccinella, D. Coccus cacti, E.	2 grs. to 10		
Colcothar of vitriol, or Dried sulphate of iron Ferri sulphas exsiccatus, D. E.	1 to 3 grs.	half gr. to 1 gr.	in a pill
Colocynth, (bitter apple)			
Colocynthydis pulpa	1 gr. to 5		in a pill
Cucumis colocynthis, E.			
Colocynth. extract of Extractum colocynthidis, L.	10 grs. to 15	3 grs. to 6	in a pill
Colocynth comp. ext. of Extractum colocynthidis compositum, L.	5 grs. to 15	3 grs. to 6	ditto
—catharticum Colocynth comp. pill of Pilulae colocynthidis compositae, D.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	3 to 5 grs.	occasionally
Pilula aloes cum colocynthide, E.			
Colomba or columbo, see columba			
Coltsfoot, (leaves and flowers)			
Tussilago, L. Folia, D. Tussilago farfara folium et flos, E.	half a dram to 1 dram	5 grs. to 12	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint.

Employed in pharmacy, to give
a pleasant flavor and beautiful
colour to an official syrup.

Possesses a pleasant taste and
beautiful colour. - - -

stimulating aromatic Of a strong aromatic smell and
bitterish pungent taste, pos-
sessing in an eminent degree
the general virtues of substan-
ces of this class. - - -

ditto In taste, excessively hot and
pungent. - - - - -

ditto

anodyne Recommended as a sudorific
cordial, and alexipharmac, and
fately as an anodyne, its
principle use is to colour tinc-
tures of a beautiful red &c.

tonic This preparation is the same as
sulphate of iron, except that
it is deprived of its water of
crystallization. - - - -

violent cathartic Recommended as an efficacious
purgative, & as an alterative in
obstinate chronical disorders.

purgative Costiveness or colic. - - -

cathartic Answers effectually as a cathartic
so as to be relied on in cases
where the patients life de-
pends on that effect taking
place. - - - - -

purgative Costiveness &c. - - - -

Recommended in coughs, phthi-
sis and other disorders of the
breast and lungs, some use it
in scrofula. - - - - -

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Contrayerva root	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 6	
Contrajerva radix			
Dorstenia contrajerva, F			
Contrayerva compound powder of	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 6	
Pulvis contrajervae compositus, L.			
Copaiba balsam, see balsam of copaiva			
Coriander	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Coriandri semina			
Coriandrum sativum			
Corrosive sublimate, (mercury) [L.	1—8th to half a grain		
Hydrargyri oxymurias, Oxymuriate of quicksil- ver, L.			
Murias hydrargyri, E.			
—corrosivum, D			
Hydrargyrus muriatus			
Cowhage, (cowitch)	5 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 4	in syrup, every morning
Dolichi pubes			
Dolichos pruriens, L.			
Siliqua hirsuta	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	
Crabs calenli, (called eyes) crabs claws			
Cancerorum calculi et chel, D.			
Cancer pagarus et as- ticus chele et lapilli F	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	
Cream or crystals of tartar			
Potassa supertartras, L is, E. [E.			
Supertartrate of potash, Tartari crystalli, D.			
Cremor Tartari.			
Tartarum purificatum			
Crocus of metals, liver of antimony, or cro- cus of antimony			
Oxyd of antimony with sulphur by nitrate of potash			
Antimonii oxidum cum sulphure per nitratum potassae			
Crocus antimonii vel metallorum			
Hepar antimonii.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound. or Pint..
diaphoretic	A gentle stimulant and diaphoretic, given in exanthematous diseases, typhus & dysenterys.		
ditto alexipharmic	Useful for the same diseases as the latter, the oyster shells are most probably added to make it sit more easily on the stomach, &c. - - - -		
carminative	Recommended as a carminative and stomachic. - - - - A useful auxiliary to a mercurial course, and particularly efficacious in relieving venereal pains, in healing ulcers of the throat and in promoting disquamation of eruptions externally, it acts as an escharotic or caustic and in solution it is used for destroying fungous flesh and removing herpetic eruptions. - - - -		
escharotic			
anthelmintic	Acts mechanically as an anthelmintic, creating no uneasiness. The worms are said to appear on the second or third dose.		
absorbent	Affections of the stomach, accompanied with acidity especially when there is a tendency to diarrhæa.		
cooling aperient diuretic	Much used in dropsy, taken from half an ounce to an ounce it proves a gentle laxative and in smaller doses and in solution a powerful diuretic.		

Only used in pharmacy and in veterinary practice. . -

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Cuckow flowers, (cardamines,)	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Cardamines flores, L. D.			
Cardamine pratensis, E.			
Cucumber, wild or squinting			
Elaterii poma	half-gr. to 5.		
Momordica elatarium, E.			
Cucumis agrestis	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Cumin seed			
Cumini semina			
Cuminum cuminum			
Cumin plaster			
Emplastrum cumini, L.	5 gr. to 20		
Curassoa oranges			
Aurantii bacca summa- turus			
Unripe orange berries			
Aurantii fructu sum- maturus			
Cusparia			
——cortex			
——febrifuga	half oz. to 2 oz.		
Angustura, E. D.			
Cusparia infusion			
Infusum cuspariae			
Infusion of angustura			
Cusparia, (angustura) tincture			
Tinctura angustura			
Copperas, (sulphate of iron)			
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.			
Ferrum vitriolatum			
Sal. martis. vitriolum viride	1 to 5 grs.		
Sal. chalybis. green vit.			
Dandelion, roots and leaves [D.]			
Taraxaci radix et folia, Leontodon taraxacum,, Dens leonis [E.]			
Dandelion extract of	10 grs. to 1 dram	3 grs. to 2	as a pill
Extractum taraxaci, L.			
Ext. herbae. et radice taraxaci, D.			
Diachylon, (lead plai- ster			
Emplastrum plumbi, E.			
——lithargyri, D.			
——oxidi plumbi semivitrei, L.			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
diaphoretic	Epilipsy, hysteria, chorea and asthma. - - - - -		
purgative	Used in dropsies operates as a drastic purgative. - - -		
carminative	Possesses a warm bitterish taste and aromatic flavour. - -		
discentient	Applied to the hypogastric region for strengthening the viscera & expelling flatulencies - -		
tonic	Taken as a bitter, it acts as a stimulant and tonic, it re- moves flatulence and acidity, arising from dyspepsia and is an effectual remedy in diarrhoea arising from weakness of the bowels and dysentery, it in- creases the appetite for food and does not oppress the stomach as cinchona, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	A useful and convenient prepara- tion of angustura bark, possess- ing all its active principles, &c.		
ditto	Given in small doses as an an- thelmintic tonic and astringent in larger doses, it causes vo- miting pain in the stomach &c.		
diuretic	Boerhaave esteems it if duly continued capable of removing very obstinate obstructions of the viscera. - - - - -		
ditto	Considered to possess the virtues of dandelion in a concentrated state. - - - - -		
	Applied to excoriations of the skin slight fresh wounds &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Dill seed	1 scruple to 2 drams 2 to 4 oz.	2 grs. to 1 scruple half oz. to 1 oz.	
Anethi semina			
Anethum graveoleus			
Dill water			
Aqua anethi, L.			
Dill seed oil of	1 dram to 1 and half dram	15 drops to half a dram	
Olum sem. anethi			
Distilled vinegar, (ac- etic acid)			
Acidum aceticum			
Acidum acetosum dis- tillatum			
Acetum distillatum, D.	half a scruple to 2 drams	2 grs. to half a dram	
Distilled water			
Aqua distillata			
Diuretic salt, (acetate of potash)			
Potassa acetas, L.			
Acetis potassae, E.	5 grs. to 10	2 grs. to 5	in water
Acetas kali, D.			
Sal. diureticus			
Dover's powders			
Pulvis ipecacuanha comp. L. D.			
Pulv: ipecacuanhae et opii, E.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	
Dragons blood			
Pterocarpis draco			
Pterocarpi draconis re- sina, E.			
Sanguis draconis			
Dulcamara stalks caulis	half a dram to 1 dram	3 grs. to 1 scruple	in infusion
Solanum dulcamara			
Woody night shade twigs, (bitter sweet)			
Stipites			
Dulcamara decoction of	half oz to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz,	
Decoctum dulcamarae, L.			
Decoction of woody night shade twigs			
Eau de luce			
Ammoniae spiritus suc- cinatus, L.			
Succinated spt. of am- monia	half a scruple to 1 scruple	3 to 5 drops	
Egg			
Ovum, L.			
Ovum gallinum, E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
carminative	Taken as a carminative, in flatulent colics, &c. it has a warm and pungent taste, and aromatic smell. - - - - -		
ditto	Principally employed as the basis of carminative mixtures and juleps. - - - - -		
antiseptic	All kinds of inflammatory diseases, both external and internal.		
	Indispensible in some chemical and pharmaceutical operations on account of its purity.		
cathartic & diuretic	Dropsy &c. a medicine of great efficacy, and may be given to act either as a mild cathartic or powerful diuretic. - - -		
	An effectual remedy in rheumatism, recent colds, dropsy &c. where it is often difficult, by other means to produce a copious sweat. - - - - -		
sudorific			
	Principally used as coloring drug.		
	Recommended in cutaneous and venereal affections, in rheumatic and cathartic swellings, in ill conditioned ulcers, scrofula, indurations from milk, leucorrhæa, jaundices, and obstructed menstruation, it increases all the secretions and excretions; & in large doses it produce nausea, vomiting and convulsions. - - -		
	Ditto. - - - - -		
	Taken internally and applied externally, it gives relief to the bite of a rattle snake. Chiefly employed for smelling to in fainting, lowness, &c.		
analeptic	The yolk is used in pharmacy for suspending oily & resinous substances in water, the white for clarification, - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Egg shells prepared Ovarium testac prepa- ratae, L.	1 dram to 2 half a gr. to 3 grs.	10-grs. to 1 scruple	
Elatarium extract Extractum elaterii, L.			
Succus spissatus momo- rdicae elat, E.			
Elatarium, D.			
Elder (flowers, berries, and bark	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 scruple to half a dram	in infusion
Sambuci (flores, bac- cae,) cortex, E. D.			
Sambucus nigra	half oz. to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	
Elder inspissated juice (elder rob)			
(Ext.) succus spissatus sambuci, D.			
Succus spissatus sam- buci nigra, E.			
Elder ointment [L. D. Unguentum sambuci,			
Egyptian honey, see oxymel of verdigris			
Elecampane [D.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Enulae campanae radix, Inula helenium			
Elemi resin	half a scruple to half a dram	3 grs.	
—resina (gum elemi)			
Amyris elemiferae			
Elemi comp. ointment [L	1 dram to half oz.	10 drops to 20	water
Unguentum elemi comp.			
Elixir paregoric			
Tinctura camphorae com- positae, L.			
Compound tincture of camphor			
Tinct. opii campho- ratae, C.	half a scruple to 2 drams	5 drops to half a drachm	
Elixir of aloes			
Tinctura aloes compo- sita, L. D. E.			
—aloes et myrrhae,			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
absorbent and antacid*	Taken in affections of the sto- mach, attended with acidity especially when there is a tendency to diarrhœa. - -		
hydragogue cathartic	Its effects are very violent and generally produces, previous to its operation, nausea and severe vomiting, in some in- stances of ascites it claims superiority to other cathartics, as it produces a complete evacuation of water. - -		
cathartic			
aperient	A medicine of considerable im- portance as an aperient pro- moting the natural evacuations and excretions, serviceable in chronical disorders &c. -		
expectorant	Received for promoting expec- toration in humoral asthmas and coughs. - - - -		
	A balsamic deobstruent. - -		
	Used for digesting, cleansing, and incarnating. - - -		
anodyne	It contributes to allay the tick- ling which excites frequent coughing, and gives greater liberty to breathing. - -		
" &c.	Recommended as a warm stim- ulant and aperient medicine and for strengthening the stomach. - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Elixir of vitriol Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum Elixir vitrioli acidi	10 drops to 30	3 drops to 10	several times a day in water
Elm bark Ulm cortex Ulmus campestris, E. Elm bark decoction Decoctum ulmi, L. D. Epsom salts, (sulphate of magnesia) —purificata Magnesia vitriolata Magnesia sulphas, E. Sal. catharticus amarus Eryngo root, or sea holly root Eryngii radix, D. Eryngium maritimum Ethereal oil or oily liquor Ethereum oleum Liquor aethereus oleo- sus, D. Ether sulphuric Aether sulphuricus, L. Liquor aethereus sul- phuricus, D. Vitrolie aether Ether rectified Aether rectificatus Ether aromatic spirit Aetheris spiritus aroma- ticus, L. Elixir vitrioli dulcis Aetheris sulphuricus aromaticus Fennel, sweet fennel Faeniculi semina et ra- dix, E. Anethum faeniculum Faeniculum dulce, D. Fennel oil [D.] Oleum faeniculi dulcis.	1 scruple to 1 dram 4 ozs. to half lb. half oz. to 2 ozs. 1 scruple to 2 drams half a dram to 2 drams half a dram to 2 drams 2 drops to 5	1 oz. to 2 15 grs. to 1 scruple 5 drops to 15 10 drops to half a dram 5 grs. to half a dram	water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
tonic	A valuable medicine in weakness and relaxation of the stomach and decay of constitution, particularly in those which proceed from irregularities, accompanied with slow febrile symptoms or which follow the suppression in intermittents. - - - - -		
astrigent	The color yellowish, taste mucilaginous bitter & astrigent. Lepia ichthyosis dropsies, &c.		
aperient	A mild and gentle purgative, operating with ease and safety principally used for preparing carbonate of magnesia. . . .		
aperient and diuretic	Its medicinal effects are too weak to be relied on; - - - - -		
antispasmodic cordial and stimulant	Taken internally in hooping cough hysterical cases, asthma nausea, febrile diseases of the typhoid type, soporose and apoplectic affections, externally for headach, toothach &c.		
stomachic	Taken in the same cases as the aromatic elixir of vitriol, and by patients, whose stomachs are too weak to bear that reparation. - - - - -		
carminative	Taken as a carminative in flatulent colics, it has an aromatic smell & a warm pungent taste		
ditto	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Fennel water	1 to 3 ozs.		
Aqua fniculi dulciaes, D.			
Fern root, (male shield fern)			
Filicis radix	1 scruple to 2 drams	10 grs. to 1 dram	
Aspidium filix mas			
Polypodium filix mas, E.			
Filix mas, D.			
Figs			
Caricae fructus, L. D.			
Ficus carica, E.			
Fig wort plant			
Scrophulariae, D.			
nodosa			
Flax common, (linseed)			
Lini usitatissimi semina, L. E.	1 oz. to 1 lb	2 drams to 4 oz.	in infusion
Lenum usitatissimum			
Lini semen, D.			
Flax purging			
Linum catharticum, L. D.	half a dram to 1 dram	6 drops to 1 scruple	
Flour, (wheat)			
Farina			
Triticum hybernum, E.			
Flowers of benzoin, (benzoic acid)			
Acidum benzoicum	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 4	
Flores benzoessen benzoini			
Flowers or oxyd of zinc			
Zinci oxydum, L. D. E.	1 to 8 grs.	1 quarter to 1 grain	
Zincum esleinatum			
Flores Zinci			
Flowers of sulphur			
Sulphur sublimatum, L.	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half a scruple	milk or treacle
Sulphuris flores			
Fox-glove			
Digitalis folia, (purple fox-glove)	half a grain to 3 grs		
Digitalis purpurea, E.			
Fox-glove decoction			
Decoctum digitalis, D.	half oz. to 1 oz		every two hours

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
ditto	Possesses the properties of the seeds		
anthelmintic	Taken for the tania lata or tape worm, it sometimes succeeds in removing, though not with equal certainty the tania cu- curbitina or gourd-worm.		
demulcent	Employed as a suppurating ca- taplasm. - - - - -		
	Smell nauseous, taste sweet and some what acrid. - - -		
demulcent & emollient	Employed as a pectoral drink, and in ardor urinae nephritic pains, and during the exhi- bition of corrosive sublimate, the seeds entire are used in cataplasms. - - - - -		
purgative	An annual indigenous plant, grow- ing on dry meadows, &c. Used in pharmacy for making cataplasms.- - - - -		
pectoral and sudorific	Taste and smell both agreeable and fragrant. - - - -		
detergent & exsiccant	Taken internally for epilepsy and spasmodic affections, applied externally for chops or exco- riated nipples.		
alterative & deobstruent	A celebrated remedy for cuta- neous disorders, particularly psora, also recommended in rheumatic pains, flying gout, rickets, atrophæ, coughs, asth- ma, and disorders of the breast and lungs, and it is deemed an almost specific in hæmor- rhoidal affections. Given in inflammatory diseases, active hæmorrhagies, phthisis, spasmodic asthma, palpitation; in mania, from affusion in the brain; in anasarca and drop- sical effusions; in scrofulous tumours; in aneurism of the aorta and palpitation. Given in too large doses it produces fatal consequences. Ditto. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Fox-glove infusion Infusum digitalis, L.	half oz. to 1 oz.		twice a day
Inf. digit. purpureae, E.			
Fox-glove tincture Tinctura digitalis, L.	10 drops to 40		twice or thrice a day
Tinct. digit. purpureae, E.			
Frankincense, (spruce fir resin)	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to 15	
Abietis resina			
Pinus abies. Thus, D.			
Frankincense plaister Emplastrum thuris, D.			
Strengthening plaister Fucus, (bladder wrack)			
Fucus			
Fucus vesiculosus			
Quercus marina, D.			
Fucus powder			
Quercus marina pulv. D.			
Galbanum, (gum resin)	10 grs. to scruple	2 grs. to 5	in pills
Galbani gummi resinae			
Bubon galbanum, E. (large leaved bubon)			
Galbanum comp. pill			
Pilulae galbani compo- sitae, L.			
—gummosi	5 grs. to half a dram	ditto	ditto
—myrrha compo- sitae, D.			
—assafoetidae compositae, E.			
Galbanum comp. plaister			
Emplastrum galbani compositum, L.			
—galbani, D. (gum plaister) [E.	1 dram to 3 drams	10 drops to 1 dram	in water
—saponaccum,			
Galbanum tincture Tinctura galbani, D.	10 grs. to half a dram	3 grs. to 5	
Galls Gallae			
Galls, tincture of Tinctura gallarum			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce.
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Ditto.

Ditto.

A solid brittle resin, brought to us in tears or masses, of a yellowish color outside, and whitish internally ; it has a bitterish acrid taste, and little smell.

Used in weakness of the large muscles, as of the loins, &c.

Its principal consumption is for the manufacture of kelp. It is a compound of charcoal and carbonate of soda.

anti-septic

Taken for bronchocele, scrofulous disorders, cutaneous foulnesses, &c. Formerly known under the name of *æthiops vegetabilis*,

anti-hysteric

Taken in asthma and hysterical disorders ; applied externally to resolve and discuss tumours.

ditto

Taken as anti-hysterics, and emmenagogues.

vegetative purative

Used in abscesses, after a part of the matter has been matured or discharged, for suppurating or discussing the induration which remains.

anti-hysteric

Successfully employed in cases of flatulence and hysterics, where its effects are immediately required.

astringent

Used externally with success, in hæmorrhoidal affections in the proportion of one part gall to eight of any simple ointment. An infusion of galls is advantageously employed as an astringent gargle.

ditto

One of the most powerful astringent tinctures known.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Gamboge, (camboge) Cambogia Stalagmitis cambogiodes Gambogia, E. D.	1 to 10 grs.	1 quarter to 2 grs.	in pills
Gamboge comp. pill Pilulae gambogiae com- positae, L.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 grs. to 5	ditto
Garlic Allii radix, L. Allium sativum, E.	1 dram to half oz.	15 grs. to 1 dram	ditto
Garlic syrup Syrupus allii, D. Gentian root Gentianae radix Gentiana lutea, E. (yel- low gentian) Gentian extract Extractum gentianae, L. D.	10 grs. to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	
Ext. gentianae luteae, E. Gentian comp. infusion Infusum gentianae comp- osum	10 grs. to 2 scruples	3 grs. to half a scruple	pill
Gentian comp. tincture Tinctura gentianae com- posita, L. D. Gentian comp. wine of Vinum gentianae com- positum, E. ————amarni	half oz. 4 ozs.	half oz. to 1 oz.	twice a day
Gentian comp. tincture Tinctura gentianae com- posita, L. D.	1 to 2 dram	15 drops to half a dram	
Gentian comp. wine of Vinum gentianae com- positum, E. ————amarni	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 dram to	in water
Germander Chamaedrys, D. Tenebrum chamaedrys			in infusion
Ginger root Zingiberis radix Amomum zingiber, E.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	1 to 5 grs.	

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
Emetic and purgative	This medicine evacuates power- fully, both upwards and down- wards. It is received in dropsy, in combination with cream of tartar, and in cases of the tape-worm, combined with an equal quantity of vegi- table alkali,		
purgative	A very useful and active purgative Taken in obstinate quartans, after cinchona has failed in catarrhal disorders of the breast; in asthma, flatulent colics, hysterical and other diseases arising from laxity of the solids, and in hydropic cases: externally it acts suc- cessively as a stimulant, rube- faciant, and blister. Used to resolve and discuss tumours, to produce a discharge of urine when retention has aris- sen from want of due action in the bladder.		
anthelmintic. expecto- rant, diuretic, emme- nagogue, and sudorific			
ditto	The most agreeable mode of taking glistar in form of an infusion.		
tonic	Taken in debility of the stomach, in general debility, and in gout. Applied externally to putrid ulcers.		
ditto	All the virtues of the root are contained in this extract in a concentrated state.		
ditto	A common and useful tonic and stomachic infusion and a very convenient form for exhibiting gentian. - - - - -		
ditto	Used for the same diseases as the root. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto this wine commonly known by the name of bitter wine, is sometimes introduced at the tables of epicures, to assist digestion		
ditto and stimulant	Given in ague, chlorosis, and arthritis, it is a perennial plant and flowers in July & August.		
rubefacient	Taken in cold flatulent cholics, and in laxity and debility of the intestines. Applied ex- ternally as a rubefacient.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Ginger syrup Syrupus zingiberis, L.D. [E.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Syr. ansoni zingiberis, Ginger tincture Tinctura zingiberis, L.D.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	
Germ. of antimony Antimonii oxydum cum sulphure Vitri factum, E.			
Vitreous oxyd. of anti- mony with sulphur Vitrum antimonii Antimonium vitri factum			
Germ. of antimony with wax Antimonii oxydum vitri- factum cum cera, E.	3 grs: to 1 scruple		
Vitreous oxyd. of anti- mony with wax [tum Vitrum antimonii cera- Goulard's salts, (sul- phate of soda Soda sulphas, L. D. E.	half oz. to 1 oz	1 to 2 drams	in water
Soda vitrolatum Golden rod Virga aurea, D. [E.			
Solidago virga aurea, Goulard's cerate Ceratum plumbi com- positum, L.			
Comp. lead cerate Ceratum lithargyria acetati comp.			
Goulard's extract Plumbi subacetatis li- quor, E.			
Liquor of subacetate of lead —plumbi acetatis —subacetatis lithar- gyri, D.			
Aqua lithargyri acetati Goulard's water Plumbi subacetatis li- quor dilutus, L.			
Diluted liquor of suba- cetate of lead Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus —subacetatis lithar- gyri compositus, D.			
Aq. lithargyri acetati composita			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

aromatic An agreeable and aromatic syrup

cordial and stimulant Seldom employed but as a cordial
to purgative medicines.

It is transparent and of a hyacinthine color. Yields sulphuretted hydrogen gas, when dissolved in muriatic acid.—
It is never used in medicine.

purgative Recommended in dysentery.

ditto Given in this dose it acts as a mild purgative, in smaller doses as an aperient and diuretic.

astringent Taken for debility and laxity of the viscera. It is a perennial plant, flowering from July to September.

desiccative This is an excellent application for excoriated surfaces.

Never applied unless greatly diluted with distilled water

cooling A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflammations, bruises, &c.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Green vitriol, (sulphate of iron)			
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.			
Ferrum vitriolatum			
Sal. martis, vitriolum viride	1 to 3 grs	quarter gr. to 1 gr.	in pills
Sal. chalybis			
Copperas			
Guaiacum resin & wood			
Guaiaci resina, et lig- num	10 grs. to half a dram	2 to 5 grs.	ditto
Guaiacum officinale, E.			
Guaiacum comp. de- coction [E.]	4 to 6 ozs.	1 to 1 and a half oz.	twice or three a day
Decoctum guajaci comp.			
Guaiacum mixture			
Mistura guaiaci, L.	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	ditto
Guaiacum tincture			
Tinctura guaiaci, L. D.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half a dram	ditto
Tinct. guaic. officina- lis, E.			
Guaiacum ammoniated tincture			
Tinctura guaiaci ammo- niata, L.	1 to 2 drams	10 to 30 drops	ditto in milk
Gum arabic			
See acacia gum			
Gum arabic emulsion			
Emulsio arabica	4 oz. to half lb.	1 to 2 ozs.	3 or 4 times a day
Gum arabic lozenges			
Trochisci gummosi, E.	ad libitum		dissolved gradually in the mouth.
Gum plaister			
Emp. galbani comp.			
—galbani, D.			
Gum tragacanth			
Tragacantha gummi, L.	10 grs. to 1 dram	2 to 10 grs.	
Astragalus verus			
Gum troches or lozen- ges.			
Trochisci gummosi	ad libitum		dissolved in the mouth

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.

tonic

Given in small doses as an anthelmintic, tonic, and astringent; in larger doses it causes vomiting, pain in the stomach &c.

sudorific

Taken in rheumatism, gout, some venereal diseases, cutaneous diseases, ozaena, and scrofulous affections of the membranes and ligaments; the wood is only used in decoction.

Given in rheumatic affections, &c.

Ditto. - - - - -

Ditto, - - - - -

Ditto. - - - - -

In indolent glandular enlargements of a strumous character in fixed and long continued pains in the neighbourhood of the joints, or in anomalous or arthritic pains of the ligaments

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Hartshorn Cervus elaphus, E. Cornua, L. Cornu cervinum, D. Hartshorn rectified oil Oleum cornucervini rectificatum, D.	15 to 30 drops	4 to 7 drops	
Hartshorn spt. of Liquor volatilis cornu cervi, D. Spiritus cornu cervi Volatile liquor of harts- horn	20 drops to 60	5 to 10 drops	water
Hedge-hyssop Gratiola, E. D.	half a scruple to half a dram	2 to 6 grs.	ditto
Hellebore black, (root) Hellebori ingri, (radix) Melampodium	10 grs to 1 scruple	3 to 5 grs.	
Hellebore ext. of black Extractum hellebori ni- gri, E.	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill
Hellebore tinct of black Tinctura hellebori ni- gri, L. —melampodii	half a dram to 1 dram.	10 drops to 15	in water
Hellebore stinking Bears foot Helleborus faetidus Helleboraster, D.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	3 to 10 grs.	ditto
Hellebore white, (root) Veratri radix, L. Veratrum album, E.	3 to 10 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	
Helleborus albus Hellebore decoction of white Decoctum veratri, L.			externally
Hellebore, ointment of white Unguentum veratri, E. —hellebori albi			externally
Hellebore, tincture of white Tinctura veratri albi	5 drops to 10	2 to 3 drops	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
demulcent	Used for the preparation of ammonia, and for forming a demulcent jelly.		
anodyne & anti-spasmodic	A general remedy (if given before the attack) in inveterate and chronic epilepsies, and convulsive motions.		
stimulant	Given in convulsions, hysterics, &c.		
Purgative & emetic	Given in venereal cases.		
ditto & emmenagogue	Taken in cases of maniae, melanchelly, coma, dropsy, worms, psora, &c.		
ditto	Ditto, - - - - -		
ditto	Serviceable in uterine obstructions, and for promoting the menstrual evacuations.		
vermifuge	A perennial plant, grows wild in England and flowers in the months of March and April.		
emetic	Taken in maniacal cases, and as a stercutatory, applied to issues it causes violent purging		
	Only applied externally in tinea capitis, lepra, psora, &c.		
antiseptic	Used in psora and cutaneous diseases.		
cathartic and emetic	Taken in apoplectic and maniacal disorders.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Hellebore, wine of white	10 drops to half a dram	2 drops to 5	
Vinum venetii			
Hemlock			
Conium	2 grs. to 1 scruple	quarter gr. to 3 grs.	in powder 2 or 3 times a day
Conium maculatum, E.			
Cicuta, D.			
Hemlock extract	2 to 7 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	in pill ditto
Extractum conii, L.			
Succus spissatus conii maculati, E.			
Henbane, (leaves and seeds)			in the form of a cataplasm or oint- ment
Hyosciami, (folia & et semina)			
Hyosciamus niger			
Henbane extract [L.]	1 to 5 grs.	quarter gr. to 2 grs.	in the form of a pill
Extractum hyosciami,			
Succus spissatus hyos- ciami, D. [E.]			
Succ. spiss. hyosc. nigr.	20 drops to 1 dram	5 to 15 drops	
Henbane tincture			
Tinctura hyosciami, [L.]			
Tinct. hyosc. nigri, E.	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	
Hep or hip tree, (dog rose)			
Rosa canina			
Cynosbati fructus	half a scruple to 1 scruple	5 grs. to 10	in water
Miera picra			
Powder of aloes with canela			
Pulvis aloes cum canel- lae, D.			
Hogs lard			
Adeps			
Sus scrofa adeps, E.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half a dram to half oz.	
Adeps suillus, D.			
Axungiae porcinæ			
Honey clarified	3 to 10 grs.	half a gr. to 2 grs.	in water
Mel despumatum, L.			
Hops			
Humulus lupulus	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	in pills
Humili strobili			
Hops extract of			
Extractum humuli, L.			
Hops tinct. of			
Tinctura humuli, L.			
Horehound	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	
Marrubium			
—vulgare, E.			
—album, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
cathartic & emetic	Taken in apoplectic and maniacal disorders.		
resolvent & sedative	Received in chincough, schirrhus, and other obstinate disorders, externally it is applied to scrofulous tumors, foul ulcers, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
anodyne	Successfully applied in rheumatic pains, indurations of the mamma from retained milk, painful swellings, inflamed piles, spasms, and inflammation of the bowels, kidneys, testicles, urethra, and painful retention of urine.		
ditto	Given internally in mania, melancholia, hysteria, epilepsy, trismus, rheumatism, arthritis, glandular swellings, obstinate ulcerations, and most nervous affections.		
ditto	Ditto.		
	Used for forming a conserve which possesses acidulous and cooling properties. It grows wild in England, and flowers in June.		
gurgative & stomachic	Taken for flatulence, costiveness, &c.		
	Used for the formation of ointments, &c.		
expectorant	Honey is used as an article of diet, and to promote expectoration.		
narcotic, aromatic, and astringent	Given in rheumatic, syphilitic, and pectoral complaints.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto.		
expectorant	Serviceable in asthmas, coughs, and to promote the fluid secretions.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Horse chesnuts Cuscuta hippocastanum	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	snuffed up the nostrils
Horseradish Armoracia			
Cochlearia armoracia, E	1 scruple to 4 dram	5 to 15 grs	
Raphanus rusticus, L			
Horseradish comp. inf.	half oz. to 4 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Infusum armoraciae compositum			
Horseradish comp. spt.	1 dram to 1 oz.	20 drops to 2 drams	
Spiritus armoraciae comp. L.			
——— raphani compo- situs, D.	5 to 10 drops	2 to 4 drops	twice or thrice a day
Hydrosulphuret of am- monia			
Ammoniae hydrosulphu- retum, E. D.	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Hyssop herb			
Hyssopus	10 grs. to half a dram	3 to 10 grs.	peppermint water
Hyssopi folia			
——— officinalis herba	half a dram to 2 drams	5 to 13 grs.	in a pill
Jalap root, (jalap bind weed)			
Jalapae radix	half a scruple to 2	5 to 10 grs.	ditto
Convolvulus jalapa			
Jalap wstery, ext. of	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	mint wter
Extractum jalapae aquo- sum, D.			
Jalap extract of with resin	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Extractum jalapae, L.			
——— jalap resinosum, D.	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 to 2 scruples	milk
——— convolvuli jal- apae, E.			
Jalap comp. powder	3 to 8 grs.	1 to grs.	in a pill every thres or four hours
Pulvis jalapae compo- situs, E			
Jalap tincture of			
Tinctura jalapae, L.			
——— convolvuli jala- pae, E.			
Iceland moss, (lichen)			
Lichen, L.			
——— islandicus, D.			
Jamaica pepper, see pi- mento			
James' powder			
Pulvis antimonialis, L			
Antimonial powder			
Antimonii c phosphat. caties, E.			
Pulvis jacobii			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
sternutatory	Opthalmia and headach.		
stimulant	Taken in scurvy and other chronic disorders, arising from viscosity of the juices, and to promote the fluid secretions.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto & anti-scorbutic	Ditto.		
sedative	Only used in diabetes.		
aromatic	Taken in humoral asthmas, coughs, and other disorders of the breast and lungs.		
cathartic	Taken in cold phlegmatic and plethoric habits as a mild, and efficacious purgative.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	This extract contains all the properties of the root whilst the watery extract contains only the gummy parts.		
cooling aperient	This a useful compound and may be taken for eruptions of the skin, &c.		
purgative	Taken for the same purposes as jalap itself.		
tonic	Taken in cough with expectoration in consumption, or emaciation after salivation, from wounds, ulcers &c., also, in diabetes as a tonic and palliative.		
diaphoretic & alterative	Given in febrile diseases, pleurisy, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Indian pink, (spigelia) Spigeliae radix, L. D. ———marilandica, E.	half a scruple to half a dram	2 to 5 grs.	in infusion
Ipecacuan root Ipecacuanha radix Callicoua ipecacuanha			
	20 grs. to half a dram	5 to 10 grs.	water
Infernal stone, see pot- ash with lime			
Ipecacuan powder with opium			
Pulvis ipecacuanha compositus, L.	5 to 20 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	in a bolus
Pulv. ipecacuanha et opii, E.			
Dover's powder Comp. powder of ipe- cacuanhae			
Ipecacuanha wine Vinum ipecacuanhae, L. E. D.	half oz. to 1 oz.	1 dram to 2 drams	water
Iron, alkaline liquor of Ferri alkalini liquor, L.	half a dram to 1 dram	10 drops to 20	
Iron filings Ferriamenta ———scobs, D. ———limatura	5 grs. to 20	2 grs. to 5	in a bolus
Iron wine Ferri vinum Vinum chalybeatum ———martis	1 dram to half oz.	10 drops to 2 drams	twice a day in water
Iron comp. mixture Mistura ferri composita, L.	1 to 2 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz.	
Iron compound pill [L. Pilulae ferri compositae ———cum myrrha	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 to 10 grs.	twice a day
Iron rust Carbonas ferri praepa- ratus, E. Ferri rubigo, D.	5 grs. to half a dram	2 grs. to 10	
Iron sub carbonate of Ferri subcarbonas, L. D. Carbonas ferri praeci- pitatus, E.	half a dram to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
anthelmintic	Taken for worms and the ex- pulsion of lumbrici from the alimentary canal.		
expectorant antispys- modic, emetic and de- aphoretic	In the dose of a scruple or more its acts as an emetic in smaller doses, it is taken in epilepsy asthma, hysteria, melancholy, mania, pertussis, diarrhoea, &c. in doses of half a grain to a grain, it acts as a valua- ble tonic.		
sudorific	Taken in any disease where it is difficult to procure a copious sweat, particularly in rheuma- tism, dropsy, recent colds &c.		
emetic	A safe and mild emetic, ser- viceable in dysenteries.		
tonic	A very injurious preparation, for it cannot be exhibited in any form without decomposition.		
ditto	Given in cases of debility and relaxation, in passive, hamor- rhagies, in dyspepsia, hysteria, and chlorosis in cachexiae, cancers, &c. It quickens the circulation and promotes the different secretions.		
ditto	Proper for indigestion, weakness rickets, and chlorotic cases.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	This is the same composition as the "mistura ferri composita" only in a solid form.		
ditto	Given with great success in chlorotic cases, accompanied with violent head-achs &c.		
ditto	This is a very safe and excellent chalybeate, taken for indiges- tion, weakness, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Isinglass	half a dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in infusion
Icthyocolla, D.			
Juniper, (berries & tops)			
Acipenur			
(Baccae) juniperi			
Juniperus communus, E	2 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops	
Juniper oil			
Ol. juniperi, L. D. com- munus, E.			
Juniper comp. spt	1 dram to 1 oz.	half a dram to 2 dram	
Spiritus juniperi com- positus, L.			
Kali vide potash	2 to 5 grs.	half gr. to 2 grs.	in a pill
Kermes mineral			
Precipitated sulphuret of antimony			
Antimonii sulphuretum praecipitatum			
Sulphur antimonii prae- cipitatum, E.			
-----autimentatum fus- cum, D.	10 grs. to half a dram	3 to 8 grs.	in substance
----- antimonii aur- atum			
Kino, (gum resin)			
Gummi rubrum astringens gambiense	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Kino			
Kino comp. powder	1 to 2 drams	15 drops to half dram	in water
Pulvis kino composi- tus, L.			
Kino tincture	20 drops to 40	5 to 10 drops	
Tinctura kino, L. E. D.			
Lapis calaminaris	1 dram to 1 oz.	10 to 15 grs.	
Vide calamine			
Lard prepared	1 drop to 5	1 drop	
Adeps praeparatae, L.			
-----suillus praepara- tus, D.	1 dram to 1 oz.	10 to 15 grs.	
Laudunum, (thebaic tinc- ture)			
Tinctura opii, L. E. D.	1 drop to 5	1 drop	
Tinct. thebaica			
Lavender flowers	1 dram to 1 oz.	10 to 15 grs.	
Lavendula flores			
-----spica, E.	1 drop to 5	1 drop	
Lavender oil of			
Oleum lavendulae, L. D.	1 drop to 5	1 drop	
spica, E.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
	Used in domestic practice for refining coffee &c. a watery solution is used as a test for the presence of tannin.		
diuretic diaphoretic carminative	Dropsy, It is an evergreen shrub growing in all parts of Europe and flowers in May.		
ditto	In a small dose it is a serviceable stomachic and carminative, in large doses it acts as a stimulant and detergent emmenagogue taken in debility of the stomach and intestines.		
cordial and carminative	An useful medicine in catarrhs, debility of the stomach and intestines, scarcity of urine, &c.		
alterative deobstruent	Cutaneous diseases. - - -		
	Taken in chronic diarrhæas and dysenteries, in passive hæmorrhagies, in fluxus albus and in diseases arising from laxity of the solids, externally it is applied as a styptic.		
astringent			
ditto and anodyne	Ditto, - - - - -		
ditto	Obstinate diarrhæas & lienteriae		
	Used for pharmaceutical preparations.		
emacrotic and stimulant	Exhibited in diarrhæa, cholera and pyrosis, spasmodic diseases, as asthma, hysteria dyspepsia, rabies canina, hypochondriasis, externally it is applied to remove pain and spasmodic affections.		
a stimulating aromatic	Used chiefly as a perfume.		
	Paralytic and rheumatic complaints.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Lavender spt. (water)	half a dram to half oz. 10 drops to 1 dram		
Spiritus lavandulae, L.D			
Sp. lavend. spicae, E.			
Lavender comp, spirit			
Spiritus lavendula com-			
positus, L.			
Tinctura lavendulae			
Lead comp: cerate			
Ceratum plumbi comp-			
situm			
Cerat. lithargyriae cetati			
comp.			
Goulard's cerate			
Lead cerate superace-			
tate of			
Ceratum plumbi super-			
acetatis, L.			
Ung. acetatis plumbi, D			
—cerusae acetatae			
—asturninam			
Superacetate of lead			
cerate			
Lead, ointment of sub-			
carbonate of			
Ointment of cerussa			
Unguentum plumbi sub-			
carbonatis			
Ung. cerussa sive sub-			
acetatis plumbi, D.			
Ung. oxidi plumbi elbi,			
H.			
Lead plaister			
Emplastrum plumbi, L.			
Emp. lithargyri. D.			
Emp. oxidi plumbi se-			
mivitrei, E.			
Common or white dia-			
chylon			
Litharge plaister			
Lead red oxydum of,			
(red lead)			
Plumbi oxydum rub-			
rum, E.			
Minuem			
Lead subcarbonate of			
Plumbi subcarbonas			
Oxydum plumbi albm,			
E.			
Cerussa, D. white lead			
—subacetate of			
lead			
Lead semivitrinous oxyd			
of, see litharge			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

An analeptic perfume.

cordial

Taken in nervous disorders &c

An excellent cooling ointment.

The same in its effects as the
ointment above.

cooling

An excellent cooling ointment.

A common application for exco-
riations of the skin slight flesh
wounds &c. &c.

Red lead is never used in medi-
cine, it is a compound of 88
parts lead and 12 oxygen.

Used in pharmacy for the com-
positions of ointments, plais-
ters. &c.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Leech (medicinal) <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i> , D.			
Beek root Purri radix, L. <i>Allium parvum</i>	1 dram to half oz. 10 grs. to 1 dram		
Lemons Limones, L. D. <i>Citrus medica</i> , E.	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz	2 or 3 times a day
Lemons oil of Limonium oleum, L. D. <i>Citri medicæ oleum vo-</i> <i>latile</i> , E.			
Lemons syrup of Syrupus limonis, L. D. Syr. citri medicæ, E.	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	with juleps
Lemon peel water Aqua citri medicæ, E.	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Lenitive electuary Confection of senna Confectio sennæ, L. Electuarium cassiæ sen-	1 dram to half oz. half a dram to 1 dram		occasionally
nae, E.			
Lettuce strong scented Lactuca virosa Lettuce extract or in-			
spissated juice Succus spissatus lactuca virosa, E.	3 to 15 grs.	1 to 4 grs.	
Extractum lactucæ vi-			
rosæ			
Lichen, or iceland moss Lime Calx Calx recens usta, D.			
Lime water Calcis liquor, F. Aqua sive solutio calcis, E.	2 to 4 oz.	half oz. to 1 oz	2 to 3 times a day
Aqua calcis, D.			
Lime comp. water Calcis aqua composita, D.	2 to 4 ozs.	half oz. to 1 oz.	ditto

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used in inflammation of all kinds, ophthalmia, phrenitis, cynanche rheumatismus, odontalgia, po- dagra, haemorrhagies, plethora of the head, &c. &c.		
expectorant diuretic and sudorific	Taken with success in catarrhs asthma, flatulence, colic, hys- terical and other disorders proceeding from laxity of the solids, externally it acts as a rubefaciant stimulant and blis- ter,		
antiseptic	In conjunction with muriate of soda it is taken in dysentery remittant fevers, putrid sore throats, diabetes and lenteria.		
cordial	Weakness of the stomach and as a perfume-		
cooling	Only taken in draughts, juleps &c. for quenching thirst.		
stomachic			
laxative	An excellent laxative in costive habits,		
narcotic	A common wild biennial plant flowers in July and August.		
diuretic	Given in dropsies, proceeding from viscosal obstruction.		
eschoratic	Applied to ill conditioned ulcers and obstinate sores, and for removing the scabby crusts in tinea capitis.		
tonic, antiseptic, astringent, anthelmentic &c.	Taken in diseases arising from laxity and debility of the solids, as diarrhoea, diabetes leucorrhoea, scurvy and sero- fula, when the intestines are loaded with mucus or in worms, externally as a wash in tinea capitis and psora, as as an injection in gonorrhoea, fistula, and ulcers, of the bladder.		
	Rheumatic and cutaneous affec- tions.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Lime liniment			
Linimentum calcis, D.			
Lin. aqua-calcis, E.			
Limestone			
(Hard) carbonate of lime			
Carbonas calcis (mur- mer album)			
Liniment common			
Linimentum simplex			
Linseed (common flax)			
Lin. usitatissimae semina — semen, D.			
Linseed infusion			
Infusum lini, L.	half lb. to 1 lb.	2 to 4 oz.	once or twice a day
Linseed oil			
Oleum lini, L. D.			
Ol. lini usitatissimi, E.			
Liquorice (root)			
Glycyrrhizae radix — glabra, E.	10 grs. to 1 dram	5 grs. to 1 scruple	
Liquorice extract of			
Extractum glycyrrhi- zae, L. [E.]	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Ext. glycyrrh. glabrae,			
Liquorice lozenges			
Trochisci glycyrrhizae	1 to 2 drams	half a dram to 1 dram	
Liquorice lozenges with opium			
Trochisci glycyrrhizae cum opio	1 dram to half oz.		during the day
Litharge (semivitreous oxyd. of lead)			
Plumbi oxydum semi- vitreum, L.			
Lithargyrum, D.			
Litharge plaister			
See lead plaister			
Litharge plaister with quicksilver			
Quicksilver plaister			
Mercurial plaister			
Emplastrum hydrargyri, L. D.			
Emp. lithargyri cum hydrargyro			
Litharge plaister with resin			
Resin plaister, L.			
Com. sticking plaister			
Emplastrum resinae, L.			
Emp. lithargyri cum resinae, D.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
	An excellent application to re- scalds and burns.		
	One of the most common mine- rals found under the name of chalk, spar, marble, &c.		
emollient	An elegant application for sof- tening the skin, healing chaps. Used for the formation of exte- plasms.		
ditto and demulcent	Taken in coughs, in ardor vaginae, nephritic pains, and during the exhibition of corrosive sub- limate. Never used in medicine.		
demulcent	Rarely taken in substance on account of its bulk, drank freely of in infusion in cough.		
demulcent	Used in coughs and in some stomach complaints.		
	This is precisely the same as the extract except it is rolled up in a cylindrical form.		
	An excellent medicine for allay- ing the tickling and irritation in the fauces which produces coughing.		
desiccative	Used for the formation of oint- ments, and taken internally it acts as a powerful and dange- rous styptic.		
resolvent & discutient	Used in syphilitic pains in joint and limbs, nodes, toptic, and beginning indurations.		
adhesive	Used as an adhesive for keeping on other dressings, and for the cure of recent wounds.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Litmus (dyer's lichen orchall)	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	boiled in 8lbs of water of which half a pint is to be taken twice a day
Litmus, D.			
Lichen roccella			
Liver of sulphur			
Sulphuret of potash			
Potassae sulphuretum, L.	half oz	2 drams	
Sulphuratum kali, D.			
Hepar sulphuris			
Lobelia or cardinal flowers			
Lobelia syphiliticae			
Logwood	1 to 2 scruples	5 to 10 grs.	
Hamatoxyli lignum			
Hamatoxylon campe- chianum, E.			
Lignum campechense			
Logwood extract			
Extractum hamato- xyli, L. [E.	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Ext. ham. campechiani,			
Ext. ligni-compechen- sis, D.			
Long pepper	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half a dram	twice a day
Piper longum			
Loosestrife (purple)	1 8th to 1 half gr.		in pills
Lythrum salicaria			
Lunar caustic			
Nitrate of silver			
Argenti nitras			
Causticum lunare			spread on leather
Lytta (blistering or spa- nish fly)			
Lytta, L.			
Cantharis, D.			
Meloe vesicatorius, E.			
Lytta ointment of infu.			
Unguentum infusi me- loes vesicatorii			
Milder epispastic oint- ment			
Lytta cerate or ointm en			
Ceratum lyttæ, L.			
Ung. cantharidis, D.			
—pulveris meloes ve- sicatori, E-			
Cerate of blistering or spanish fly			
Strong epispastic oint.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Used by chemists as a test for the presence of uncombined acids, and as a dying matter.		
	Taken as an antidote to metallic poisons, to check salivation from mercury, & in cutaneous affections; externally it is ap- plied for tinea, capitis & psora.		
diuretic & cathartic	Supposed to be of use in syphilis.		
	Used as a dye.		
astringant	Taken in diarrhaeas and dysen- tery.		
stimulant	They are seldom used as a medi- cine though often in cookery.		
astringent	Given in diarrhaes and in laxity of the intestines, arising from an accumulation of sordes.		
caustic	Taken internally in hydropic cases, epilepsy, and angina pectoris used externally for destroying callous edges, warts, strictures in the urethra and the venereal poison in chancres.		
stimulant and blister	Applied in the form of a blister to increase the activity of the system, to diminish morbid action, they are useful in all kinds of diseases accompanied with typhus fever.		
stimulant	Used for the dressing of blisters.		
ditto	This is also used for the dressing of blisters when it is to be kept running for a length of time or perpetual.		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

Used for the formation of blisters.

An excellent blistering plaister
on account of its containing so
many stimulant ingredients.

diuretic & stimulant Given in dropsy, gleet and
leucorrhœa.

stimulant A very agreeable aromatic spice
used in medicine, merely for
rendering them pleasant.

ditto Ditto. - - - - -

emmenagogue Recommended in obstructions
of the viscera, in coagulation
of blood arising from falls or
bruises, in jaundice, and the
atrophy of children.

purgative absorbent Given to correct acidity in the
stomach, preferable to other
absorbents as it is laxative.

absorbent Taken for the same diseases as
the carbonate, preferable to it
in cases of flatulence because
it contains more of the earth
in a given bulk.

astringent Said to coincide nearly with peru-
vian bark & may sometimes be
substituted for it.

emollient Taken in dysentery, heat of urine,
and for obtunding acrimonious
humours.

ditto Ditto. - - - - -

Employed by glass makers and
for the preparation of oxymu-
riatic acid.

purgative Costiveness. - - - - -

emollient Given in pulmonary complaints
and affections of the alimentary
canal and urinary organs.

emollient & demulcent Ditto. - - - - -

ditto Given in nephritic cases, sweet-
ening emollient decoctions &c.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Marsh-trefoil (buck- bean)	half dram to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	in powder
Menyanthes			
———trifoliata			
Trifolium paludosum, D			
Martial flowers	7 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	in a pill
Ammoniated iron			
Terrum ammoniatum, L			
Murias ammoniac et ferri, E.			
Ferrum ammoniacale	half a scruple to half a dram	3 to 10 grs.	ditto
Mastich			
Mastiches			
Pistachial cntiscus			
Meadow saffron	1 to 6 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	
Colchicum.			
———antumnale			
Meadow saffron, oxy- mel			
Oxymel colchici, D.	half dram to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	
Meadow saffron sy- rup			
Syrupus colchici			
Meadow saffron vine- gar			
Acetum colchici	half dram to 1 dram	10 to 15 grs.	
Mel aegyptiacum			
Liniment of verdigris			
Linimentum aeruginis			
Oxymel aeruginis, D.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half dram to 2 dromf	
Mercury, see quicksilver			
Mercury yellow emetic			
Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver			
Turpeth mineral	2 to 8 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly
Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, E.			
Oxydum hydrargyri sul- phuricum, E.			
Mereurius emeticus fla- vus			
Vitriolated quicksilver	1 to 10 grs.	quarter to 2 grs.	
Mezereon, (root bark)			
Spurge olive or laurel			
Mezereon cortex			
Daphne mezereum, E.	1 lb. daily	4 drams	drank warm
Mezereon decoction			
Decoctum mezerei [E.			
Dec. daphnes mezerei,			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
emetic and purgative	Taken in infusion in intermittent and cutaneous disorders.		
aperient & attenuating	Hysterical and hypocondriacal cases, distempers proceeding from weakness rickets, &c		
tonic	Taken for chronic coughs, dy- sentery, weakness of the sto- mach and in debility.		
diuretic	Dropsical cases. - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
	Employed externally for destroy- ing fungous flesh & as a gargle for venereal ulcers of the mouth and tonsils.		
emetic	This is by far the most violent emetic of the mercurial pre- parations, it is given with suc- cess in hydrophobia, virulent gonorraeas and venereal affec- tions, leprous disorders and glandular obstructions, in doses of a grain or two, it acts as an alterative and diaphoretic.		
alterative	Taken for venereal complaints, tumours, and cutaneous erup- tions scrofula, &c. it increases the heat of the body and quickens the pulse, it is more frequently drank in the form of decoction.		
ditto	Ditto rheumatism &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Mill mountain Purging flax Linum catharticum Millepedes, (slaters) Millepedae, D. Oniscus asellus Minium, see red oxyd of lead Mint comp. infusion Infusum menthae com- positum Molasses, (treacle) Saccharum rubrum, D. Sacch. non purifica- tum, E. Sacch. rub. syrupus Mithrida, see opitaete electuary Menkhood, see aconite Mulberry Morus nigra Mulberry syrup Syrupus mori	half dram to 1 dram 1 to 2 drams ad libitum 1 dram to half oz. half dram to 2 drams	6 to 12 grs. 15 grs. to half a dram	
Muriate of ammonia Ammoniae murias Sal ammoniacum			
Muriate of ammonia and iron Ferrum ammoniatum, L Murias ammoniac et ferri, D. Ferrum ammoniacale Martial flowers Muriate or muriated antimony Antimonii murias Antimonium muriatum Butter of antimony Muriate of barytes Barytae murias Barytae solution ———muriatis solutio	externally		in solution
	2 to 10 grs.	quarter to 2 grs.	in a pill
	quarter to 1 gr.	1 sixteenth to 1 quarter gr.	in solution
	5 to 10 drops	1 to 3 drops	twice a day

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
purgative.	An annual indigenous plant.		
	These are small insects living in cold moist plants and killed by the vapour of alcohol their medicinal virtues are but little.		
stimulant diaphoretic.	Merely employed in domestic purposes.		
cooling	The fruit of the mulberry tree are eaten as a luxury, rather than for their medicinal effects. Taken in combination with draughts, for allaying thirst and heat, bilious and inflammatory disorders, and in gargles for inflammation of the mouth and tonsils.		
stimulant	Mania, apoplexy from plethora, head aches, &c. it acts as a discutient, in indolent tumours contusions, gangrene, psora, ophthalmia cynanche, chilblains & other indolent inflammations		
aperient, & attenuating	Hysterical and hypocondriacal cases, distempers proceeding from laxity and weakness of the solids.		
	This is of a caustic burning nature, never taken as a medicine.		
deobstruent	As it is generally given in solution, its properties will be given under that head.		
ditto	Taken in cases of scrofula, in cutaneous diseases, worms, obstructions, and tumors, used externally as an escharotic application in cutaneous diseases, fungous ulcers, and specks on the cornea.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c,
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Muriate of iron tinct. Tinctura ferri muriatis, L.	10 to 20 drops	4 to 12 drops	ditto
Tinct. martis in spiritu salis			
Muriate of lime Calcis murias, L.	half dram to 1 oz.	10 to 20 grs.	2 or 3 times a day in water
Muriate of lime solution Calcis muriatis solutio, E			
Aqua muriatis calcis, D			
Muriate of quicksilver Oxymuriate of quicksl. Corrosive sublimate			
Hydrargyri oxymurias, L.			
Murias hydrargyri, L.	1 eighth to 1 half gr.		
Mur. hyd. corrosivum, L.			
Hydrarg. rus muriatus Muriate of soda Soda murias, L.	3 drams to half oz.	1 scruple to 1 dram	
Sal commune, D.			
Sal marinus vel muria- ticus			
Common or sea salt			
Muriate of soda, dried Soda murias siccatum, D			
Muriatic acid Acid muriaticum, L.	10 to 15 drops		given diluted in water
Spiritus salis glanberi Seu fumans			
Muriatic acid, diluted Acidum muriaticum di- lutum			
Musk Moschus			
-----moschi ferus			
Musk mixture Mistura moschi -----moschata	1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	every 3 hours in powder
Julepum c moscho			
Musk tincture			
Tinctura moschi			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint o Pound.
chalybeate	<p>This is a very elegant and excellent tincture, and may be given in preference to other chalybeates.</p> <p>See the solution for its medicinal properties.</p> <p>Given in general debility in scrofulous and glandular diseases.</p> <p>See corrosive sublimate. • -</p> <p>Given in dyspepsia and to check vomiting of blood, and forms a part of most stimulating clysters.</p> <p>This is the same preparation as the above, with the aqueous particles driven off, consequently a much smaller dose will answer the purpose intended.</p>		
antiseptic	<p>Given as an antiseptic, diuretic and aperient.</p> <p>Employed with great success in all typhous fevers, in exanthematous and phlegmonic diseases, in chincough, epilepsy, & spasmodic affections, it raises the pulse, allays spasms and act powerfully on the brain, increasing sensation and voluntary motion.</p>		
ditto	<p>This is undoubtedly the best preparation of mnsk though the exhibition, of it is often attended with inconvenience, as the menstruum is rectified spirit.</p>		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Mustard common <i>Sinapis semina</i> ——— <i>nigra</i> ——— <i>alba</i> , E.	half to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	taken entire
Mustard cataplasm <i>Cataplasma sinapii</i>			
Mutton suet Scrum Ovis arietis adeps, E. Myrrh Myrrha, (<i>gummi resina</i>)	10 grs. to 1 dram	4 to 10 grs.	in pills
Myrrh comp. pill Comp. galbanum pill, L Pilulae galbani comp, L ——— <i>assoefoetida</i> comp. E. ——— <i>myrrhae</i> comp. D. ——— <i>gummosi</i> Gum pill Myrrh tincture Tinctura myrrha, L. Natron, see soda Nightshade deadly, see belladonna Nightshade woody, see dulcamara Nitrate of potash, (nitre) Potassa nitras, L. E. Nitrum, D. saltpetre			
Nitrate of potash loz- euges. Trochisci nitratis pot- assae, E. Nitrate of quicksilver ointment [L. Ung. hydrargyri nitratis ——— <i>hyd. supernitratis</i> D. ——— <i>hyd. nitr. fortius</i> , E. ——— <i>citrium</i> Citrine ointment	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	every night
	10 to 50 drops	4 to 12 drops	
	5 to 10 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	three times a day
	1 to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto
	2 th 5 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	by means of a ca- mel hair pencil

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint..
stimulanting	Taken to stimulate the stomach to excite the peristaltic motion of the intestines when they are torpid. as a condiment with food, & as an emetic.		
to	Employed in the low state of acute disorders, for raising the pulse, and relieving the head.		
	Used in the formation of ointments, &c.		
stimulating	Given in cachectic diseases, arising from inactivity of the system. It occasions a slight diaphoresis, promotes the fluid secretions, acts on the uterine system and resists putrefaction.		
antihysteria and emmenagogue	This is an excellent preparation for the effects described, answering every intention.		
cardiac	Taken for removing obstructions in the uterine vessels & for resisting putrefaction, applied externally for cleansing foul ulcers, and for promoting the exfoliation of carious bones.		
attenuating	It diminishes the heat of the body and frequency of pulse and acts upon the secretion of the urine, used externally, in gargles for inflammatory sore throat.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
cooling	Used in obstinate cutaneous affections, in harpes, tinea capitis, psorophthalmia, excoereations of the tarsi, and in all inflammations of the eyes. attended by eruptive disorders of the hairy scalp &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Nitrate of silver	1 eighth to half gr.		in pills
Lunar caustic			
Argenti nitras			
Argentum nitratum			
Causticum lunare			
Nitric or nitrico oxyd of quicksilver			
Hydrargyri nitrico oxy- dum, L.			
Oxyd. hyd. nitricum, D			
—rubrum per acidum nitricum, E.			
Hyd. nitratibz ruber			
Red precipitate			
Nitric or nitrico oxyd of quicksilver ointment	2 to 5 grs.	half gr. to 2 grs.	applied with a hair pencil
Ung. hyd. nitrico oxy- dum			
—subnitratibz hyd. D			
—oxydi hyd. rubri, L			
Nitre, see nitrate of pot- ash			
Nitric acid	10 to 40 drops	3 to 10 drops	
Acidum nitricum, L.			
—nitrosum, D.			
Aqua fortis			
Nitri acid diluted			
Acidum nitricum dilu- tum			
—nitrosum dil. E D.			
Nitri acid ointment			
Unguentum acidi nitro- sa			
Nitric or nitrous aether	10 to 60 drops	4 to 10 drops	in water
Æther nitrosus, D.			
Nitric ether spirit of			
Ætheris nitrici spiritus L.			
Spiritus nitri dulcis	5 to 20 grs.	4 to 10 grs.	
Sweet spt. of nitre			
Nitrous æthereal spt.			
Nutmegs			
Myristic nuclei	2 to 5 drops	1 to 2 drops	
Myr. moschata			
Nux moschata			
Nutmegs essential oil			
Myristicæ oleum			
Ol. nucis moschata			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.
caustic	See lunar canstic. - - - - -		
escharotic	Used as an escharotic applicati- on to chaneres.		
stimulant	Employed with success in inflam- mation of the conjunctiva, in inflammations, attended with specks, in opthalemy arising from eruptive diseases, and in indolent and ill-conditioned sores, where action is to be excited.		
antiseptic	Used in many phamaceutical operations, and for fumigating hospitals &c. for destroying contagion and mineral effluvia. Given in malignant and pete- chial fevers, in some diseases of the kidney, in syphilis, and in conjunction with a mercur- ial course. Used in herpetic and cutaneous affections.		
febrifuge diaphoretic and duretic	Given in febrile Diseases, heat of urina to expel flatulence and promote the natural secre- tions.		
aromatic	As a medicine its effects are very slight, and is never used but as a warm aromatic in conjunction with other medicine.		
stimulant	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Nutmeg expressed oil			
Oil of mace			
Myristice oleum ex- pressum	2 to 5 drops	1 to 2 drops	
Nutmeg spirit			
Spiritus myristicae, L.	2 drams to 1 oz.	half dram to half oz	water
— myr. moschatae			
— nucis moschatae			
Oak bark			
Quercus cortex, L. D.	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 grs.	in milk
— pedunculata			
— robur, E.			
Oak bark decoction	2 drams 1-oz.	half to 1 dram	
Decoctum quercus			
Oak bark extract			
Extractum quercus	2 to 5 grs.	half to 2 grs.	in pills
Oats, (the seeds)			
Avena semina	ad libitum		as gruel or decoction
— sativa			
Oil of vitriol			
Sulphuric acid			
Acidum sulphuricum			
— vitriolicum			
Oil of wine			
Oily ethereal liquor			
Ethereal oil			
Oleum aethereum, L.	1 to 4 drops		
Liquor aethereus ole- osus, D.			
Ointment common			
Ung simplex			
Olibanum, (gum resin)			
Olibani, (gum resina)			
Juniperus lycia	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 10 grs	
Jun. lyc. resinae, L.			
Lycia juniper			
Olive oil			
Olivae oleum	half oz. to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	beat up with the yolk of an egg
Olea europea			
Oleum olivarum			
Onion root			
Cepae radix	ad libitum		
Allium cepae			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant	As a medicine its effects are very slight, and is never used but as a warm aromatic in conjunction with other medicines.		
aromatic	Merely used for the sake of its agreeable flavour, and as such it is often the base of medicines for children.		
astriagent	Successfully employed in hæmorrhages alvine fluxes, &c.		
ditto	Used as a powerful astringent in sore throats.		
ditto			
demulcent	Taken as a kind of food in febrile diseases, diarrhæa &c. applied in the form of a cataplasm to phlegmonous swellings. Sulphuric acid is not taken internally, unless diluted or as elixir of vitriol, applied externally for the cure of psora.		
stimulant and anodyne			
	A useful and elegant simple ointment and may be employed where a lubricating and demulcent application is required		
	Given in disorders of the head and breast in hæmoptoes and in alvine and uterine fluxes.		
demulcent	Taken for coughs, hoarseness, for decreasing the action of acrid substances, and for worms, applied externally in gargles, clysters &c. used in pharmaceutical operations, as the formation of ointments, &c.		
stimulant	Internally in cold phlegmatic habits, in suppression of urine and in dropsies, externally in the form of a cataplasm to promote suppuration.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Opiate electuary	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 8 grs.	
Confection of opium			
Mithridate			
Confectio opii, L.			
—— opiate			
Philonium londlnense	3 to 6 grs.	half to 1 gr.	in a pill
Confectio damocrates			
Theriaca andromachi			
Opiate pill			
Soap pill with opium			
Pilula saponis opio, L.	6 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	in jelly
—— opiate, E.			
—— thaebaicae, E.			
Opiate powder			
Powder of burnt harts- horn with opium			
Pulvis cornu usti cum opio, L.			
—— opiatu			
Opium	half to 2 grs.	1 eighth to 1 fourth	in pill
Opium, L. D. E.			
Papaver somniferum			
Opium confectio, see } opiate electuary	half to 5 grs.	1 eighth to 1 half	in pills
Opium extract			
Extractum opii			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
aromatic and sedative	An agreeable aromatic opiate and may be given where such is required, one grain of opium being contained in thirty six grains of the confection.		
sedative	Given in cases where opium is required, three grains of the pill containing one of opium.		
ditto	Ditto one grain of opium in nine of the powder.		
ditto	Used for mitigating pain diminish morbid sensibility, procure sleep, to check diarrhaeas and excessive discharges, it is contraindicated in gastric affections, in plethora, in an inflammatory state of the body and determination of blood to particular viscera, the diseases for which it is taken are numerous and are as follows, in intermittents, in fevers of the typhoid type, when accompanied with diarrhaea or watchfulness, in inflammations from local causes, in small pox, to allay the pain of suppuration and promote the ptyalism, in dysentery, in diarrhaeas, in cholera and pyrosis, in calculi, in jaundice, proceeding from spasm, in tetanus, in spasmodics, symptoms of dysentery, dyspepsia, hysteria, hypochondriasis, asthma and rabies canina, in syphilis, in cases of threatened abortion and lingering delivery, in convulsions, during parturition, and in after pains.		
sedative	Used for the same purposes as opium.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Opium plaister Emplastrum opii, L.	externally	externally	
Opium syrup Syrupus opii.		10 drops to half dram	
Opium tincture Tinctura opii, L. E. D.	20 to 40 drops	5 to 10 drops	
——— thebaica			
Opium ammoniated tincture Tinctura opii ammoniatae, E.	half to 2 drams	10 drops to half dram	in water
Opium camphorated tincture, see comp. camphor tincture			
Opium wine Vinum opii	10 to 30 drops	2 to 7 drops	
Opopanax, (gum resin) Opopanaxis, (gum resina) Pastinaca opopanax Orange seville Aurantii baccae Citrus aurantium Aurantium hispalinae Orange flower water Aqua aurantii florum stillatiua	ad libitum		in pill
Orange peel confection Confectio aurantii, L. Conserva citri aurantii, E. D.			
Orange peel comp. infusion Infusum aurantii compositum	1 to 4 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Orange peel syrup Syrup aurantii —— citri aurantii, E. —— corticis aurantii	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	
Orange peel tincture Tinctura aurantii, L. —— corticis aur.		20 to 40 drops	
Orange peel water Aqua citri aurantii	1 to 3 oz.		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Applied in rheumatic and local pains.		
sedative	This is a preparation similar to syrup of white poppy though a much more elegant one.		
anodyne	The properties of this tincture will be seen by referring to opium.		
	Spasmodic affections &c.		
sedative	This preparation may be consi- dered superior to tinctura opii, in cases of inflammation of the eyes, &c though in other respects agreeing with it.		
emmenagogue and anti- spasmodic	Seldom or ever used in medicine taste bitter and acrid smell strong &c.		
	Taken in febrile diseases for allaying thirst and heat, and promoting the salutary excre- tions-		
	This is merely used in cookery.		
stomachic	This is an excellent stomachic, pro- moting the appetite, & strength- ening the tone of the viscera.		
stomachic	A mild stomachic infusion ren- dered warm, by the addition of cloves.		
ditto	Seldom given but in stomachic draughts, to render them more agreeable.		
ditto	The virtues of this tincture may be seen by referring to the orange peel confection, as it possesses the same properties.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Origanum	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
———vulgare			
Common or wild mar- jorum			
Origanum oil of	1 to 2 drops	half a drop to 1 drop	
Oleum origani			
Orris florentine	3 to 10 grs	1 to 2 grs.	every third hour in the form of a bolus
Iridis florentiae			
Oxyd of antimony			
Antimonii oxydum			
Pulvis algarothi			
Oxydum stibii album			
Oxyd of antimony nitro muriatic			
Oxydum antim. nitro mu- riaticum			
Oxyd of antimony with phosphate of lime			
Antimonial powder			
Antimoniali pulvis, L			
Oxydum antimonii c phosphate calcis, E.			
James's powder			
Pulvis jacobi			
Oxyd of antimony, with sulphur or nitre			
Sulphurneted oxyd of an- timony			
Antimonii oxydum c sul- phure per nitratum pot- assa			
Hepar antimonii			
Crocus antimonii			
———metallorum			
Oxyd of antimony with sulphur vitrified	2 grs. to 1 scruple	Half to 4 grs	
Antimonii oxydum c sul- phur vitrifactum, E.			
Vitrum antimonii			
Antimonium vitre fac- tum			
Glass of antimony			
Oxyd of antimony vitri- fied with wax			
Antimonii oxydum vi- trifactum cum cera, E			
Vitrum antimonii cera- tum			
Cerated glass of anti- mony			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
stimulant	Possesses an agreeable smell and pungent taste, its effects are too slight to be used in medicine.		
stimulant	An extremely pungent and acrid oil, possessing all the properties of the herb, The medicinal effects of this root are but slight and it is chiefly used in the formation of dentrifice.		
diaphoretic	Given in febrile diseases, to promote a diaphoresis, and is considered to be the best antimonial preparation, in large doses it acts as an emetic and purgative.		
emetic, and drastic cathartic, producing violent diaphoresis afterwards	Used in pharmacy as the basis of some other preparations formerly exhibited in the cure of fevers and atonic diseases of the lungs.		
	Ditto it is transparent and of a hyacinthine color, employed in making antimonial wine.		
purgative	Given in dysentery.		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
escharotic	Given in ague, cutaneous af- fections, chronic affections of the bones, attended with de- bility. Applied externally in the cure of cancer, ill con- ditioned sores, and suppara- ted scrofulous glands.		
ditto	This is a purer preparation of arsenic than the above, as it is separated from all foreign matters.		
tonic	The properties of this will be seen by referring to iron fil- ings, as this is precisely the same, except that it is puri- fied by means of the magnet, and afterwards reduced to powder.		
ditto	It is hardly employed at present, unless to give color to a plaister		
	Used in weakness of the muscles		
	See lead red oxyd of.		
desiccative	See its medicinal qualities under the name of litharge, it is an oxyd of lead in an imperfect state of vitrification.		
escharotic in small doses alterative and diaphoretic in a mixture of opium & camphor	Seldom given internally, as it is poisonous, and a violent purgative and emetic, in the dose of four or five grains.— It is used in syphilis, and applied externally as an es- charotic.		
as an alterative	In cases of pains arising from an admixture of rheumatism and syphilis.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Oxyd of quicksilver grey or black oint.	2 to 7 grs.	half to 1 gr.	
Unguentum hyd. oxidi cinerei			
Oxyd of quicksilver sulphuric [E.			
Hyd. subsulphas flavus,			
Oxydum hyd. sulphuri- cum, D.			
Mercurius emeticus 'fla- vus			
Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver			
Turpeth mineral	3 to 10 grs.	half to 2 grs.	
Sulphas hydrargyri			
Oxyd of zinc			
Zinci oxydum, L. E. D.			
Zincum calcinatum			
Flores zinci			
Oxyd of zinc impure	applied externally		in collyria
Tutia, D.			
Tutty			
Oxydum zinci impurum	ditto		
Oxyd of zinc impure ointment			
Unguentum tutiae, D.			
Ung. oxidi zinci impuri, E.			
Oxymel common or sim- ple	1 dram to half oz	half dram to 2 dram	water
—simplex, L. D.			
Mel acetatum			
Oxymel	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	in cinnamon water
Oxymel of meadow saf- fron			
—colchici, D.			
Oxymel of squills	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to half dram	ditto
—scillae, L. D.			
—scilliticum			
Oxymel of verdegris	externally		
Linimentum oeruginis, L.			
Oxymel oeruginis, D.			
Liniment of verdegris			
Mel aegyptiacum			
Oxymuriate of potash solution			
Oxymuriatic alkaline water			
Aqua alkalina oxymuri- atica			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

Used externally for the purpose
of introducing mercury into
the system.

emetic, powerful an active alterative in sma doses, also used as an emerpine	The most powerful of the mer- curial emetics, given in vi- rulent gonorrhoeas, lues ve- nereal swellings of the testicles from venereal affections, in glandular obstructions, and leprous disorders. In doses of a grain, it acts as a dia- phoretic and alterative.		
exsiccant	Taken in spasmodic affections, epilepsy, particularly where tonics are indicated. Ap- plied externally in the form of an ointment to excoriated nipples, chaps, &c. and as a a detergent and exsiccant.		
ophthalmia	Used in cases of ophthalmia.		
Ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
aperient & expectorant	Taken in colds and slight sore throats, humoral asthma, and other diseases of the chest.		
diuretic	Employed as a diuretic in dropsies, &c.		
expectorant & detergent	Given in asthmas, coughs, and disorders of the chest, ar- ising from an over quantity of phlegm.		
detergent	Employed to destroy fungous flesh, and diluted with water as a gargle for venereal ul- cerations of the mouth and tonsils.		
antisyphilitic	Given as an antisyphilitic re- medy, for cutaneous and spas- modic diseases.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Oxymuriate of quick- silver [L, Hydrargyri oxymurias, Murias hydrargyri, E. —corrosivum, D Hydrargyrus muriatus Corrosive sublimate	1 eighth to 1 fourth of a gr.		in solution, distilled water and rectified spirit.
Oxymuriate of quick- silver liquor Hydrargyri oxymuria- tis liquor, L.	1 dram to half oz. 10 grs. to half dram		
Oxymuriatic alkaline water, see oxymuriate of potash solution			
Oxymuriatic water or acid Aqua oxymuriatica, D.	10 to 20 drops	2 to 6 drops	2 to 3 times a day in distilled water
Oyster shells Testae, L. —ostrearum, D. Ostrae edulis testae, E Oxalic acid Acidum oxalicum Acetoselia sal Oxalis acetosella sal Lujula Salt of wood sorrel Acid of sugar	half to 1 dram 10 grs. to 1 scruple		in common water
Palm oil Palmoe oleum Cocos butyracea —oleum fixum Paregoric elixir Tinctura camphoroe composita —opii camphora- ta, D. Comp. tinct. of cam- phor, L.	externally		
	half dram to half oz.		water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.

Antesynthetic & alterative An extremely acrid and violently poisonous preparation, yet given internally, in small doses, properly diluted, and never in the form of pills.—Externally applied in the form of lotion, it facilitates the healing of venereal sores, and cures the itch, in gargles, also very serviceable in cases of tetter, and for films and ulcerations of the cornea.

Escharotic This preparation is merely a solution of corrosive sublimate, & may be conveniently employed when recourse is had to this active medicine, it may be perhaps proper to add that each ounce contains half a grain.

Antiseptic Formerly used as an antisynphilitic, and in scarlatina.—The fumes are used to destroy contagion.

Astringent Given in cases where carbonate of lime is necessary, and may be considered as not superior to common prepared chalk.

Used in cleaning boot tops, an essential salt is also prepared from this known by the name of essential salt of lemons, used for taking ink stains out of linen, it is very poisonous & is frequently (from its similarity in appearance) taken or given for epsom salts, from which mistake many have died.

Emollient Used for the formation of emollient ointments, in tumours, sprains, and pains, but it appears to possess little if any advantage over other bland oils.

Anodyne For its medicinal qualities, see compound tincture of camphor.

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound

aperient & diuretic The herb, chiefly used for domestic purposes, is a biennial plant, taste aromatic, root used in nephritic pains and obstructions of urine

sarminative & aromatic

Generally used in a state of purity, which is known by the name of subcarbonate of potash, which see.

emollient In acute disorders and fevers.

stimulant Used to promote the salival flue, to evacuate the viscid humors from the head, to prevent lethargic complaints, tooth-ach, rheumatic affections of the face, and paralysis of the tongue, &c.

aperient & deobstruent Serviceable in suppression of urine, & hysterical complaints

ditto Ditto. - - - - -

ditto Ditto. - - - - -

ditto Ditto. - - - - -

stimulant Generally used for culinary purposes.

ditto Employed as a stimulating application, in cases where an excitement is required.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Peppermint, (the plant, <i>Menthae peperitae herba</i> ——— <i>piperitidis herba</i>)	10 grs. to 40	2 to 6 grs.	
Peppermint oil <i>Ol. menthae piprietae</i> , L. D. E.	2 to 5 drops	half to 1 drop	on sugar mixed with water
Peppermint spirit <i>Spiritus menthae pipe- ritae</i> , L.	1 dram to 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	ditto
<i>Aqua menthae piperitae</i> spirituosa			
Peppermint water <i>Aqua menthae pipe- ritae</i>	1 to 3 oz.	2 drams to 1 oz.	
Peruvian balsam <i>Balsamum peruvianum</i> ——— <i>myroxylon pe- ruiferum</i> , E ——— <i>indicum nig- rum</i>	5 drops to half dram	2 to 5 drops	
Peruvian bark, see cin- chona cortex			
<i>Petroleum oleum</i> , (rock oil)			
<i>Petroleum</i> , E. ——— <i>bitumen</i> , E ——— <i>barbadense</i> , Barbadoes tar, [D.]	externally		
Phosphate of soda <i>Sodae phosphas</i> , E. D. Tasteless salts <i>Soda vel natron phos- phoratum</i>	6 to 10 drams	1 to 2 drams	water-gruel
Pill rufi <i>Pilulae aloes cum myrrh- rae</i> , L. ——— <i>rufi</i>	half to 2 drams	5 to 10 grs.	at bed time
Pill of aloes with myrrh <i>Pimenta</i> , (allspice) ——— <i>myrtus</i>			
Pimento <i>Myrti pimentae fructus</i> Jamaica pepper <i>Pimentae baccae vel fructus</i>	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 4 grs.	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
carminative & stimulant	The properties of this plant are antispasmodic & carminative, it possesses a pungent aromatic taste, it is a perennial plant, and cultivated in England.		
ditto	Given in cramps of the stomach &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto, and flatulent colics.		
tonic	Given in diseases arising from debility in gonorrhoeas, asthmas, dysenteries, &c. Used externally for cleansing foul ulcers, in palsies and rheumatic pains.		
discutient	Used for paralytic disorders, rheumatic pains, &c.		
purgative	A gentle, mild (though sufficient) aperient, acting in the same manner as sulphate of magnesia, or soda; It is directed to be taken in water-gruel, or a like preparation without salt, as the taste is scarce perceptible		
ditto	Given as a cathartic, in a depraved habit body: in small doses it acts as an alterative		
aromatic	Given in conjunction with other medicines as an aromatic, it is resorted to more for culinary purposes than the former		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c			
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.				
Pimento oil Oleum pimentae, L. D. Ol. volatile myrti pimentae, E. Ol. essentielle pimentae	2 drops to 5	half to 1 drop	on sugar, dissolved in water			
Pimenta spirit Spiritus pimentae ———myrtus	1 dram to half oz.	15 drops to 1 dram	water			
Pimenta water Aqua piperis jamaicensis ——pimentae ——myrti pimentae			1 to 2 oz.	2 drams to oalf oz.		
Pine volatile oil of Oleum terebinthinae rect Ol volatile pini purissimum	10 drops to half dram	2 to 6 drops	in honey			
Pitch, see resin black Pitch ointment Unguentum picis liquodae, L. Ointment of tar			externally			
Pitch, dry or burgundy Pix arida Pini abies resina, sponte concreta, E. Pix burgundai Plaster blistering Lytta plaster Emp. lyttæ, L. ——maloes vesicatorii ——cantharidis, D. Plaster common Wax plaster Emp. ceræ ——attrahans ——simplex, E. Simple or drawing plaister Plaister mercurial Quicksilver plaster Emp. hydrargyri ——lithargi cum hydrargyro Plaister skins alutae	ditto	spread on leather, &c				
	ditto		ditto			
	ditto					

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound.	Per Pint or Pound.

ditto and stimulant See pemento. - - - - -

ditto Long employed in the shops as a succedaneum to the most costly oriental aromatics, it is moderately warm, of an agreeable flavor, somewhat resembling that of a mixture of cloves, cinamon, and nutmegs.

Ditto. - - - - -

stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic Taken in gleans, chronic rheumatism, passive uterine haemorrhage, seminal weakness. &c- Externally it is used for affections of the joints, rheumatic pains, &c.

detergent Employed against cutaneous eruptions, scabby crust, tinea capitis, &c,

stimulant and anodyne Applied to the chest, against colds. and consumptive habits.

irritating Applied in diseases of the typhoid type, and to increase the activity of the system or particular organs.

drawing Applied for the dressing of blisters.

resolvent and discutient Against syphilitic pains, nodes, topi, and beginning indurations.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Plaster strengthening Emp. thuris, L —oxidi ferri rubri, E —roboraus Frankincense plaister Plaster warm Emp. calefaciens Plummer's pill Comp. submuriate of quicksilver pill Pilula hydrargyri sub- muriatus composi- tae, L. Pil. hyd. submuriatis, E. 1819.	ditto		spread on leather
Pomegranate Punica granatum, E. Granatum, L. Poppy red, (corn poppy) Rhaeadas petala, (the petals) Papaver rhaeas —erraticum, D. Poppy red syrup Syrupus rhaeados, L. —papaveris erra- tici, D. Poppy white Papaver, L. —somniaferum, E —album, D. Poppy decoction Decoctum papaveris Poppy extract, white Extractum papaveris, L. —somniaferi, E. —papav albi, F. Poppy syrup of white Syrupus papaveris, L. Syr. pap. somniferi, E. —alb, D. Syr. de meconio —diacordiou Potash fused Potassa fusa, L. Potassa, E. Kali causticum —purum Caustic kali	5 to 10 grs. 1 scruple to 1 dram 1 scruple to 1 dram dram to half oz. externally ditto 2 to 10 grs. half oz. to 1 oz. externally	1 to 3 grs. 5 to 10 grs. 10 grs. to 1 scruple half dram to 1 dram 1 to 2 drams	twice a day in powder in decoction in fomentation ditto in a pill

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
strengthening	Used in weakness of the muscles and limbs.		
stimulant & rubefacient	A more irritating plaster than the burgundy pitch plaster, though not sufficiently active to raise the blister.		
alterative & diaphoretic	A valuable remedy in scrofula and chronic eruptions.		
astrigent	Taken in drearrhaesi, dysen- teries, & other diseases where astringents are indicated.		
narcotic	This is a common annual flower, growing wild in corn fields.		
anodyne	Given merely as a colouring matter.		
ditto	Employed to foment inflamed or ulcerated parts.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
narcotic and anodyne	Given in acnte pains, spasms, cough, &c.		
ditto	Given in the same cases as the extract, to procure rest, or when a mild opiate is required		
caustic	Used in medicine only as a caustic it requires to be kept in well stopped phials. as it becomes readily affected by the air, so as to deliquessce.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
<i>Potash with lime</i> <i>Potassa cum calce, L.</i> <i>Kali causticum c. calce,</i> <i>D.</i> <i>Calx cum kali puro</i> <i>Causticum commune mi-</i> <i>tins</i> <i>Lapis infernalis</i> <i>Infernal stone</i> <i>Milder common caustic</i> <i>Potash liquor or water</i> <i>Potassa liquor, L.</i> <i>Aqua potassae, F.</i> <i>—kali caustici, D.</i> <i>—kali puri</i> <i>Lixivium saponarium</i> <i>caustic</i>	ditto		
<i>Potash liquor of subcar-</i> <i>bonate</i> <i>Potassa subcarbonatis</i> <i>liquor, L. [D.]</i> <i>Aqua subcarbonatis kali,</i> <i>—kali preparati</i> <i>Lixivium tartari</i> <i>Oleum tartar per deli-</i> <i>quium</i>	10 drops to half dram	3 to 5 drops	twice a day, in lin- seed tea
<i>Potash impure, (pearl-</i> <i>ashes)</i> <i>Potassae impura, L.</i> <i>Carbonas impurus pot-</i> <i>assa</i> <i>Cineres clavellati, D.</i> <i>Kali impurum, D.</i> <i>Lixivium alkali fusum-</i> <i>vegetabile</i> <i>Potashes</i> <i>Impure carbonate of</i> <i>potashes</i>	10 drops to half dram	3 to 6 d drops	ditto
<i>Proof spirit</i> <i>Spiritus tenuior</i> <i>Spt. v nosus tenuior, D.</i> <i>Alcohol dilutum</i> <i>Prunes, french prunes</i> <i>Pruna, L.</i> <i>—domestica, E.</i> <i>—gallicae fructus</i>	1 dram to half oz.	half to 1 dram	
	1 to 4 ozs	half to 1 oz.	stewed

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

ditto

Applied for the same purposes as above. This preparation claims the preeminence over the fused potash, on account of its being less apt to deliquesce, more easily managed and milder in its effects.

diuretic, stimulant, antacid, and lithoutriptic. Taken internally as a lithoutriptic and antacid. Applied externally as a stimulus in rickets, gout, swellings, gonorrhoea, and spasmodic affections: as a caustic to destroy the poison of a viper, &c.

ditto

Ditto. - - - - -

For its medicinal properties, see subcarbonate of potash.

stimulant

Employed for the menstruum of tinctures

aperient

Taken to abate heat, and loosen the belly.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Quassia, (the wood)	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 grs.	twice a day
—lignum, L. D.			
—excilsa, E.			
Quassia infusion	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.	ditto
Infusum quassiae, L.			
Quassia tincture	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	In water 2 or 3 times a day
Tinctura quassiae, L.			
Quicksilver, (mercury)	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to half oz.	-
Hydrargyrum			
Argentum vivum			
Mercurius			
Quicksilver with chalk, or alkalized mercury	10 grs. to half dram	1 to 5 grs.	in honey
Hydrargyrum cum creta,			
Mercurius alkalizatus			
Quicksilver with mag- nesia	ditto	ditto	ditto
Hydrargyrum cum mag- nesia			
Quicksilver liniment	externally		
Linimentum hydrargy- ri, L.			
Quicksilver strong oint.	ditto		rubbed on the thighs and legs.
Unguentum hydrargy- ras fortius, L.			
Ung. hydrargyri, D.			
Strong mercurial or blue ointment	ditto		ditto
Quicksilver weaker oint.			
Ung. hyd. mitius, L.			
—caeruleum mitius			
Weak mercurial, or blue ointment			
Unction			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.

stomachic Quassia is one of the purest bitters in the materia medica, it is of a whitish color, and grows in Jamaica. As it is generally given in the form of an infusion or tincture, the diseases proper for, will be given under those names.

Ditto May be given whenever bitters are indicated; in indigestion and flatulency; in bilious and intermittent fevers; in dropsies, cachexy, diarrhoea, &c.

Ditto.

Taken in a metallic state, it has no action on the body, but what arises from its weight or bulk. It is the basis of a number of preparations which produce different effects, but its prominent action is that of producing salivation; it is proper to add, that it is unfit for internal use before purified, as it is adulterated with lead, tin, &c.

alterative

ditto

Employed for the purpose of introducing mercury in the circulating system, which is affected by rubbing it on some sound part of the body.

Used for the same purposes as the above, it is composed of one part strong ointment and two parts hogs lard.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Quicksilver nitrate dred			
Nitric oxyd of quick- silver, L.			
Hydrargyri nitrico oxy- dum, L.	ditto		strewn over the parts
Oxyd. hyd. nitricum, D.			
— hyd. rubrum per nitricum acid. E.			
Hyd. nitratis ruber			
Red precipitate			
Quicksilver pills			
Pilulae hydrargyri, L.	5 to 10 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	twice a day
Mercurial or blue pill			
Quicksilver comp. sub- muriate pill			
Pilulae hydrargyri sub- muriatis compositae	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	ditto
Pil. hyd. submuriatis, L. 1809.			
Plummer's pill			
Quicksilver plaster			
Emp. hydrargyri, L.	externally		spread on leather
— lithargyri cum hyd.			
Mercurial plaster			
Quicksilver white prae- cipitated			
Hydrargyrum prae- cipitatum album	ditto		
Submurias hyd. ammo- niatum, D.			
Mercurius cosmeticus			
Quicksilver white pre- cipitated ointment			
Ung. hyd. prae- cipitati albi	ditto		
— submuriatis hyd. ammoniati			
Quicksilver red preci- pitated, see quick- silver nitrated red			
Quicksilver purified	1 to 2 oz.	half dram to half oz.	
Hydrargyrum purificatus			
Quicksilver vitrolated			
Yellow subsulphate of quicksilver			
Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus, E.			
Oxydum hydrargyri sul- phuricum, D.	2 to 7 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly
Mercurius emeticus flavus			
Yellow emetic mercury			
Tinopeth mineral			
Sulphuric oxyd of quick- silver			

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Quince, (the seeds)	}	}	{ in water
Cydonie semina			
Quince seed decoction			
Decoctum cydoniae, L.			
Mucilage seminis cydonii mali			
Mucilage of quince seeds			
Raisins, (the dried fruit)			
Uvae passae			
Vitis vinifera fructus siccatus			
Rectified spirit			
Spiritus rectificatus			
Spt. vinosus rect. D.			
Alcohol			
Rectified spt. of wine			
Red precipitated mercury, see quicksilver nitrated red			
Resin black	}	}	
Resina nigra			
Colophony			
Resin white			
Resina alba, D.			
Resina pini, E.			
Resin yellow	}	}	
Resina flav, L.			
Resin cerate			
Ceratum resinae, L.			
Ung. resinae alba, D.			
—resinosum, F.			
Resin plaster	}	}	spread on linen or leather
Emp. resinae, L.			
—resinosum, E.			
—lithargyri cum resina, D.			
Com. sticking plaister			
Adhaesive plaster			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Pound	Per Pint or Pound.
mucilaginous	Taken in large doses they act as an aperient, in smaller ones they restrain vomiting and alvine fluxes.		
cooling, antiseptic, saccharine, and laxative	Raisins are the fruit of the vine carefully dried, they are used more as a luxury than a medicine.		
stimulant	Taken internally as a stimulant, externally to passive hæmorrhagies.		
diuretic	Resins are the residuum of turpentine after distillation, they have different names, such as black, yellow, &c. given them according to the manner in which the distillation is performed. When the distillation is carried on till the whole of the essential oil is driven off, the residuum is termed black or fiddlers resin, but if while the mass is fluid, a quantity of water is added and incorporated by agitation, it receives the name of yellow or white resin.		
drawing	Employed for cleansing, digesting, and incarnating wounds and ulcers.		
adhesive	Employed for keeping together the edges of recent wounds, for contracting the size of ulcers of the legs, &c. for giving support to new flesh, and for keeping on other dressings.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Rhatany powder Rhatania pulv.	10 grs. to 1 scruple	5 to 8 grs.	mint-water every two hours
Rhatany tincture Rhatania tinct.			
Rhenish wine Vinum, L.	2 to 4 drams	30 to 40 drops	ditto 3 times a day
—album hispani- cum, E.			
—alb. hisp. rhena- num, D.	a wine-glass full se- veral times a day		alone or in water
Spanish white wine Sherry wine			
Rhododendron Rhododendri chrysanthu folia	5 to 10 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	infusion 3 times a day
Yellow dwarf rose bay —alpine balsam			
Flowered rhododendron leaves (yellow)			
Rhubarb root Rhei radix, L.	20 grs. to 1 dram	5 to 8 grs.	mint water
Rheum palmatum, E. Rhabarbarum			
Turkey rhubarb Rheum russicum vel turcicum	ditto	ditto	ditto
Rhubarb & aloes tinct. Elixir sacrum			
Comp. tinct. of rhubarb Tinctura rhei composita, L. [D.]	half to 2 oz.	half to 1 dram	ditto
—rhabarbari comp. —rhei et aloes, E.			
Sacred elixir Rhubarb and gentian tincturan	half to 1 oz. & half	1 to 2 drams	ditto
Tinctura raii amara [E] Tinct. rhei et gentianae, Bitter tincture of rhu- barb			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint o Pound
tonic	Agnes, diabetes, &c.		
ditto & stomachic	Indigestion, relaxation, fluor albus, &c.		
stimulant	Taken in almost all cases of lan- guor, general debility, in de- ficiency of vital powers, to warm the habit, to exhilarate the spirits and to promote the action of the heart and arteries it promotes perspiration, in large quantities intoxicating, and powerfully sedative, of important service in fevers of the typhus kind, or of a putrid tendency.		
diaphoretic, and narcotic	Given in rheumatism, gout, or venereal cases, the manner by many of using these dried leaves, is by putting two drams of them in an earthen pot, with about ten ounces of boiling water, keeping it nearly a boiling heat for the night, this quantity they took in the morning, & by repeating it three or four times, generally effected a cure.		
aperient	Taken for costiveness, diar- rhæas, &c. or a little chewed in the mouth and the saliva swallowed, is very useful to dyspeptic persons.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto and stomachic	Taken in cholics, diarrhæas weakness of the stomach and intestines indigestion, &c. when intended as an aperient, this and the following tinc- tures of rhubarb are taken in the doses set down; when as a stomachic, they are taken to the extent only of a dram or two.		
ditto	Ditto.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Rhubarb extract (watery) Extractum rhei, L. Aguosum	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
Rhubarb infusion Infusum rhei, L. Inf. rhei palmati, E. Inf. rhabarbari			
Rhubarb compound pill Pilulae rhei compositae L.	10 grs. half scruple	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
———stomachicae			
Rhubarb tincture Tinctura rhei, L. [E. ———palmati, ———rhabarbari ———spirituosa	half to 1 & half oz.	half to 2 drams	mint water
Rhubarb comp. tincture Tinct. rhei compositae, L.			
———rhubarbari comp. ———rhei et aloes, E. Elixir sacrum Rhubarb wine Vinum rhei palmuti, E. Tinc. rhabarbari vinosa Vinous tincture of ru- barb	half to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	ditto
Rochelle salts Tartarized soda, L. Soda tartarisata, L. Tartris potassae et sodae, E. [D. Tartaras sodae et kali, Natron tartarizatum Sel de seignette Sal rupullensis Rose, dog-rose fruit or hips			
Rosa canina Cynosbati fructus ———vel pulpa Rose hundred leaved Rosa centifoliae ———damascena Damask rose Rosa pallida Rose red, petals of the Rosa gallica ———rubra ———petala	1 dram to 2 ozs.	half to 2 drams	the pulp
	1 scruple to 1 dram	10 grs. to 1 scruple	as syrup in powder.
	ditto	ditto	

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint Pound. 0E
ditto	Costiveness, &c. this extract possesses the purgative properties of the root, it is therefore a useful basis for pills, &c. as well as given alone.		
ditto	Costiveness, dyspepsia, &c. see rhubarb root.		
aperient & stomachic	In cases of indigestion weakness of stomach &c.		
ditto	Costiveness, cholic, &c. given in doses of 1 to 2 drams, as a stomachic.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto and to strengthen the stomach, &c.		
aperient	Given in cases of costiveness, and to open the bowels; it acts in the same manner as the sulphate of soda.		
acidulous & refrigerant	Dog roses are found growing wild in all parts of England; they consist of citric acid and sugar.		
laxative astringent	Employed for the distillation of rose water.		
ditto	Employed for the composition of conserves and infusions.		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

cooling and acidulous Taken in bilious fluxes, sharp-
ness of urine, and hot indispo-
sitions of the stomach.

aperient Given to act as a gentle purga-
tive to children, & to slightly
loosen the belly in costive
habits, &c. in adults.

ditto, and externally in Rose water is possessed of a
collyria purgative property, but its
chief consumption is its being
used as a cosmetic, and as a
base for injections, lotions,
&c.

astringent Weakness of the stomach,
coughs, pulmonary consum-
ptions, &c.

ditto and detergent Used in gargles for ulcerations
Of the mouth and tonsils.

astringent Used in conjunction with other
medicines, in hamorrhagies,
&c. and as the base of draughts,
&c. on account of its elegant
color.

ditto Ditto, principally employed for
the beautiful color it imparts
to medicinal compositions.

stimulant Rosemary has stimulating pun-
gent properties, which depend
wholly on the essential oil it
contains: it is a perennial
plant, and grows in England,
its smell is pleasant and taste-
pungent and bitterish, ap-
proaching to that of camphor.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Rosemary oil Oleum rosmarini, L. Rosemary spirit	2 to 5 drops	half to 1 drop	
Spiritus rosmarini, L. officinalis			
Rue, (leaves or plant) Rutae, (folia seu her- ba) E. Ruta graveolens	10 drops to 2 scruples	2 to 6 grs.	
Rue confection Confectio rutae, E. Rue extract Extractum rutae, D. Ext. rutae graveolentis, E.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	in glysters
Rue oil Oleum rutae Ol. rutae graveolentis	5 grs. to half dram	2 to 10 grs.	in powder
Rust of iron Ferri sub carbonas praeparatus Ferrum carbonas prae- paratum Ferri rubigo Chalybis rubigo prae- parata Martis limatura prepa- rata			
Saffron Crocii stigmata Crocus anglicus English or autumnal or saffron crocus Crocus in feno Saffron syrup Syrupus croci	5 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	
Saffron tincture Tinctura croci Tinct. croci anglici sativi	1 to 2 drams	half to 1 dram	
Sagapenum, gum resin) Gummi resina sagape- num	half to 2 dram	10 drops to half dram	
	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 6 grs.	in pills

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Taken in nervous and hysterical affections.		
ditto	Partakes of all the properties of the herb. It is used in preparations to give a fragrant smell, and as a perfume.		
stimulating, attenuating and detergent	Taken in cold phlegmatic habits, quickness of the circulation, to dissolve tenaceous juices, in spasmodic affections, and obstructed secretions.		
	Seldom or never used but in the stimulant, & antihysterical form of a clyster.		
	Given in the above cases, and possesses the same properties as the herb.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
tonic & chalybeate	Given in chlorotic cases accompanied with headach, &c.		
aromatic	Taken in hysteric affections, depressions, obstructions of the uterine secretions, and to raise and exhilarate the spirits.		
ditto	Taken in conjunction with other medicines for the above disorders, and to give a color to draughts, &c.		
ditto	Taken in the same cases as the crocus itself, and may be considered as a convenient mode of exhibition, it being merely saffron macerated in alcohol.		
aperient & deobstruent	Taken in chlorosis, dyspnoea, hysteria, croup, amenorrhoea, &c. Its virtues are similar to assafoetida, but weaker, and consequently less powerful in its effects.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sage, leaves or plant Folia seu herba salvia Salvia officinalis	ditto	5 to 10 grs.	in infusion
Sal ammoniac			
Muriate of ammoniac	half scruple to half dram	2 to 6 grs	
Ammoniae murias, L.			
Sal ammoniacum, D.			
Ammonia muriata			
Sal polychrest			
Sulphate of potash, L.			
Alkalin vegetabile vitri- olatum			
Potassa sulphas, L. E			
Arcanum duplicatum			
Sulphas k ali, D.	1 scruple to half oz	half scruple to half dram	
Kali vitriolatum			
Sal de dusbus			
Tartarum vitriolatum			
Sulphas potassa cum sulphure			
Nitrum vitriolatum			
Vitriolated tartar			
Sal. ply glauveri			
Sal sodae, see subcarbo- nate of soda			
Salt, common or table	2 drams to half oz.	20 gr. to 1 dram	
Muriate of soda			
Soda murias, L. D. E.			
Sal commune			
— marinas vel muria- ticus			
Salt dried			
Sodae murias siccatum			
Salt of amber			
Sucienic acid			
Acidum succinicum, E.			
Salt of wormwood			
Subcarbonate of potash			
Potassae subcarbonas, L			
Subcarbonas kali, D.			
Carbonas potassae, E.	10 grs. to half dram	2 to 10 grs.	with lemon juice
Kali preparatum			
Sal. plantarum			
Salt of tartar			
Sal. tartari			
Sal. absinthii			
Santonium			
Santonium			
Artemisia santonica, E.	1 to 2 drams		twice daily
Tartarian southernwood, or wormseed			
Absinthium santonium			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant, carminative, and tonic	Taken in debility of the stomach and nervous system, pleg- matic habits, &c. but not con- sidered an article of much importance in medicine.		
discutient diaphoretic, stimulant, &c.	Employed externally as a cold solution, in apoplexy, mania; headach, &c. as a stimulant to indolent tumours, bruises, chilblains, &c.		
aperient, diuretic, and deobstruent	Taken in the doses prescribed, it acts as an opening medicine ; also administered in sup- pression of the lochia, fevers, uterus dropsies, milk tumors, &c.		
	Given in dyspepsia and to check vomiting of blood. Generally used in the formation of sti- mulating clysters.		
	The same preparation as the above, with the aqueous par- ticles driven off by heat.		
	Seldom given as a medicine. --- an oil is obtained from it, which is occasionally used in spasmodic diseases, &c.		
febrifuge, diuretic, and antacid	Mostly taken with lemon juice. for forming saline draughts, it acts as a diuretic when much diluted, and may be exhibited with advantage in convulsions and other spasms of the in- testines, arising from acidity in calculous and gouty com- plaints, scrophula effections &c		
anthelmintic, stomachic and emmenagogue	Given in cases of worms, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Saponaceous plaster	externally		
Emplastrum saponaceum			
E. [tum. L.			
Emp. galbani compositum			
—galbani, D.			
—gummosum.			
Comp. galbanum plaster	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.	in milk
Sarsaparilla root			
Sarsaparillae radix			
Sarsa			
Smilix sarsaparilla, E.			
Salsaparilla			
Zareaparilla			
Sarsaparilla decoction	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	drank warm two or three times a day
Decoctum sarsaparillae, L. [E.			
—smilacis sarsap.			
Sarsaparilla comp. decoction	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	ditto
Decoctum sarsaparillae compositum			
Dec. smilacis sarsap. comp. E.			
Sarsaparilla extract [L.	10 grs. 1 dram	2 to 6 grs.	in pills
Extractum sarsaparillae			
Ext. smilacis sarsap. E.			
Sassafras wood and root	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	in infusion
Sassafras lignum et radix			
Laurus sassafras, E.			
Sassafras tree			
Sassafras oil of	2 to 10 drops	half to 2 drops	on sugar
Oleum sassafras, D.			
Ol. volatile lauri sassafras, E.			
Savin common	1 scruple to 1 dram	2 to 6 grs.	twice a day
Sabina			
Juniperus sabina			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
	Applied to lymphatic and other indolent tumors. it forms an admirable defensive and soft application spread on linen, to surround a fractured limb.		
discutient	Taken to promote a diaphoresis, in rheumatism, & in the venereal disease, scrophula and cutaneous complaints, where an acrimony of fluids prevail, the best mode of taking it is in decoction.		
diaphoretic & alterative	Taken in rheumatic cases in chronic and obstinate ulcers, originating from venereal affections, which resist the power of mercury, & in the sequelae of the venereal disease, &c.		
ditto	Taken for the same diseases as the above, is considerably stronger, as the bark of mezeron root, guiacum shavings, sassafras are added to it.		
ditto	Contains all the properties of the root in a concentrated state.		
ditto	Taken as a beverage for purifying the blood: it is not however thought to be of much importance, and seldom used but in conjunction with other medicines, as a corrector of the fluids, it is an ingredient in the compound decoction of sarsaparilla.		
an agreeable carminative stimulant, and sudorific	This is the only officinal preparation of the sassafras, it has been long reputed as a powerful and active medicine, and the most efficacious in the materia medica, for producing determinatism to the uterus, and thereby proving emmenagogue.		
	Applied externally to syphilitic warts, carious bones, and foul ulcers, psora & tinea, is well suited to the debile, but improper in plathoric habits, therefore bleeding is advisable previous to its use: the leaves cut small, and given to horses in their corn, destroy the bots.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Savina cerate or ointment Ceratum sabinae, L. Ung. sabinae	externally		spread on linen
Savin extract Extractum sabinae	10 grs. to 1 scruple	2 to 5 grs.	in pills
Savina oil Oleum sabinae	5 to 9 drops	1 to 2 drops	on sugar or with myrrh in form of bolus
Saunders, red wood Pterocarpi lignum, L. Pterocarpus satitali- nus, E.	1 scruple to 1 dram		10 grs. to half dram
Santalum rubrum, D. Scammony gum resin Scammoneae gummi re- sinae			
Convolvulus scammo- neae, E.	2 to 12 grs.	1 to 2 grs.	in pills.
Scammonium, D. Diagrydium Scammony confection Confectio scammoniae, L. [D.]	half to 1 dram	6 to 12 grs-	alone
Electuarium scammoni			
Scammony comp. pow. Pulvis scammoniae com- positus, L.	5 to 15 grs.	2 to 4 grs.	in honey or preserve
Scurvy grass common Cochlearia, E. D. herba —— officinalis, E.	1 to 4 ozs.	2 drams to 1 oz.	twice a day
Scurvy grass, comp. juice Succus cochleariae com- positus, E. —— ad scorbuticus	1 to 4 ozs.	1 dram to 1 oz.	ditto
Sea holly or sea eryngo root Eryngium maritimum Eringii radix			
Sel de seignette, see rochelle salts Sal rupellensis	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	peppermint water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
diaphoretic, emmenago- gue, & anthelmentic	Esteemed as an excellent issue ointment, and is the best preparation for keeping open blisters.		
ditto	Contains all the properties of the plant.		
stimulating & emmena- gogue	Possesses the same properties as the plant.		
	Never taken for the medicinal effects it produces, only used as a coloring matter, it im- parts to rectified spirits, a fine deep red. The juice of this tree affords a species of sanguis draconis.		
purgative	Taken in costive habits, &c. seldom given alone, but enters several compounds which act as cathartics.		
ditto	An efficacious warm purgative, taken for costiveness, &c. and calculated to remove worms from the primae viae, with which view it is often exhibited		
ditto	Ditto.		
diuretic	Its expressed juice has been considered as the most effec- tual of the scorbutic plants, and therefore taken in scor- butic affections, sea scurvy, &c		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto and aperient	It was formerly celebrated for its supposed aphrodisiac pow- ers, but it is now very rarely employed.		
mildly cathartic, diuretic and deobstruent	It possesses mildly cathartic, diuretic and deobstruent vir- tues, and is administered in doses from one dram to an ounce as a cathartic, and in the dose of twenty or thirty grains in abdominal physco- nia, and torpidity of the kidneys.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Senega, (snake root) —— radix Polygala senega, E. Seneka, D. Rattle snake root, or milk wort	10 to 20 grs.	5 to 15 grs.	
Senega decoction Decoctum senegae, L. Dec. polygalae senegae, E. Senna leaves —— folia, L. Cassia sennae fol. E. Egyptian cassia Senna alexandrian Senna confection Confectio sennae, L. Electuarium cassiae sennae, L. Lenitive electuary Electuarium lenitivum Senna extract Extractum sennae, L. Extract cassia sennae, E. Senna infusion Infusum sennae Inf. cassiae sennae Senna inf. with tama- rinds Infusum sennae cum tamarindo, D.	half to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	every 2 or 3 hours
	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	in powder
	half dram to half oz.	10 grs. to 1 dram	alone
	10 grs. to half dram	3 to 10 grs.	in pills
	2 to 4 ozs.	half to 1 oz.	
	1 to 3 ozs,	2 to 6 drams	
Senna inf. tartarized Inf. senna tartarisatum Senna comp. powder Pulvis sennae compo- situm —— cassiae senna comp —— diasennae Sennae syrup Syrupus sennae, L. Syr. cassiae sennae, E. Senna tincture Tinctura sennae, L. Tinct. cassiae sennae, E	1 to 3 ozs.	2 to 6 drams	alone
	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs.	water
	half to 1 oz.	2 drams to half oz.	alone
	half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	water

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
diuretic, stimulant, and cathartic	Taken in hydropic cases, in ty- phoid inflammations of the lungs, and lethargy. Used externally as a stimulating gargle in croup; was formerly much esteemed as a specific against the poison of the rattle snake, also used as an anti- phlogistic, pleurisy, pneu- monia, when employed is generally used in the form of decoction, according to the formula of the Edinburgh pharmacopœia, may be given every two or three hours.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
cathartic	Taken in costive habits as a mild, gentle, opening medi- cine. It is generally com- bined with some warm aro- matic, on account of its grip- ing quality.		
ditto	This is a mild & elegant aperient well adapted for pregnant women, & those whose bowels are easily moved		
ditto	Taken as a gentle laxative, and as an assistant to the milder aperients.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	An elegant laxative infusion, preferable to the simple in- fusion of senna, as the taste is covered by the tamarinds, &c. and is more adapted for light stomachs		
ditto	In costive habits. Is apt to pro- duce griping and flatulency.		
saline, stimulating, and cathartic	Considered as a useful aperient, the ginger correcting the gri- ping quality of the senna.		
ditto	Taken as a gentle purgative by children and persons of a delicate constitution.		
ditto and carminative	Taken in combination with other aperient medicines, as the tincture itself: is not proper to be taken in sufficient quan- tity alone, to produce the desired effect,		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Senna comp. tinct. Tincturae sennae comp. Elixir of health ——salutis	half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	ditto
Serpentaria root ——radix			
Aristolochiae serpent. Serp. virginia Snake root, birthwort Virginian snake root	10 grs. to half	4 to 10 grs.	ditto
Serpentaria tincturae Tinctura serpentariae, L.			
Tinct. aristolochiae ser- pent. E.	1 to 2 drams	10 drops to half dram	ditto
Shells, (oyster shells) Testae	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs.	cinnamon w ter
——astreorum			
Ostreae edulis Sherry, (rhenish wine) Vinum, L.	2 to 4 ozs.		water or alone
Vin. album hispanum —— - hisp. rhen- arum, D.			
Silver Argentum	half to 1 dram	10 to 20 grs	
Simarouba, (bark and wood)			
Simareuba Quassia simaroube Wing leaved quassiae	1 to 4 oz.	1 dram to half oz.	
Simarouba infusion Infusum simaroubae			
Inf. sim. quassiae Snake root, see serpen- taria	10 grs. to half dram	4 to 10 drams	water
Soap hard Sapo durns	half to 2 drams	10 grs. to half drams	
—— alba hispa- nicus, D.			
Hard white spanish soap			
Soap soft Sapo mollis	externally		
Soap cerate Ceratum saponis	ditto		

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE Per Ounce.	PRICE Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto. flatulent col. complaints, and colics.		
diuretic, diaphoertic, and stimulant	Given in intermittent and malig- nant fevers, and exanthema- tous diseases. Used also as a gargle in putrid sore throat.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
astringent	Given in diarrhaea, &c. and in all cases where carbonate of lime is necessary.		
stimulant	Taken in cases of general debi- lity, in deficiency of vital powers, to exhilarate the spirits and increase the action of the heart and arteries.		
astringent	A white metal, ranking next to gold in value, used in phar- maceutical preparations, from this is obtained the officinal argenti nitras. Taken in diarrhaeas, dysentery, indigestion, and intermittent fevers.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
diaphoertic & stimulant	Intermittent and melignant fevers also as a gargle in sore throats &c.		
attenuating & detergent	Taken for attenuating viscid juices, opens obstructions of the viscera, &c. Taken dis- solved in water, to decompose metallic poisons. Applied externally to sprains, bruises, &c. A combination of oil and potass, used in the formation of some ointments.		
discutient	An excellent saturnine applica- tion, the soap giving it a pro- per degree of adhaesiveness.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Soap comp. liniment <i>Linimentum saponis compositum</i> <i>Lin. saponis, D.</i> Saponaceous liniment <i>Opodeldoc</i> Saponaceous balsam <i>Balsamum saponaceum</i> <i>Tinctura saponis cam- phorata</i> Camphorated tincture of soap	externally		
Soap pill with opium <i>Pilula saponis cum opio</i> —— e styraee, —— opiatas, E. [D. —— thebaicae		3 to 6 grs.	half to 1 gr.
Soap plaster <i>Emplastrum saponis</i>		externally	on linen
Soap tinct. with opium <i>Tinctura saponis c opio, E.</i> <i>Linimentum sap. c opio</i> Soap liniment with opium <i>Linimentum anodynum</i>		ditto	
<i>Soda impura, (barilla)</i> <i>Soda impura</i> —— subcarbonas imp. Impure subcarbonate of soda		ditto	
Mineral alkali Soluble tartar <i>Potassae tartras, L,</i> <i>Tartaris potassae, E.</i> <i>Tartaras kali, D.</i> <i>Kali tartarisatum</i> Tartrate of potash	2 drams to 1 oz.	half to 1 oz	peppermint water
<i>Solutio acetatis zinci</i> <i>Tinctura acetatis zinci</i> Sorrel common, (the leaves)			
<i>Acetosae foliae</i> <i>Rumex acetosa</i> <i>Pumicis acetosa foliae</i> Sorrell wood, common <i>Acitesella lupula</i>	1 to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	in infusion
	ditto	ditto	ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
stimulant & discutient	This is a pleasant preparation to rub parts affected with rheumatic pains, swellings of the joints, &c. with the addition of one ounce of laudanum to three ounces of this liniment, will be found beneficial in dispersing indurations, and swellings attended with pain, but no acute inflammation.		
sedative	Given in cases where opium is required. Five grains of the pill containing one of opium.		
discutient	Applied to lymphatic and other indolent tumors. It forms an admirable defensive and soft application to surround a fractured limb.		
ditto stimulant and anodyne	Applied to local pains, bruises, &c. to ease the pain and dissolve tumors.		
resemble those of potash	Never taken in medicine in an impure state. Employed for making soap, &c.		
aperient	Taken in costive habits, to open the bowels; and is particularly recommended in maniacal and melancholic patients.		
astringent	Inflammation of the eyes, urethra and vagina diluted, in the same proportion as the sulphate of zinc.		
cooling diuretic	Drank in febrile and inflammatory disorders, to quench thirst and promote the uterine discharge,		
ditto	Taste more agreeable than the common sorrell, approaching nearly to lemon, its effects are, refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic, also in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid fevers.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Southernwood, (the leaves)	I scruple to 1 dram	5 to 15 grs,	ditto
Abrotani folia			
Artemisia abrotamum			
Abrotanum mas			
Abrathan			
Spanish or blistering fly			
Lytta			
Lytta, L.			
—— vesicatoria, E.			
Cantharis, D.			
Meloe vesicatorius	externally		in the form of a blister
Cantharides			
Cantharis vesicatoria			
Spanish camomile root	3 to 10 grs.	1 to 3 grs.	chewed as a masticatory
Pyrethri radix, L			
Anthemis pyrethrum			
—— pyrethri radix			
Pellitory of spain			
Spanish wine, see sherry wine	half scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half a scruple	
Spearmint			
Mentha viridis	2 to 5 drops	half to 2 drops	on sugar
—— sativa			
Spearmint oil	2 drams to half oz.	12 drops to half dram	
Oleum mentha viridis			
—— sativae	2 to 4 oz.	half to 1 oz.	alone
Spearmint spirit			
Spiritus mentha viridis	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 to 10 grs.	in emulsion
Sp. menth. sativae			
Spearmint water	half to 2 drams		water
Aqua mentha viridis			
—— sativae			
Sperma ceti (cetacium)			
Cetaceum, L.			
Sperma ceti, D.			
Physeter macrocephalus			
Spirit of aether aromatic			
Spiritus aetheris aromaticus, L.			
Aether sulphuricus aromaticus, E.			
Elixir vitrioli dulce			
Aromatic sulphuric aether with alcohol			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
anthelmintic, stimulating detergent, and sudorific	Taken internally as an anthel- mintic, &c. Applied exter- nally to cutaneous eruptions, and to prevent the hair falling off, in the form of an oint- ment, is supposed to stimulate the whole system, but more particularly the uterus, fre- quently used as a fatus.		
stimulant	Applied to increase the activity of the system, to diminish morbid action, and are useful in all kinds of diseases accom- panied with typhus fever.— Taken internally in the form of tincture, &c. in several cutaneous diseases, rheuma- tic affections, sciatic pains, &c. but ought to be used with much caution.		
	Used to promote the salival flux, to evacuate the viscid humours of the head; to prevent lethar- gic complaints, ease to the toothach, &c.		
stomachic & carminative	Taken for loss of appetite and continual retching to vomit. It is a perennial plant and grows in England.		
ditto ditto	Loss of appetite, weakness of the stomach, vomiting, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
stomachic & carminative	Weakness of the stomach, desire to vomit, loss of appe- tite, &c.		
emollient	Taken in coughs, arising from sharp effusions, and in gene- ral whenever the solids require to be relaxed, is chiefly em- ployed in affections of the lungs, primæviæ, kidneys &c as a softening remedy, mixed with mucilage.		
stimulating stomachic	Taken for the same disorders as the aromatic elixir of vitriol and by patients, whose sto- machs are too weak to bear that preparation, an excellent compound in debility of the stomach & nervous affections.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Spirit of nitric, or nitrous aether <i>Spiritus aetheris nitrici</i> , L. [E. D.]			
Spt. aetheris nitrosus — niri dulcis	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	water
Sweet spirits of nitre Nitrous ethereal spirit Spirit of sulphuric aether <i>Spiritus aetheris sulphurici</i> , L.			
Liquor aethereus sulphuricus, D. Aether sulphuricus cum alcohole, E.	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	disto
<i>Spiritus vitrioli dulcis</i> Sweet spirits of vitriol			
Spirit of sulphuric aether compound <i>Spiritus aetheris sulphurici comp.</i> L.			
Spt. ather vitriolici comp Liquor mineralis anodynus — atheris aleosus	20 drops to 1 dram	5 to 12 drops	in water twice a day
<i>Spiritus aetheris comp.</i> Liquor anodynus mineralis hoffmanni Hoffmans anodyne liquor			
Spirits of wine, (rectified) <i>Spiritus rectificatus</i> , L. — vinosus rect. D.			
Alcohol fortis Alcohol			
Spirit of wine, (proof) <i>Spiritus tenuior</i> , L. Spt. vinosus ten. D. Alcohol dilutum			
Spirit of mindererus Liquor of acetate of ammonia — ammonia acetatis, L. [D.]	2 drams to 1 oz.	half to 1 dram	
<i>Aqua acetatis ammoniae</i> <i>Aqua acetitis ammoniae</i> E. <i>Spiritus mindererii</i>			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
Febrifuge, diaphoretic and diuretic	Taken in febrile diseases; to quench thirst, expel flatulen- cies, promote the natural se- cretions, & to strengthen the stomach in asthenia, nervous affections, dysuria, and cal- cious complaints.		
Antispasmodic, stimulant tonic, diuretic and dia- phoretic.	Taken to promote perspiration and the urinary secretions, to expel flatulencies, to allay spasmodic affections, to pro- cure sleep, in febrile diseases of the typhoid type, in nau- sea, in nervous and apoplec- tic affections, and in asthma, applied externally as a stim- ulant and rubefacient in pains of the head & teeth, exhibited in debility and weakness of the prima via. Given in hysterical and nervous affections, asthmas, and in most cases of fevers. When medicines are rejected by the stomach, this is of infinite service.		
Stimulant	Applied to passive hæmorrha- gies seldom taken internally, though it exists in the diluted state, in all vinous and spiri- tous liquors principally used to dissolve resinous and other medicines.		
ditto	Is about half the strength of rectified: is much employed for preparing tinctures of resinous juices, bark, roots &c		
Sudorific	Taken in febrile and inflammatory diseases, to promote diapho- resis, applied externally to bruises, local pains &c. when assisted by a warm regimen, it proves an excellent and powerful sudorific, its action may likewise be determined to the kidneys, by walking about in the cool air.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sponge Spongia, L. (officinalis, E.)	externally		
Spruce fir resin Frankincense Abietis resina Pinus abies Thus, D. Spurge olive or laurel Mezereon Mezereum Daphne mezereum, E.	ditto 1 to 10 grs.		 quarter to 2 grs.
Squill, (root) Scillae, (radix) L. Scilla maritima, E. Squilla	1 to 2 grs.		quarter to half gr. 3 or 4 times a day in a pill
Squill oxymel of Oxymel scillae, L. D. ———scilliticum Scillae maritimae sy- rupus, E. Squill comp. pill. Pilulae scillae compo- sitae, L. ———scilliticae, E. ———scillae cum zin- gibere, D.	2 to 4 ozs.		half to 1 oz. ditto in cinnamon water
Squill syrup Syrupus scillae mari- timae, E. Squill tincture Tinctura scillae Squill vinegar Acetum scillae, L. ———mariti- ma, E.	10 to 20 grs.		2 to 5 grs. twice a day
Starch, (of wheat) Amylum Triticum hybernum, L.	1 to 3 drams		20 drops to 1 dram in cinnamon water
	10 to 20 drops		5 to 10 drops ditto
	half to 1 & half drams		10 drops to half dram ditto
	half to 2 drams		10 grs. to 1 dram
Starch mucilage Mucilago amyli, L. E. D.	1 dram to half oz.		20 drps to 1 dram

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
absorbent	Employed to suck up the discharge from ulcers, to suppress haemorrhagies and for dilating wounds, & fistulous ulcers, when applied as a tent. A solid brittle resin brought to us in tears, or masses, of a yellowish color outside, and whitish internally; it is used in the formation of plasters.		
alterative	Taken for venereal complaints, humours and cutaneous eruptions, scrofula &c. it increases the heat of the body, and quickens the pulse, generally taken in the form of decoction.		
expectorant & diuretic	Taken as an expectorant in chronic coughs, asthma, &c. as a diuretic, (in conjunction with colomet &c.) in dropsies, also in all pulmonic affections excepting, only those of actual or violent inflammation, ulcer and spasm.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
demulcent	Taken in coughs, hoarseness, and inflammatory disorders, used for forming lozenges, also used externally as an absorbent in erysipelas and in the form of clyster, in dysenteries and diarrhaea from irritation of the intestines.		
ditto	Taken in dysentery & diarrhaea arising from irritation of the intestines, frequently used in form of a clyster.		
X			

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Stavesacre seed Stavisagria semina Delphinium staphisagria Pedicularia	3 to 10 grs.	half to 2 gr.	
Storax balsam Styrcis balsamum, L. ——— calamita, D. Styrcis officinale	half scruple to half dram	5 to 10 grs.	in pills
Storax pill Pilulae saponiscum opio ——— e styrcis, D. ——— opiatum, E. ——— thebaicae Soap pill with opium Subacetate of lead liquor Plumbi subacetatis li- quor, L. Liq. plumb. acetatis Vinegar of litharge Liq. subacetatis lithar- gyri Extract of saturn Aqua lithargyri acetata Goulard extract Extractum saturni Acetum lythargyri Subacetate of lead li- quor diluted Plumbi subacetatis liq. dilutus, L. Liq. plumbi acetatis di- lutus — subacetati litharg. compositus Aqua lithargyri acetati composita Goulard's water Aqua vegito mineralis Subacetat of copper, see verdigris	3 to 6 grs.	half to 2 grs.	ditto
	externally		in water distilled
	ditto		
	ditto		
Subborate of soda, (borax) Soda subheras, L. Boras soda, E. Borax, D.	half to 2 scruples		sugar or honey

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
cathartic and emetic	Seldom or never given internally, on account of its violent action. Used externally for cutaneous eruptions, and to destroy lice and insects, hence by the vulgar it is called louse wort		
	Taken in languor & debility of the nervous system Storax was formerly used in catarrhal complaints, coughs, asthmas, obstructions, &c. In the present practice it is almost totally disregarded.		
sedative	Given in all cases where opium is required. Three grains of the pill, contain one of opium.		
resolvent diluted	Never applied without being greatly diluted with distilled water. Used as a resolvent against inflammatory affections.		
resolvent, refrigerant, & sedative	A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflammations, bruises, eruptions, and diseases of the skin.		
detergent	Used as a pigment in the process of dying, and applied externally as a mild detergent in cleansing foul ulcers or other open wounds.		
diuretic & emmenagogue	A solution of the salt in water is the most powerful dissolvent yet known, of aphthous crusts in the mouth; & fauces of children, and for the same purpose it is often applied in form of powder, mixed up with sugar		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Subborate of soda, honey of	externally		alone
Mel sodae subboracis			
---boracis			
Subcarbonate of ammonia [L.	half scruple to half dram		
Ammoniae subcarbonas,			
Carbonas ammoniae,			
E. D.			
Ammoniae preparata			
Smelling or pungent salts	10 to 15 drops		in syrup
Sal. cornu cervi			
---volatilis sal ammo niaci			
Subcarbonate of ammonia liniment			
Linimentum ammoniae subcarbonatis, L.			
Volatile liniment	5 to 15 gro.	[1 to 4 grs.	mint water
Subcarbonate of ammonia liquor			
Liquor ammoniae sub- carbonatis, L.			
Aqua ammoniae, L. P.			
L 1787.			
Water of ammonia	5 to 15 gro.	[1 to 4 grs.	mint water
Subcarbonate, or carbon- ate of iron			
Ferri subcarbonas, L.			
Carbonas ferri praeci- pitatus			
Ferri carbonas			
Subcarbonate of potash, or kali	10 grs. to half dram		twice a day in linseed tea
Potassae subcarbonas, L.			
Kali subcarbonas, D.			
Carbonas potassae, E.			
Kali preparatum			
Salt of tartar	externally		
---wormwood			
Subcarbonate of potash, liquor or water			
Liquor potassae subcar- bonatis, L.			
Aqua subcarbonatis kali,			
Lixivim tartari [D.]			
Aqua kali preparata			
Subcarbonate of lead			
Plumbi subcarbonas, L.			
---carbonas, E.			
---oxydum album, E.			
---subacetas			

Effects, &c.	DISCASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or 1 int.
detergent	Mutch employed as a detergent, in aphthae, and ulcers in the mouth, &c.		
attenuant, diaphoretic, & antiseptic	Chiefly employed as a smelling salt, in syncope and hyste- ria, and in antiseptic lotions. Taken internally it promotes a gentle diaphoresis, and at- tenuates viscid humours.		
stimulant & rubefacient	Used externally in inflammatory sore throat. Taken internally mixed with syrups, and in catarrh and sore throat.		
ditto	Seldom given internally, unless largely diluted. Taken in asphyxia, &c. Applied ex- ternally in the form of gas. to the eyes and nostrils as a stimulant, in cases of torpor, paralysis, rheumatism, syn- cope, and chronic ophthalmia.		
tonic	An excellant chalybeate, taken in cases of indigestion, weak- ness, &c.		
diuretic & alkaline	Taken for heartburn, rickets, &c. and in the formation of saline draughts, &c.		
diuretic, stimulant, ant- acid, and lithontriptic	Taken internally as a lithont- riptic and antacid. Applied externally as a stimulant in rickets, gouty swellings, go- norrhaea, and spasmodic af- fections, and as a caustic, to destroy the poison of vipers, &c. Used in pharmacy in the compo- sition of ointments, &c. also, employed medicinally in form of powder, to children whose skin is fretted; it should be used cautiously, as many com- plaints of the bowels of chil- dren originate from its ab- sorption.		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
antacid	Recommended in calculous complaints, and affections of the urinary organs, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. This is the same preparation as the above deprived of its water of chrystallization by heat.		
	Used for the formation of ointments, &c. as an application in some cutaneous affections.		
	Applied in obstinate cutaneous affections, to destroy vermin in the head, to assist in the removal of scald head, venereal ulcers of children, &c.		
alterative, purgative, & anthelmintic	Taken in all cases where mercurials are proper. In venereal diseases, foul ulcers, obstructions and chronic inflammations of the viscera. Taken in doses of five grains, it acts as a purgative. One grain mixed with sugar is blown into the eyes, to remove specks from the cornea.		
alterative & diaphoretic	Given in scrofula and chronic eruptions, pains of the venereal or rheumatic kind, cancerous and scirrhus affections and chronic ophthalmia.		
stimulant	Applied to ill conditioned ulcers, in ophthalmias which appears after small pox. measles, and eruptive diseases of the hairy scalp. In inflammation accompanied with specks, and in inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Subsulphate of quick- silver, yellow [L. Hyd. subsulphas flavus, Oxydum hyd. sulphuri- cum, D. [vus	2 to 6 grs.	quarter to 1 gr.	in jelly
Mercurius emeticus fla- Turpeth mineral			
Sulphuric oxyd of quick- silver			
Yellow emetic mercury			
Succinic acid			
Acidum succinicum			
Salt or acid of amber			
Suet mutton			
Sevum ovillum, D.			
Ovis aretis adipis, E.			
Sugar, (moist sugar)			
Saccharum			
— rubrum			
— non purifica- tum			
Sugar of lead			
Superacetate of lead, L.			
Plumbi superacetas	half to 2 grs.		
Cerussa acetata			
Saccharum saturni			
Acetas plumbi			
Sulphate of alumine, see alum			
Sulphate of baryta			
Barytis sulphas			
Barytes			
Terra ponderosa vitri- olata			
Baroselenite			
Sulphate of copper			
Cupri sulphas			
Cuprum vitriolatum	1 to 10 grs.		
Vitriolum ceruleum			
— romanus			
Blue vitriol, blue stone			
Roman vitriol			
Sulphate of copper com- pound solution			
Solutio cupri sulphatis composita	externally		
Aqua styptica			
Sulphate of iron			
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.			
Ferrum vitriolatum			
Sal martis	1 to 3 grs.		in pills
— sal chalybis			
Green vitriol			
Vitriolum viride			
Copperas			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.

emetic

For its properties, see mercury
yellow emetic.

Never used as a medicine.

Used for forming ointments, &c.

escharotic

Applied to spongy and unhealthy
granulations, chiefly used as
a condiment.

Used as a styptic in haemor-
rhagies, profuse colliquative
sweats, seminal fluxes, the
fluor albus, &c. Externally
employed in the passive op-
thalmia, in superficial inflam-
mations, &c. also to check
the expectoration and colli-
quative discharges in pthisis

Pure barytes is a deadly poison
to animals.

emetic, escharotic, and
styptic

Used externally as an escharotic
for destroying warts, callous
edges, and fungous excres-
cences, and as a styptic to
bleeding surfaces. Taken
internally it operates as a
powerful emetic.

styptic

Used as a styptic to stop bleed-
ing at the nose, &c.

tonic

Given in small doses as an an-
thelmintic, tonic, and astrin-
gent, in larger doses it causes
vomiting, pain in the stomach,
&c.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Sulphate of iron dried <i>Ferri sulphas exsiccatus</i> L.	1 scruple to half oz.		
Colcothor of vitriol			
Sulphate of kali or pot- ash			
Potassæ sulphas, L. E.			
Sulphas kali, D.			
Kali vitriolatum			
Vitriolated tartar			
Sal polychrest			
Sulphas potassa cum sulphure			
Sulphate of magnesia <i>Magnesiae sulphas, L.</i> — purificata	half to 2 drams	1 dram to half oz.	water
— vitriolata			
Sal catharticus amarus Epsom salts			
Bitter purging salts			
Sulphate of potass with sulphur, see sulphate of kali or potash	half to 2 ozs.	1 dram to half oz.	ditto
Sulphate of soda			
Sodæ sulphas, L.			
Natron vitriolatum			
Glauber salts			
Sulphate of zinc Zinc sulphas, L. E. D.			
Zincum vitriolatum	quarter to 30 grs.		
Sal vitrioli			
Chalcanthum album			
Sulphate of zinc liquor Zinci sulphatis solutio	2 to 5 grs.	half to 1 grain	water
Aqua vitriolica			
Sulphur brown antimo- niated			
Precipitated sulphuret of antimony			in pills
Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum			
Ant. sulphur precip. E.			
Sulphur antimoniatum fuscum, D.			
Sulp. antimonii auratum			
Kermes minerale Golden sulphuret of an- timony			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	1 or Pint or Pound.
	This is nothing more than the above deprived of its water of crystallization by means of heat		
aperient, diuretic, and deobstruent	Taken in the doses prescribed, its effects are to open the bowels; in smaller doses it keeps the bowels gently aperient. Administered in a great variety of diseases, as suppression of the lochia, fevers, seterus dropsies, milk tumors, &c.		
ditto	A mild and gentle purgative, operating with ease & safety. Principally used for preparing carbonate of magnesia.		
ditto	Given as directed it acts as a sufficient purgative; in smaller doses its action is that of an aperient and diuretic		
tonic, emetic, & styptic	Operates instantly as an emetic, therefore is given in cases of poison; in smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied externally as a styptic, in haemorrhages, gonorrhoea, & to cure external inflammations, arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
styptic	Applied in this form in gonorrhoea, and chronic ophthalmia.		
alterative & deobstruent	Cutaneous diseases, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sulphur ointment Unguentum sulphuris, E Ung. antiporicum Sulphur oint. comp. Ung. sulphuris compo- situm Sulphur precipitated ———praecipitatum, L Lac. sulphur Milk of sulphur	externally ditto 1 scruple to 1 dram		
 Sulphur sublimed ———sublimatum Sulphuris flores Flowers of sulphur Sulphur sublimed wash'd Washed sulphur, L. Sulphur lotum, L. ———sublimatum lo- tum, D. Washed flowers of sul- phur Sulphurated oil Oleum sulphuratum, LE Balsamum sulphuris ca- rassum Balsam of sulphur Sulphuret of antimony Antimonii sulphuretum, L. [E. D.] Sulphuretum antimonii,	 ditto ditto 10 to 40 drops 10 grs. to 2 drams		
 Sulphuret of antimony prepared Antimonii sulphuretum -preparatum Antimonium preparatum	 5 to 20 grs.		in a bolus, honey or jelly

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.
	Is considered a specific in psora, the body should be well rub- bed with it every night, and sulphur taken internally dur- ing the use of it.		
	Ditto.		
stimulant, sudorific, and aperient	Given in cutaneous diseases, in rheumatic pains, flying gout, atrophæ, rickets, coughs asthma, disorders of the breast and lungs, but particularly chronic catarrhs: and in conjunction with a cooling laxative, in hæmorrhoidal af- fections. It claims no supe- riority over sublimed sulphur, save its delicate color.		
ditto	Ditto.		
ditto	Ditto.		
stimulant	Taken in coughs, asthmas, con- sumptions, and other disorders of the breast and lungs: ex- ternally, to cleanse and heal foul ulcers.		
it produces perspiration and in large doses, nau- sea and vomiting	Taken internally, for chronic cutaneous eruptions, it has also been given in gouty and rheumatic affections, its chief use is for preparing other antimonial remedies, also used by the Turkish ladies, for staining the eye lashes black, which softens the appearance of the eye.		
sudorific and cathartic	Given in scrofula, glandular obstructions, cutaneous dis- eases and chronic rheuma- tism: it is proper to evacuate the primæ viæ, prior to its being taken, and then combined with some ab- sorbent earth it is inert, unless it meets with acid in the sto- mach, in which case it usually operates either as a diaphoretic or mild cathartic.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sulphur et of ammoniæ precipitatum Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum Sulphur antimonii præ- cipitatum, E. {tum —— antimonii a ra- —— ditto fuscum Brown antimoniated sul- phur, D. Golden sulphuret of an- timony Kermes mineral Sulphuret of ammonia water Aqua ammoniacæ sulphu- reti, D. Sulphuret of iron Ferri sulphuretum, D. Sulphuret of kali or potash Potassæ sulphuretum, L Kali sulphuretum, D. Hepar sulphuris Liver of sulphur	1 to 5 grs.		in pill, honey, or the like, twice a day
Sulphuret of kali or pot- ash liquor Potassæ sulphuret liq. Kali sulphuretaqua, D. Aqua hepari sulphuris Liquid hepar, or liquid liver of sulphur Sulphuret of quicksilver black Hydrargyri sulphureti nigram {p are Hydrargyrus cum sul- Æthiops mineralis Sulphuret of quicksilve- red Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum Factitious cinnabar Veredion Cinnabar in flowers	5 to 10 grs.	3 to 4 grs.	several times a day, in cancer, and combin- ed with soap as pills, for coughs, &c.
	20 drops to 1 and half drams, inter- nally and exter- nally as a lotion,		taken twice a day used several times externally
	15 grs. to half dram	5 to 10 grs.	in honey twice a day
	10 grs. to half dram		fumigation, also in- haling the vapoours, or taken internally in an electuary or bolus.

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES. Per Ounce. } Per Pint or Pound	
emetic, alterative, deob- struent, detergent, sudo- rific, and expectorant	In cutaneous diseases, as an al- terative and sudorific, it is in high estimation and given in diseases of the skin and glands, joined with calo- mel it is one of the most powerful and penetrating al- teratives we are in pos- session of, in herpetic and other eruptions: it was for- merly much employed in asth- ma and catarrhal affections.		
	Formerly known by the name of fumig liquor of boyle.		
expectorant & diaphoretic	Taken as an antidote against me- tallie poison, as arsonical, saturnine, and mercurial; to check excessive salivations from mercury, and in cuta- neous affections, &c. Fre- quently given in chronic asth- ma and chronic cough, and has been found useful in ar- thritic, rheumatic, and her- petic affections, and in com- bination with conii, as a pal- liative in cancerous cases, also employed in France for the cure of scabies in the form of ointment, one part sul- phuret, sixteen of soap, and thirty two of oil.		
does not differ in its ef- fects from the solid sul- phuret of potash	Used externally in tinea, vapi- tis, psora, & herpetic eruptions		
alterative & anthelmintic	Given in glandular swellings, cutaneous diseases, scald head &c. The mercury in this form is deprived of its salivating power, and may be taken with safety by all ages and consti- tutions		
alterative & deobstruent	Used in fumigations against ve- nereal ulcers in the nose and throat, in fungi excrescences, and ulcers, about the puden- dum and anus in women; though it is apt to induce a ptyalism rapidly, and great debility, as as great a quantity of mercury should be intro- duced into the system by in- unction as if no fumigation had been employed, to secure the constitution against a relapse		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sulphuric acid Acidum sulphuricum, L. —— vitriolicum Oil of vitriol Spiritus vitrioli fortis Sulphuric acid diluted Acidum sulphuricum di- lutum Acid. vitriolicum dilu- tum Spirits vitrioli teneic	externally 10 to 30 drops		diluted in water several times a day with infusion of bark, vegetable bitters, or infusion of roses.
Sulphuric acid aromatic Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum Elixir vitrioli acidum —— of vitriol	ditto		ditto
Sulphuric aether Æther sulphuricus Liquor athereus sulphu- ricus Sulphuric aethereal liq.	20 drops to 2 dram	5 to 15 drops	water
Vitriolic aether Æther vitriolicus Æther Æther rectificatus	ditto	ditto	ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
tonic, astringent, and antiseptic	Not taken internally unless properly diluted. Applied externally in psora, united with 16 times its weight of lard		
tonic, antiseptic, and re- frigerant	Given in weakness and relaxation of the stomach and decay of constitution, particularly in those which proceed from irregularities, accompanied with slow febrile symptoms, or which follow the suppression in intermittents and low typhoid fevers, dyspeptic affections, diabetes, convalescencies, cutaneous eruptions, it restrains colliquative sweats, useful adjunct to gargles in cynanche, &c.		
ditto	Given where the stomach is too weak to bear the acidity of the above preparation, taken in the same cases, also to check salivation, and as a refrigerant, it is of certain benefit in passive hæmorrhages, from whatever part they arise, also in violent uterine hæmorrhages, to the extent of one ounce in twenty-four hours.		
antispasmodic, cordial, and stimulant	Taken internally in whooping-cough, hysterical cases, asthma, nausea, febrile diseases of the typhoid type, soporosa, and apoplectic affections.— Externally for headach, tooth-ach, &c.		
ditto	Ditto, also used in cases of spasms cardialgia, enteralgia, spasmodic asthma, nervous fevers & diseases, especially tetanic affections, palsy and if it be dropped on any part of the body exposed freely to the air, its rapid evaporation produces an intense degree of cold; in this way it has frequently contributed to the reduction of the intestine in cases of strangulated hernia.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Sulphuric æther with alcohol	1 to 3 drams	10 to 20 drops	water
Spirits of sulphuric æther. D.			
Ætheris sulphurici spiritus, L.			
Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole			
Spiritus vitrioli dulcis			
Sweet spirit of vitriol			
Spiritus ætheris vitriolici	half to 2 drams	5 to 15 drops	ditto
Liquor ætheris sulphurici			
Sulphuric æther with alcohol aromatic			
Aromatic spirits of æther. L. [L.			
Spt. ætheris aromaticus			
Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus			
Elixir vitrioli dulce			
Sulphuric æther comp. spirit			
Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus, L.			
Spt. ætheris vitriolici comp. E.			
Spiritus ætheris vitrioli compositus	30 drops to 2 drams	5 to 7 drops	ditto twice a day
Liquor anodynus mineralis Hoffmanni	half gr. gradually increased to 4 grs		two or three times a day in honey
Hoffman's anodyne liqr.			
Sunmach leaves, see toxicodendron, or poison oak leaves			
Rhus toxicodendron	half grain		in pill with crumb of bread and a proportion of opium
Superacetate or acetate of lead			
Plumbi superacetas, L.			
Cerussa acetata			
Saccharum saturni			
Acetas vel acetis plumbi	half grain		
Sugar of lead			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
diaphoretic, antispasmodic, cordial, and stimulant	Taken to promote perspiration and the urinary secretions ; to expel flatuencies, to allay spasmodic affections, to pro- cure sleep ; in febrile diseases of the typhoid type, in nausea, in nervous and apoplectic affections, and in asthma.— Applied externally as a stimu- lant and rubefacient in pains of the head and teeth ; is much less active than aether a useful gargle for slight in- flammation of the fauces : is prepared from one dram of this spirit, to which add bar- ly water six oz. & an half oz. syrup of marsh mallow.		
tonic	Taken for the same diseases as the aromatic elixir of vitriol, and by patients whose sto- machs are too weak to bear the acidity of that prepara- tion ; the aromatics rendering it a little more grateful.		
antihysteria, stimulant, antispasmodic, and ano- dyne	Given in nervous and hysterical affections, asthma, &c. is an useful addition to tincture of opium, when given with the intention of procuring sleep, and often prevents the opium from exciting nausea which it is apt to produce in some habits.		
stimulant & narcotic	In paralysis, they excite a sense of heat and pricking, and ir- regular twitchings in the af- fected limbs ; advantage has also been found in herpetic eruptions, also useful in the form of tincture, in cramp of the stomach.		
astringent and sedative	Used as a styptic in hæmor- rhages, profuse colligative sweats, seminal fluxes, fluor albus, &c. Externally em- ployed in the passive optha- lmy, in superficial inflamma- tions, &c. as a collyrium or lotion, the proportions may be from 10 grs to 20 of the salt in 8 ozs. of distilled water, the addition of a small quan- tity of distilled vinegar is ne- cessary to prevent decompo- sition when distilled water is not employed.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Superacetate of lead cerate	externally		
Ceratum plumbi super- acetat, L.			
Ung. acetatas plumbi, D			
Ung. cerussae acetatae			
Ung. saturninum			
Ceratum plumbi acetatis	4 ozs. to half lb.		
Supercarbonate of pot- ash liquor			
Aqua supercarbonatis potassae, E.			3 or 4 times a day
Water of supercarbonate of potash			
Supercarbonate of soda liquor	ditto		
Sodae supercarbonatis aqua, E.			ditto
Water of supercarbo- nate of soda			
Supernitrate of quicks. oint.	2 to 5 grs		
Oint. of nitrate of quicks L. [L.			
Ung. hydrargyri nitratis			
—supernitratis hyd. D			by means of a camel hair pencil
—nitratis hyd. fortius			
—citrinum [E.			
Strong nitrated quicks oint. [F.			
Citrine ointment			
Supersulphate of potash			
Potassae supersulphas			
Sal enaxum			
Tartarum vitriolatum acidus			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound

refrigerant

Used as a cooling cerate for burns, excoriations, and other inflamed sores.

diuretic, tonic, antacid,
and lithontriptic

Given in calculous complaints, particularly where the stone consists of uric acid or urate of ammonia. It is the best preparation of potash it being the only form in which it can be exhibited in sufficient doses. Beneficial in dyspepsia and gout.

ditto, and is milder and
pleasanter than that pre-
pared with carbonate of
potash

Calculous complaints. It is more agreeable, and may be taken in larger quantities without affecting the stomach than any other preparation of soda; half a pint of it poured on two table-spoons full of lemon juice, sweetened with a little sugar, forms an excellent and very agreeable effervescent draught, and the same quantity pounded on 2 ozs. of boiling milk, forms an excellent substitute for asses milk.

stimulant & detergent

Used in obstinate cutaneous affections and when moderately diluted with lard, in herpes tinea, capitis, psorophthalmia excoriations and ulcerations of the tarsi, and in all inflammations of the eyes, attended by eruptive disorders of the hairy scalp, in the purulent ophthalmia of children, producing ectropium, it is applied by taking a little on the finger, liquefying it by the fire or the flame of a candle and applying it along the inner part of the eyelids.

Prepared from the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, as a remedy its efficacy is as yet unknown.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 8 years.	
Supertartrate of potash Potassae supertartras, L. ——supertartris, E. Tart ri crystalli, D. Cremor tartari Tartarum purificatum Cream or crystals of tartar Purified tartar	1 dram to 1 oz.	1 scruple to 2 drams	in the form of elec- tuary or in water
Sweet fennel, seed or root, (fennel) Faeniculum Anethum faeniculum, E. Faeniculum dulce se- mina, D. Faeniculi semina Seed and root of sweet fennel. Sweet flag, (calamus) Calamus Acorus calamus, E, Acorus Calamus aromaticus ra- dix	1 scruple to 1 dram	5 grs. to half dram	in spirit, infusion, or bruised
	half scruple to 1 substance dew- dered		or in infusion from 6 drams in a pint of boil- ing water, to a cupfull 3 times a day
Sweet marjoram, (plant) Majorana, D. Origanum majorana ditto ditto herba			
Sweet spirits of nitre Nitric spirits of aether, L. Spiritus aetheris nitrici vel nitrosi, D. [D. ——aethereus nitrosus, ——aetheris nitrosi, E. ——nitri dulcis	half to 2 drams	10 to 20 drops	in a cupfull of water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE Per Ounce.
cooling aperient and diuretic	<p>Much used in dropsy particularly ascites: taken from half an ounce to an ounce, it proves a gentle laxative, in smaller doses, and in solution a powerful diuretic, it may be advantageously united with squill, its use should be followed by preparations of iron & other tonics, as a refrigerant dissolved in water and the solution sweetened with sugar it is a pleasant beverage in febrile diseases.</p>	
resolvent, carminative diuretic, and stomachic	<p>Taken in flatulent colics, &c. It has an aromatic smell and warm pungent taste it is not superior to anise seed and carraway.</p>	
tonic and aromatic	<p>The fresh root candied is taken as a preservative against epidemic diseases. It has been successfully employed in intermittent fever, even after bark had failed, is a useful addition to other bitters and stomachic infusions, in cases of dyspepsia, when vertigo is one of the symptoms.</p>	
tonic and errhine	<p>It is a perennial plant and grows in England; its taste and smell is warm and pungent, it is scarcely used except as a culinary herb, or as an adjunct to cephalic snuffs, to which however it adds no efficacy, it is cut for medicinal use when it begins to flower, in July.</p>	
refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic, & antispasmodic	<p>Taken in febrile diseases, to quench thirst, expel flatulencies promote the natural secretions, and to strengthen the stomach; in large doses it acts as a gentle stimulant to the stomach, relieving nausea, and also determines to the kidneys, increasing the flow of urine, on which account it is often advantageously prescribed as an auxiliary to other diuretics in dropsical complaints.</p>	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Swietenia bark S. febrifugae cor- tea Bark mahogany tree — of febrifuge swie- tenia	1 scruple to half a dram		5 to 10 grs. water
Syrian herb mastich Marum syriacum, D. Tencrium marum Marum germander Mari syriachi herba			
Syrup common or simple Syrupus, L. D. — simplex, E. — sacchari			
Tamarind pulp of the pod Tamarindi fructus vel pulpa Tamarindus indica fruc- tus, E. Tamarindi londitus Preserved tamarinds Tamarind infusion with senna Infusum tamarindi cum senna — sennae cum tama- rindi [E. — compositum, — cum tamarindi	2 drams to 2 ozs.		half to 2 drams alone or in infusion
Tansey common Tanacetum — vulgare, E. Tanaceti vulgaris flores et folia	1 to 3 ozs.		2 to 6 drams 1 scruple to 1 dram in infusion twice a day
Tar, (a prepared liquid empyreumatic resin) Pix liquida, L. D. E. Pini sylvestris Scotch fir or wild pine	externally		

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE. Per Ounce. Per Pint or Pound.
astringent and tonic	Said to coincide nearly with peruvian bark and may sometimes be substituted for it it is used in India for the cure of intermittents with considerable advantage; efficacious in most diseases where cinchona bark is serviceable.	
useful eruptive	A small shrubby plant, with an aromatic bitterish taste, and pungent smell, is a useful errhine, and as it possesses no narcotic property it is in some cases preferable to tobacco, it is generally a component in sternutory powders.	
to render nauseous drugs, and active remedies more palatable	A saturated solution of sugar and water, when properly prepared should be inodorous sweat, thickish nearly colorless & perfectly transparent, should be preserved in a place the temperature of which never exceeds 55°.	
laxative, antiseptic and refregrent	Taken as a gentle laxative to allow immoderate heat, and abate thirst, in various inflammatory complaints and for correcting putrid disorders particularly of a bilious kind.	
ditto	More adapted for light stomachs than the simple infusion, the nauseous taste being covered with the sugar and acid of the tamarinds.	
antihysterical, anthelmintic and diuretic	Taken in hysterical disorders particularly those arising from deficiency or suppression, of the uterine purgations, it was formerly regarded as a powerful remedy in intermittents dropy. An infusion of the whole herb, in boiling water has been highly extolled as a preventive of the return of gout, as an anthelmintic for expelling lumbrici. Applied externally in tinea capitis & cutaneous affections also found beneficial in porrigo scutulata foul ulcers &c.	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Tar ointment Ung. picis liquidæ, L. — picis, D.	ditto		as ointment
Tar water Aqua picis liquidæ, L. — picis, D.	1 pint to 2		twice a day
Tartar argol Impure supertartrate of potash Potassæ supertartris impurus, E. Tartarum, L. Crude tartar	2 drams to 1 oz.		in water
Tartar antimoniated or emetic Antimonium tartariza- tum, L. Tartarum antimoniatum. Tartar emetic Tartrate of antimony	1 to 5 grs.		dissolved in warm water
Tartar cream or crystals of Supertartrate of potash Potassæ supertartras, L. Tartari crystalli Cremor tartari Tartarum purificatum Purified tartar Tartar of iron Tartarized iron Ferrum tartarizatum Tartarum ferri Tartarized antimony Antimonium tartariza- tum, L. [D.	1 dram to 1 oz. 1 scruple to 2 drams		
Tartarum antimoniatum, Antimonii tartris, E. Tartarus emeticus Emetic tartar Antimonii et potassæ tartras	10 to 30 grs.		in a bolus
	1 to 3 grs.		dissolved in warm water

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	MEASURES	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

Ditto also to some kind of irritable sores &c.

- diuretic, stimulant and sudorific** Its action is that of increasing the discharge both by the skin and kidneys and of raising the pulse, its operation requires to be aided by bodily exercise useful in scurvy and some cutaneous diseases.
- acrotic aperient and diuretic** Given in dropsy, abdominal physconia, inflammatory and bilious fevers, dyspepsia from fat or rancid substances, bilious diarrhoea and cholic haemorrhoids and obstipation.
- diaphoretic, emetic and expectorant** Taken as an emetic in the beginning of fevers, and febrile diseases, in chincough and when the stomach is to be quickly evacuated, taken as a diaphoretic and expectorant in the doses of a sixteenth to a quarter of a grain, a small dose has been known to prove fatal to children. a safe emetic antiq. tart. 3 grs. aq. distil. 4 oz. dose 1 table spoonful every quartar of an hour, untill it vomits.
- cooling aperient and** Taken in dropsy.—In the doses of half an ounce it prove a gentle laxative, in smaller doses, and in solution, a powerful diuretic.
- A very elegant and useful compound and will in many cases take effect where other preparations of steel has failed.
- diaphoretic, emetic & expectorant** Taken as an emetic in the beginning of fevers and febrile disorders. in chincough, and when the stomach is to be quickly evacuated, in doses of an eighth to a quarter of a grain, it acts as a diaphoretic, and in still smaller doses, a powerful expectorant.

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.

ditto Ditto. - - - - -

aperient Taken in costive habits, and is particularly recommended in maniacal and melancholic patients.

aperient Given in cases of costiveness and to open the bowels, it acts in the same manner as the sulphate of soda.

narcotic Taken in cases of mania, melancholy, convulsive and epileptic affections, used externally in the form of an ointment in inflammation and hamorrhoids, & to soften hard tumours &c.

anthelmintic Taken in cases of worms, particularly the taenia.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Tinctura sacra			
Wine of aloes, L. D.			
Vinum aloes, L. D.	half to 1 oz.		
--- aloes socotorinae, L.			
Tinctura thebaica			
Tincture of opium, L. E. D.	20 to 40 drops.	5 to 10 drops	
Tinctura opii, L. E. D.			
Laudanum liquidum			
Tobacco leaves			
Tabaci folia	half to 5 grs.		
Nicotiana tabacum, E.			
Virginian tobacco			
Nicotiana D.			
Tobacco infusion	} half to 1 & half oz.		
Infusum tabaci, L.			
Tobacco wine	} half to 1 & half drams		
Vinum tabaci			
Tobacco extract	} 2 to 4 grs.	half to 1 gr.	pill twice a day
Nicotiana extract			
Tolu syrup			
Syrupus toluitanus, L.	} 1 to 3 drams.		
Syr toluifeirae balsam, E.			
Syrup of balsam,			
Touchwood boletus			
Agaric			
Agaricus			
Boletus igniarius, E.			
Toxicodendron or su			
m cp			
Toxicodendron	} half to 2 grs.		2 or 3 times a day
Rhus toxicodendron			
Trailing poison oak			
Tragacanth gum	} 10 grs. to 1 dram		
Tragacantha gummi, L.			
Astragali tragacanthae			
gum [gum]			
Goats thorn milk vetch			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
purgative	Taken as a cathartic & stimulus in languid phlegmatic habits, to cleanse the primæ viæ, and stimulate the solids.		
sedative	A useful form for exhibiting opium, the properties of which will be seen by referring to.		
errhine	Snuffed up the nostrils in a state of powder, proves an excellent errhine, and sternutary, the dried leaves chewed promote saliva and is of service in tooth-ach, it is capable of pro- ducing detereous effects and often proves cathartic and emetic, and occasions intole- rable cardalgia, anxiety and vertigo.		
diuretic	Recommended by Dr. Fowler, in cases of dropsy and dy- suria, and externally in psora tinea, and other cutaneous diseases.		
ditto	Ditto.		
anodyne	Hooping cough, &c, Given in asthmas, coughs, &c.		
styptic	Applied to venous and arterial haemorrhagies.		
laxative	Given in paralytic affections.		
	Employed in pharmacy for for- ming trochs, and rendering tough cohesive substances pulverizable.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children, from 2 to 4 years:	
Tragacanth mucilage Mucilago tragacanthae gummi, D. —astragali tra- gacanthae, E. Tragacanth comp. powd. Pulv. tragacanthae com- positus, L. Traumatic balsam Compound tincture of benzoin, L. [L. Tinctura benzoini comp. Tinctura benzoës comp. D. Balsamum traumaticum Friar's balsam	half to 3 drams half scruple to half dram		
Treacle or molasses Sacchari rubri syrupus, D, Saccharum non purifi- catum Troches or lozenges of chalk Trochisci carbonatis cal- cis, E. Trochisci cretae Chalk lozenges Troches of liquorice Trochisci glycyrrhizae glabrae Liquorice lozenges Troches of liquorice with opium Troch. glycyrrhizae gla- brae cum opio Liquorice lozenges with opium Troches of gum or gum lozenges Trochisci gummosi Troches of nitre [sae Trochisci nitratis potas- Nitre or nitrate of pot- ash lozenges Turner's cerate Calamine cerate, L. Ceratum calamini, L. Cer. carbonatis zinci impuri, E. Ung. calaminaris, D. Cerate of impure car- bonate of zinc	1 dram to half oz. <		

Effects, &c.	DISFUSES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

emollient

Taken in hectic cases tickling coughs, stranguary, some kind of alvine fluxes, and other disorders proceeding from a this acrimonious state of the excreted fluids, or an abrasion of the mucus of the intestines.

Taken internally for warming & strengthening the stomach, in asthmas &c. used externally for healing wounds and ulcers discussing colds, humours, allaying gouty, & rheumatic pains, &c.

Only used in domestic purposes

Taken for acidity of the stomach, particularly when accompanied with diarrhaea.

Taken in coughs and some stomach complaints.

An excellent medicine to allay the tickling & irritation, in the fances which produce coughing.

pectoral

Taken to allay the tickling in the throat which occasions coughing.

attenuating

Taken to diminish the heat of the body and frequency of pulse,

An excellent epulotic recommended in cutaneous ulcerations and excorations.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Turpentine liniment <i>Limentum terebinthina</i>	externally		
Turpentine rectified oil of			
<i>Oleum terebinthinae rec-</i> <i>tificatum, L.</i>		10 drops to half dram	in honey
----- volatile pini pu- rissimum			
Turpentine chian or chio <i>Terebinthina chia, L.</i>	1 scruple to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ half dram		ditto
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>			
Chian or cypress tur- pentine			
Turpentine common <i>Terebinthina vulgaris,</i> <i>L. D.</i>	1 scruple to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ half dram		ditto
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>			
Turpentine venice <i>Terebinthina veneta, D.</i>			
<i>Pini maricis resina li-</i> <i>quida, E.</i>	ditto		ditto
Liquid resin of the white farch			
Tutty <i>Tutia, D.</i> [E.]			in collyria
<i>Oxydum zinci impurum,</i> Impure oxide of zinc	externally		
Tutty prepared <i>Tutia praeparata, D.</i>			
<i>Oxydum zinci impurum</i> praep. E.			ditto
Prepared impure oxide of zinc			
Tutty ointment <i>Ung. tutiae, D.</i>	ditto		
----- oxydum zinci im- puri, E.			
Oint. of impure oxide of zinc			
Turpeth mineral. yellow emetic mercury <i>Hyd. oxydum sulphuri-</i> <i>cum</i>			
----- subsulphas flavus <i>Mercurius emeticus</i> flavus			
Turpethum minerale, see hyd. sub-sulphas flavus			
Valerian. (the root) <i>Valerianae radix, L. D.</i>	1 scruple to 1 dram		
----- officinalis			
Valerian extract <i>Extractum valerianae</i>	10 to 20 grs.		in pills

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound.
stimulant, diuretic and sudorific	In small doses it acts as a sudorific and diuretic given in larger ones in sciatica and lumbago and in cases of the tape worm. Externally it is used as a discutient in indolent tumours; as a stimulus in paralysis of the extremities, and in bruises; and as a styptic & antispasmodic when applied warm to the bleeding mouths of the vessels.		
ditto	Given principally in gleans and fluor albus, it acts on the bowels and urine. Given to the extent of half an ounce to an ounce, in clysters.		
ditto	Chiefly used for the distillation of the essential oil, and in ointments.		
ditto	Agrees in its effects with the other turpentine.		
ophthalmia	Used in cases of ophthalmia.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto: - - - - -		
antihysteria	Taken in hysterical and nervous disorders, and particularly in epilepsy proceeding from debility of the nervous system, &c.		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Valerian infusion Infusum valerianae	2 to 6 oz.		
Valerian tincture Tinctura valerianae, L.			
Valerian ammoniated tinct.	1 to 2 drams		in water
Tinct. valerianae am- moniata, L.	half to 1 dram		ditto
— valer. volatilis			
Venice turpentine Terebinthina veneta, D.	1 to 1 & half dram		
Pini laricis resina li- quida, E.			
Liquid resin of the white larch			
Verdigris Aerugo, L.			
Subacetis cupri, E.	externally		
Impure subacetate of copper			
Verdigris liniment Linimentum aeruginis	ditto		
Oxymel aeruginis — of verdigris			
Mel aegyptiacum Aegyptian honey			
Verdigris ointment Ung. aeruginis [E.			
— subacetatis cupri,	ditto		
Oint. of subacetate of copper			
Vinegar, (wine vinegar)	1 dram to 1 & half oz.		
Impure acetic acid Acetum			
Acidum acetosum, E.			
Acetum vini, D.			
Vinegar distilled Acetic acid, L.	ditto		
Acidum aceticum, L.			
Acid. acetosum distil- latum			
Acetum distillatum, D.			
Vinegar syrup of Syrupus acidı acetosi, E.	1 to 2 drams		
Vinegar camphorated Camphorated acetous or acetic acid			
Acidum acetosum cam- phoratum			
Acid. aceticum campho- ratum			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE.	
		Per Ounce	Per Pint or Pound.
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	Ditto. - - - - -		
ditto	An elegant preparation of valerian, the aromatic spirit of ammonia add greatly to its effects.		
stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific	Given in gleet, fluor albus, &c. it agrees in its general effects with the other turpentine.		
escharotic and detergent	Never given internally. Employed externally to destroy callous edges & fungous flesh, to scorbutic ulcers of the mouth, tongue and fauces, and cancerous sores.		
ditto	Ditto, and diluted with water, as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth & tonsils		
ditto	May be used in the same cases as subacetate of copper itself, and diluted, in ophthalmia depending on scrofula, where the palpebrae is chiefly affected.		
cooling, antalkaline, & antiseptic	Vinegar or acetic acid in an impure state, is principally used in culinary purposes.		
ditto	An excellent remedy in all kinds of inflammatory and putrid diseases, either internal or external.		
acidulous	A pleasant acidulated syrup, used in mucilaginous mixtures and the like.		
analeptic	Used as an analeptic and stimulus by smelling to, in cases of head-ach, fainting, &c.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children. from 2 to 4 years.	
Violet, (sweet)			
Violaeflores, D. (the flowers)			
Viola odorata, E.			
Violet syrup			
Syrupus violae, D.	1 to 2 drams		
Syr. violae odoratae, E.			
Vitrified antimony			
Vitrious oxyd of anti- mony with sulphur	quarter to 1 and half grs.		
Antimonii oxydum c sulphure vitrifactum			
Vitrum an imonii			
Antimonium vitrifactum			
Glass of antimony			
Vitriolic acid, see sul- phuric acid			
Vitriolated iron			
Sulphate of iron			
Ferri sulphas, L. E. D.	1 to 3 grs.		in pills
Ferrum vitriolatum			
Sal martis			
Vitriolum viride			
Green vitriol			
Vitriolated copper			
Sulphate of copper			
Cupri sulphas			
Cuprum vitriolatum	1 to 10 grs.		
Vitrioleum caeruleum			
Blue vitriol or stone			
Roman vitriol			
Vitriolated tartar			
Sulphate of potash, L.			
Potassae sulphas, L.	2 to 6 drams		
Kali vitriolatum			
Sulphas kali, D.			
Sulphate of kali			
Vitriolated kali			
Sal polychrest			
Vitriolated zinc			
Sulphate of zinc	10 grs. to half dram		
Zinci sulphas, L. E. D.			
Zincum vitriolatum			
Volatile liniment			
Liniment of subcar- bonate of ammonia			is syrup
Linimentum subcarbo- natis ammoniac.			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pint or Pound
laxative	Use: for the formation of a syrup. An infusion is used as a test of the presence of uncombined acids, or alkalies, the former changing its blue to a red, and the latter to a green color.		
diuretic	Given to children as an agreeable and gentle laxative.		
	Used as the basis of some phar- macetical preparations. It is transparent and of an hyacin- thine color.		
tonic	Taken in the doses prescribed its action is that of an anthe- lmintic, tonic, and astrin- gent: in large doses it causes vomiting, pain in the stomach, &c.		
emetic, escharotic, and	Taken internally it operates as a powerful emetic. Applied externally to destroy warts, callous edges, and fungous excrescences, and to stop bleeding surfaces.		
aperient	Taken in costiveness, and in smaller doses to keep the bowels gently open.		
tonic, emetic, & styptic	Taken in cases of poison, be- cause it acts instantly as an emetic, in smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied ex- ternally in gonorrhoea, ha- morrhages, & external inflam- mations arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.		
stimulant and rubefaciant	Taken in catarrh and sore throat, and applied externally in in- flammation of the throat.		

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Uva ursi, (bearberry)	20 grs. to 1 dram		3 times a day
Uva ursi			
Arbutus uva ursi, E.			
Red trailing arbutus			
Whortleberry			
Water			
Aqua			
Water lates alum	externally		
Comp. liquor of alum: L			
Liquor in alums com-			
positus, L.			
Aqua aluminis compo-	5 to 15 drops		
sita			
Water of ammonia			
Liquor of subcarbonate			
of ammonia	externally		
—ammoniae sub-			
carbonatis			
Aqua ammoniae			
Water goulards	ditto		
Diluted liquor of sub-			
acetate of lead			
Liquor plumbi subacc-			
tatis dilut. L:	twice a day		
—subacit. lithar-			
gyri compositus			
Aqua litharg. acetati			
comp:			
Water styptic			
Comd. solution of sul-			
phate of copper			
Solutio cupri sulphatis			
compositus			
Aqua styptica			
Water tar [liquid:			
Liquor vel aqua picis			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal qualities	RECIPE. Dose. Per Pint or Ounce.
stimulant and tonic	<p>Used in various fluxes arising from debility, menorrhagia, fluor albus, cystorrhoea, diabetes, enuresis, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c Recommended in ulcerations of the bladder and kidneys, and to alleviate dyspeptic symptoms, accompanying nephritic complaints,</p> <p>Applied as a warm bath or affusion, in febrile and exanthematous diseases, in spasmodic affections and most of the impetigines, and in febrile diseases attended with laborious respirations, and in the paroxysms of hectic fever, as a cold bath or affusion in febrile paroxysms and fevers where the heat is steadily above the natural standard, in diseases arising from relaxation and debility, in phrenitis, hamorrhagies, exanthemata, tetanus, cholera, hysteria, mania, ischuria, colic, inflammatory rheumatism, &c.</p>	
digestive	Used for cleansing and healing ulcers, wounds, cutaneous diseases, gonorrhoea, fluor albus, &c.	
stimulant & rubefaciant	<p>Seldom given internally, then, largely diluted; it is taken in asphyxia, & similar diseases.</p> <p>Applied externally in the form of gas to the nostrils and eyes, as a stimulant in cases of torpor, paralysis, rheumatism, syncope, and chronic ophthalmia.</p>	
cooling	A valuable application for superficial and phlegmonic inflammations. bruises, &c.	
styptic	Used as a styptic to stop bleedings at the nose, &c.	
diuretic, stimulant, and expectorant	<p>Its action is that of increasing the discharge both by the skin and kidneys, and of raising the pulse.</p>	

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Water cress Sysimbrium nasturtium Nasturtium aquaticum	1 to 3 drams		of the expressed juice
Water dock Rumex aquaticus Herba britannica			
Water parsnip Sium —— nodiflorum Procumbent water par- snip	2 to 3 az.		ditto
Wax yellow Cera flava, L. D. E. Apis mellifica Wax white Cera alba, L. D. E.	1 scruple to 1 dram		in emulsion
Wax ointment of yel- low Ung. ceræ flavæ, D.	externally		spread on linen
Wax ointment of white Ung. ceræ albæ, D. —— album —— simplex, E.	ditto		ditto
Wax plaster Emp. ceræ, L. —— simplex, E. —— attrahens, D.	ditto		ditto

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

stimulant and diuretic	It is a perennial, wild plant, growing in clear springs in England. Taste acrid and smell pungent. To produce any sensible effect it should be taken for a considerable time.		
astringent	This is a perennial plant, and grows in ditches and rivers, it is given in scurvy and cutaneous disorders, it is the herba britannica of the ancients.		
diuretic	A perennial wild plant, growing in ditches and rivers in England. It is seldom employed.		
emollient	A solid concrete substance collected from vegetables, by bees, & extracted from their combs after the honey is got out, by heating and pressing them. Given in diseases of the intestines, attended with pain, excoriation, and obstinate diarrhaea. It is used for the formation of ointments, plasters, &c.		
ditto	Ditto, wax is deprived of its yellow color by being exposed to the sun's rays, till it becomes white; it is not superior to yellow wax.		
cooling and emollient	A simple cooling ointment applied to excorrelations, &c. it may be used with advantage in ulcers where no stimulating substance can be applied, being extremely mild and unctuous.		
gently drawing	Used to support the discharge from blisters, is a gentle drawing preparation, calculated to promote a moderate discharge when the stronger preparations irritate, this will be found in general to agree.		

MEDICINES.	Adults.	Children from 2 to 12 years.	Super-Vehicle. &c.
White vitriol	10 to 30 grs.		
Sulphate of zinc			
Zinci sulphas, E. L. D.			
Zincum vitriolatum			
Vitriolated zinc			
White copperas			
Sul vitrioli	1 scruple to 1 dram		
Chalcanthum album			
Willow bark			
Salicis cortex			
Salix caprea			
— alba, D.			
Great round leaved willow			
Common white willow			
Crack willow			
Wine Spanish, Sherry, or Rhenish			
Vinum, L.			
— album hispanum, E. D.	half to 1 oz.		
— - album rhenanum			
White wine			
Wine of aloes			
Vinum aloes, L. D.			
— aloes socotorinae, E.			
Tinctura sacra	1 dram to 1 oz	10 drops to 1 dram	in water
— hiera picra			
Wine of iron			
Vinum ferri L. D.	half to 1 oz.	half to 2 drams	ditto
— chalybeatum			
— martis			
Wine of gentian compd.	half to 1 oz.	1 to 2 drams	ditto
Vinum gentianae com- positum, E.			
— amarum			
Wine of ipecacuanha	10 to 30 drops	2 to 6 drops	
Vinum ipecacuanhae			
Wine of opium			
Vinum opii	half to 1 & half oz.		ditto
Laudanum liquidum sy- dentami			
Wine of colchicum or meadow saffron			
Vinum colchici			
Wine of rhubarb			
Vinum rhei, E.			
Vinum rhei palmatum			
Tinctura rhubarbari vi- nosum			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES.		DOSE.	
	Proper for, and medicinal quality.		Per Ounce	Per Pint
emetic, tonic, & styptic	Operates instantly as an emetic, therefore taken in cases of poison. In smaller doses it acts as a tonic. Applied externally as a styptic, in hæmorrhagies gonorrhea, and to external inflammations, arising from debility and relaxation of the blood vessels.			
tonic and astringent	Taken as a substitute for peruvian bark. Taste bitter, and grows wild in England.			
stimulant	Taken in cases of general debility, in deficiency of the vital powers, to increase the action of the heart and arterics, and to exhilarate the spirits.			
purgative	Taken as a cathartic & stimulus, in languid phlegmatic habits, to cleanse the primæ viæ, and stimulate the solids.			
tonic	Taken for indigestion, weakness, rickets, and chlorotic cases.			
ditto	Taken in debility of the stomach, in general debility, and in gout.			
emetic	A safe and mild emetic, serviceable in dysenteries.			
sedative	Applied externally in inflammation of the eyes, for which disease it may be considered superior to the tincture though in other cases agreeing with it.			
cordial and laxative	Taken in cases of weakness, and some kinds of loosenesses, for evacuating the offending matter and strengthening the tone of the viscera.			

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Wine of tobacco Vinum nicotianae tabaci, E.	half to 1 & half dram		
Winter's bark Winterae aromaticae cortex.			
Aromatic wintera Wolfsbane, (monks-hood)	10 to 20 grs.		
Aconite, (the leaves) Aconiti foliae Aconitum neomontanum			
Woodlice Millepedae, D. Oniscus asellus Slaters	1 to 2 drams		
Woodsorrel Acetosella Oxalis acetosella	1 dram to 1 & half oz.		of the juice
Wormseed, (santonium) Santonica			
Artemisia santonica, E. Tartarian southernwood Wormwood, (common)	half dram to half oz.		in honey
Absinthium Artemisia absinthium, E.			
Absinthium vulgare, D. Wormwood extract Extractum absinthii	1 to 2 scruples		
Wormwood tartarian, see wormseed			
Woody nightshade twigs Solanum dulcamara —— scandens	half to 1 dram infused in a pint of boiling water		in infusion, half an ounce diluted with an equal quantity of milk every four hours.
Dulcamara stalks Glycypiros Dulcamarae caulis, D. Bitter sweet Dulcamara stipites			
Wrack yellow bladder Fucus vesiculouss Fucus Quercus marina, D. Sea oak			

Effects, &c.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per ounce	Per Pint or Pound.

Taken in the same cases as the tobacco wine, extracting all its virtues.

aromatic

Taken in cases of scurvy.

sudorific, diuretic, and
stimulant

Taken in glandular swellings, venereal nodes, anchylosis, spina ventosa, psora, amaurosis, gouty & rheumatic pains, intermittent fevers, and convulsive disorders.

These are small insects collected under stones & in moist places, so called from *mille*, a thousand, *pes*, a foot, named from their numerous feet, they appear to act as stimulants and slight diuretics, for this purpose they ought to be administered in a much greater dose than is usually prescribed.

cooling

An agreeable acid vegetable taken in the form of acid whey.

anthelmintic

Given to children in cases of worms, &c.

diuretic

Taken in cutaneous and venereal affections, in rhumatic and cathartic swellings, in ill conditioned ulcers, scrofula, indurations from milk tenebrarhaea, jaundice, and obstructed menstruation, retention of the lochia, &c.

as an internal medicine,
similar, when burnt to
sponge

Its chief consumption is for manufacturing kelp, is also a useful ejutant to sea water in the cure of disorders of the glands, burnt in the open air and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *aethiops vegetabilis*.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults	Children, from 2 to 4 years.	
Wrack yellow bladder powder			
<i>Paly. quercus marinae</i>			
<i>Æthiops vegetibilis</i>			
Wolf's bane, see <i>aconitum</i>			
Wormseed, seed, see <i>artemisia santonica</i>			
Wort, or infusion of malt	1 to 4 pints daily		
Yeast	2 to 6 drams		
<i>Cerevisiae fermentum</i>			
Yeast cataplasm			
<i>Cataplasma fermenti, L.</i>			
Yttria			
—			
Godolina			
Zaccharum, see saccha- rum	8 to 30 grs.		in water 2 or 3 times a day
Zedoary, (root)			
<i>Zedoariae radix, D.</i>			
<i>Amomum zedoaria</i>			
Zinc			
Rancium			
<i>Tootanagum tam</i>			
Zinc ointment	externally		
<i>Unguentum zinci, L.</i>			
<i>Ung. oxidi zinci, E. D.</i>			
Zinc oint. of imp. oxide	ditto		
Ointment of tutty			
<i>Ung. tutiae, D.</i>			
— <i>ox-di zinci im</i> puri, E:			

Effects.	DISEASES. Proper for, and medicinal quality	RETAIL PRICE	
		Per Ounce.	1er Pint or Pound.

ditto

Taken in bronchocoele, scrofulous disorders, cutaneous foulnesses, &c.

It is the same which collects on beer, while fermenting, and has that property of exciting that process in various other substances.

Given in putrid fevers, it is used also in making the fermenting cataplasms, &c.

Applied to putrid or putrescent ulcers.

A proper earth, without smell or taste, insoluble in water, and is found in the gadolinite—the heaviest of the earths it vitrifies with borate of soda.

tonic and carminative

Smell fragrant, taste aromatic is an agreeable stomachic, and useful in flatulent colic. Used by the arábians in vomitings colics hientery, difficult menstruation, and as an antidote for venomous bites, a native of the East Indies, where it is named *acua*, by the Brahmans.

astringent and stimulant

Zinc is a semi ductile metal, produced in great abundance in Britain, and in most of the mining countries in Europe, particularly in Derbyshire.—The use of zinc in the arts is very considerable.

Used in affections of the eyes, particularly in those cases where redness arises from relaxation.

ditto

Ditto, these ointments are generally applied in chronic inflammation of the eyes, depending on a relaxed state of the vessels, we find them also of very considerable use in sore nipples, and for removing ring worm, particularly when it attacks the scalp.

MEDICINES.	DOSES.		Proper Vehicle, &c.
	Adults.	Children from 2 to 4 years.	
Zirconia Zirconia			

Zaffron, arab saffron
 Zaibac, arab quick-silver
 Zarza, ancient name of
 sarsaparilla
 Ginger root
 Zingiber album
 ———nigrum
 ———officinalis radix
 Amomi zingiberis radix

10 to 20 grs.

in infusion or powder,
 or as an adjunct to other
 remedies, to promote
 their efficacy and give
 them warmth.

Effects, &c.	DISEASES Proper for and medicinal quality.	RETAIL PRICES.	
		Per Ounce.	Per Pound or Pint.

A proper earth, discovered in 1793, insoluble in water, but forms with it a kind of jelly without smell or taste, and was first brought from Ceylon; in its color it is either grey, greenish, yellowish, reddish, brown, or purple.

Found useful in flatulent choleric dyspepsia, and tympanitis, and in gout, when it attacks the stomach, the local stimulus of ginger when chewed excites the salivary glands, and provokes a considerable flow of saliva, hence it has been found useful as a sialogogue in relaxations of the uvula and tonsils, and in paralysis of the muscles of the tongue and fauces.

aromatic, antispasmodic, carminative, stimulant, and sialogogue.

TABLE, &c.

By Drops are to be understood measured drops, or Minims; one measured drop or minim being about equal to two drops from the neck of a bottle. Where great accuracy is required the patient should provide himself with a graduated drop measure, which may be had of almost every druggist.

THE DOSES OF MEDICINE, AS PROPER FOR DIFFERENT AGES:

AGES.		COMMON DOSE, A DRACHM.	PROPORTIONATE DOSE
WEEKS	7	1—15 of a Drachm, - or	4 Grains.
MONTHS	7	1—12	5 Grains.
	14	1—8	7 ditto.
	28	1—5	12 ditto.
YEARS	3	1—4	15 Grains.
	5	1—3	A Scruple.
	7	1—2	Half a Drachm.
	14	2—3	2 Scruples.
	21	Common Dose.	A Drachm.
	63	11—12	55 Grains.
	77	5—6	50 ditto.
	100	4—6	40 ditto.

Suppose one Drachm a sufficient Dose for an Adult, (*i. e.* for a person 21 Years of age,) then the other ages require as above.

FOREIGN NAMES.

Subjoined are the Names of each Medicinal Article used abroad, its Synonymes in the French, the German, the Italian, and the Spanish Tongues, the addition of which, I hope, will render this Work more extensively useful.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE SYNONYMES.

<i>f.</i> FRENCH,	<i>i.</i> ITALIAN,
<i>g.</i> GERMAN,	<i>s.</i> SPANISH.

- A**CACIÆ Catechu, syn. Cachou, *f.* a katechu, *kaschu*, *g.* cato o catecu, *i.* acacia Vera, syn. gomme arabique, *f.* arabischen gummi, *g.* goma arabica, *i.* goma arabiga, *s.*
- Acetum, syn. Vinaigre, *f.* essig, *g.* aceto, *i.* vinagre, *s.*
- Acidum Sulphuricum, syn. acide sulphurique, *f.* schwefelsaure, *g.* acido solfarico, *i.*
- Acipenser, officinal Icthyocolla, syn. ictthyocolle, *f.* hocusenblase, *g.* colla de pisce o ittiocolla, *i.*
- Aconiti Folia, syn. aconit, chaperon de moine, *f.* blauer strumhut, *g.* napello, *f.* aconito, *s.*
- Acorus, (Calami Radix) syn. acorus odorant, *f.* kalmus nurtzil, *g.* calamo aromatico, *i.* acaro calamo, *s.*
- Allii Radix, syn. ail, *f.* knoblauch, *g.* aglio, *i.* ajo sativo, *s.*
- Allium Cepa, syn. ognon, *f.* swiebel, *g.* cipolla, *i.* cebolla, *s.*
- Aloes Spicatae extractum, syn. suc d'aloës, *f.* glaúsinde aloë, *g.* aloë, *i.* aloë, *s.*
- Althaeae Folia et Radix, syn. guimauve, *f.* eibisach, *g.* altea, *i.* malvarisco, *s.*
- Alumen, syn. Alun, *f.* alaun, *g.* allume, *i.* alumbre, *s.*

- Ammoniae Murias**, syn. sel ammoniac, *f.* salmiak, *g.* sale ammoniaco, *i.* sal armoniaco, *s.*
- Amygdalae Amarae**, Dulces, syn. amandes douces et ameres, *f.* bittere und susse mandeln, *g.* mandorli dolce et amare, *i.* almendra, *s.*
- Amyris Elemi**, syn. eleme, *f. g. i.*
- Amyris Resina**, liq. ida syn. balsamier dela mecque, *f.* opobalsamo, *i.* balsamo, *s.*
- Anchusa Radix**, syn. orcanette, *f.* alcanna, *i.*
- Anethi Semina**, syn. fenouil puant ou persil adorant, *f.* dill, *g.* eneldo de olor pesado, *s.* appio palustre sellano sellero, *i.*
- Anethum Foeniculi semina**, syn. fenouil ou anis douce, *f.* fenchelsamen, *g.* eneldo hinojo, *s.* finnocchio, *i.*
- Angelica Radix**, syn. angelique, *f.* angelikawurzel, *g.* angelica domestica, *i.* angelica, *s.*
- Anthemidis Flores**, syn. camomille romaine, *f.* roemische hamiller, *g.* camomilla romana, *i.* manganella de botera, *s.*
- Anthemis Pyrethri Radix**, syn. pyrethre, *f.* bertram wurtzel, Zahn wurtzel, *g.* piretro, *i.* anthemis pelitri, *s.*
- Antimonium**, syn. Antimoine, *f.* spiessglanzmetall, *g.* antimonie, *i.* autimonio, *s.*
- Antimonii Sulphuretum**, syn. l'antimoine e sulfure, *f.* spiessglanz, *g.* sulfuro d'antimonio, *i.*
- Arbutus Uvae Ursi Folia**, syn. bousserole, raisin d'onrs, *f.* barentraube, sandberren, *g.* uva orsina, *i.* madronna uva de oso, guaynha, *s.*
- Arctii Lappae Semina et Radix**, syn. bardane, *f.* bardana, *i.* bardana, *s.*
- Argentum**, syn. argent, *f.* silber, *g.* argento, *i.* plata, *s.*
- Aristolochia Serpentariae Radix**, syn. serpenteaire, *f.* virginische schlangenwurtzel, *g.*
- Arnicae Radix**, syn. arnique, *f.* arnika woheverleigh, *g.* arnica, *i.*
- Arsenicum**, syn. arsenic, *f.* arsenick, *g.* arsenico, *i.* arsenico, *s.*
- Arsenici Oxydum**, syn. arsenic oxyde natif, *f.* naturlicoer arsenickhalk, *g.* arsenico lixneo, *i.*
- Artemisia Abrotanum**, syn. citronelle auronne, *f.* eberaute stabwurz, *g.* abrotano, *i.* limbriguera, *s.*
- Artemisia Santonica**, syn. sementine, *f.* tartari-ches beyfus, *g.* santonico, *i.*
- Artemisia Maritima**, syn. absinthe commun, *f.* wormuth, *g.* assenzio, *i.* artemisia axenjo, *s.*
- Arum**, syn. gouet, *f.* aronswurtzel, *g.* aro, *i.*
- Asari Folia**, syn. asaret, cabaret, *f.* haselwurtzel, *g.* asaro, *i.* asaro, de enropa, *s.*
- Aspidium Filicis Radix**, syn. fougere, *f.* johanniswurtzel, *g.* felie maschia, *i.* polypodio helecho masculino, *s.*
- Astragalus Tragacantha**, syn. gommi astraganti, *f.* traganth, *g.* draganta, *i.*
- Atropa Belladonnae folia**, syn. belladone, *f.* tollkraut, *g.* belladonna, *i.*
- Avenae Semina**, syn. gruau d'aveine, *f.* habergriize, *g.* avena, *i.* avena, *s.*
- Baryta**, syn. baryte, *f.* baryterde, schwererde, *g.* barite, *i.*
- Carbonas Barytae**, syn. carbonate de baryte, *f.* komionsaure baryterde, *g.* ossicar bonuto di barite, *i.*
- Sulphas Barytae**, syn. sulfate de baryte, *f.* schwefelsaures baryterde, *g.* ossisolfato di barite, *i.*
- Bitumen**, syn. bitume, *f.* erdharze, *g.* bitume, *i.* bitumen, *s.*
- Petroleum**, syn. petrole, *f.* steinshl, *g.* petrolio, *i.*
- Boleus**, syn. agaric de chene, *f.* feuerschwamm, *g.* esco fungo preparata, *i.* agarico, *s.*
- Cuspariae cortex**, syn. angusture, *f.* angusturarinde, *g.* angustura, *i.*
- Olibanum**, syn. encens, *f.* weiranch, *g.* olibano, *i.*

- Galbani Gummi Resina**, syn. galbanum, *f.* mutterharz, *g.* galbano, *i.* galbane, *s.*
Calumbae Radix, syn. colombe, *f.* kolumbowurzel, *g.* colomba, *i.*
Calx, syn. chaux, *f.* kalk, *g.* calce, *i.* calviva, *s.*
Creta, syn. craie, *f.* kreide, *g.* gasso, *i.* greda, *s.*
Lapis Calcareous, syn. pierre a chaux, chaux carbonatee, *f.* kalkstein, *g.* marino, ossicarbonate di calce, *i.*
Chelae Cancrorum, syn. bras de cerevisse, *f.* klaua an krabbe, *g.* forbici de granchi, *i.* piena de cangrejo, *s.*
Canellae Cortex, syn. canelle blanche, *f.* weisser zimmet, *g.* cannella bianca, *i.*
Capsici Baccæ, syn. poivre d'inde, *f.* spanisdier oderturkircher pfffer, *g.* peperone, *i.* pimienton, *s.*
Carbo Ligni, syn. charbon de bois purifiee, *f.* reine kohle, *g.* carbone di legna, *i.* carbon de lena, *s.*
Cardamines flores, syn. cresson de pres, *f.* weissenkresse, *g.*
Carui Semina, syn. carvi, *f.* kummelsamen, *g.* carvi, *i.* alcaronea, *s.*
Cassiae pulpa, syn. casse, *f.* rohckassie, *g.* polpa de cassia, *i.* fistularis, *s.*
Sennae Folia, syn. sene, *f.* sennablater, *g.* senna, *i.* sena, *s.*
Castoreum, syn. castoreum, *f.* kastoreunt, *g.* castoro, *i.* castoreo, *s.*
Centauriae Benedictae Herba, syn. chardon benit, *f.* kardo benediktenkract, *g.* curdo santo, *i.* curdo bendito, *s.*
Ipecacuanhae Radix, syn. ipecacuanha, *f.* brechwurzel, *g.* ipecacuana, *i.* ipecacuana, *s.*
Cera, syn. cire, *f.* wachs, *g.* cera, *i.* cera, *s.*
Cera Flava, syn. cire jaune, *f.* wachs, *g.* cera gialla, *i.* cera qualda, *s.*
Cera Alba, syn. cire blanche, *f.* cera bianca, *i.* cera blanca, *s.*
Cornua, syn. corne de cerf, *f.* hirschhorn, *g.* corno di cervo, *i.* cuerno de ciervo, *s.*
Cerevisiae Fermentum, syn. leveure, *f.* guscht, *g.* fermento di oervogia, *i.* espuma de cerbeza, *s.*
Centaurii cacumina, sin. petite centauree, *f.* tansendguldenkraut, *g.* centauro, *i.* gentiana centauro, *s.*
Cinchonae Lancifoliae cortex, syn. quinquina orange, *f.* gelbe chinarinde, *g.* china, *i.* quina naranjada, *s.*
Cinchonae oblongifoliae cortex, syn. quinquinarouge, *f.* rothe chinarinde, *g.* china, *i.* quina roxa, *s.*
Cinchonae Cordifoliae cortex, syn. quinquina jaune, *f.* chinarinde ricberrinde, *g.* china, *i.* quina amarilla, *s.*
Limones, **Limonum cortex**, **Oleum**, syn. citronier, *f.* citrone, *g.* limone, *i.* citri, *s.*
Aurantii Baccæ, **citri aurantii cortex**, syn. oranges, *f.* pomeranzin, *g.* arancio, *i.* naranja, *s.*
Coccus, syn. cochenille, *f.* cochenille, *g.* coccinilia, *i.* cochinilla, *s.*
Armoraciae Radix, syn. cran, raifort, *f.* murrettich, *g.* rafano rusticano, *i.* marvisco, *s.*
Coci Butyraceae oleum Fixum, syn. huile de cocobier du bresil, *f.* olio di cocco del brasile, *i.*
Colchici Radix, syn. colchique, *f.* zeitlozen, weissen saffron, *g.* colchico autumnale, *i.* zafran, *s.*
Conii Folia, syn. cigne ordinaire, *f.* schierling, *g.* cicuta magglore, *i.* conio munchado, *s.*
Scammoniae Gummi Resina, syn. scammonie, *f.* scammonium von aleppo, *g.* scammonia, *i.* escamonea, *s.*
Jalapae Radix, syn. jalap, *f.* jalappenharz, *g.* scialappa, *i.* jalapa, *s.*
Copaiva, syn. beaume de copahu, *f.* Kopaiva balsam, *g.* balsamo del coppaiba, *i.* copayva, *s.*
Coriandri Semina, syn. coriandre, *f.* koriander saamen, *g.* coriandro, *i.* semilla de culantro, *s.*

- Croci Stigmata**, syn. saffran *f*, saffran *g*, zafferano *i*, azafran *s*.
Colocynthis Pulpa, syn. coloquinte *f*, koloquinthen *g*, coloquintida *i*, pepinero coloquintida *s*.
Cumini Semina, syn. cumin *f*, ramischer kumel *g*, semenza di comino *i*, semilla de comino *s*.
Cerugo, syn. vert de gris *f*, grunspan *g*, verdegriese *i*, cardenillo *s*.
Cuprum, syg. cuivre *f*, kupfer *g*, rame *i*, cobre *s*.
Cupri sulphas, syn. sulphate de cuivre *f*, schwefelsaure kupfer *g*, vitriuolo blo *i*, caparosa *s*.
Zedoaria Radix, syn. zedoire *f*, zedoar wurzel *g*, zedoaria *i*.
Mezeri cortex, syn. laureole gentile *f*, kellerkals *g*, mezereo *i*.
Daturae Stramonii Herba, syn. pomme epineuse *f*, stechapfel *g*, stramonio *i*.
Dauci Radix Semina, syn. carotte *f*, karotte, mohrrabe *g*, carota *i*, zanahoria *s*.
Staphisagriae Semina, syn. staphisagre *f*, stephanskraut laus kaerner *g*, stafisagria *i*, piojenta *s*.
Dianthi Caryophylli Flores, syn. giroflee musquee *f*, gewurzhalt riechende gartennelke *g*, garofano *i*, clavel *s*.
Digitalis Folia, syn. grande digitalis *f*, fingerhut *g*, digitale porporina *i*, dedalera purpurea *s*.
Contrajervae Radix, syn. contrajerva *f*, giftwurzel *g*, contrajerva *i*, contrahierba *s*.
Camphora, syn. camphre *f*, der kampfser *g*, canfora *i*, alcanfor *s*.
Cardamomi Semina, syn. petit cardamome *f*, kleine kardamomen *g*, amomo minore *i*.
Eryngium, Radix, syn. panicaut commun *f*, eringio *i*, eryngo *s*.
Carophylli, Caryophylli oleum, syn. cloves clousele girofies *f*, gewurz-nelken *g*, garofano *i*, clavo de espicia *s*, huile de giroffe *f*, nelkenohl *g*, olio di garofano *i*, azeyte de clavos *s*.
Euphorbiae Gummi Resina, syn. euphorbe *f*, euphorbium *g*, euforbio *i*, euphorbio *s*.
Ferrum, syn. fer *f*, ferro *i*, eissen *g*, hierro *s*.
Ferri Ramenta et Fila, syn. limailles de fer *f*, gopulvertes eissen *g*, limatura di ferro *i*, limadura de hierro *s*.
Assafoetidae Gummi Resina, syn. assafoetida *f*, stinkender asand *g*, assafetida *i*, assafetida, *s*.
Caricae Fructus, syn. figues *f*, feigen *g*, fico *i*, higo *s*.
Manna, syn. manne *f*, manna *g*, manna *i*, mana *s*.
Gentianae Radix, syn. gentiane jaune *f*, enzian *g*, genziana *i*, genciana *s*.
Geoffroyae inermis Cortex, syn. unari de la jamaïque *f*, geoffruinde *g*, geoffrea *s*.
Geum Urbanum, Radix, syn. bonoite officinale *f*, nelkenwurzel *g*, cariofilata *i*.
Glycyrrhizae Radix, syn. reglisse *f*, sussholzwurzel *g*, legorizia *i*, regaliza *s*.
Gratiolae officinalis Herba, syn. gratiole *f*, gradenkraut *g*, graziola *i*.
Guaiaaci Resina et Lignum, syn. guyac *f*, guajakgummi *g*, guajaco *i*, guayco *s*.
Haematoxyli Lignum, syn. bois de campeche *f*, kampesch-holz, blauholtz *g*, campeggio *i*.
Hellebori Nigri Radix, syn. hellebore *f*, schwartze niesswurzel *g*, ellebro negro *i*, helleboro negro *s*.
Hellebori Foetidi Folia, syn. hellebore foetide *f*, stinkende niesswurzel *g*, elleboro fetido *i*, helleboro hediondo *s*.
Ammoniacum, syn. gomme ammoniacque *f*, ammoniak *g*, gomma ammoniac *i*, amoniaco *s*.
Hirudo, Medicinalis, syn. sang sue *f*, blutlul, ægle, lake *g*, Sanguisuga, mignatta *i*, sanguijuela *s*.
Hordei semina, syn. orge *f*, Gerstengraupen *g*, orzo *i*, cebada *s*.
Humuli Strobili, syn. honblon grimant *f*, hopfen *g*, luppolo *i*, hoblon *s*.
Hydrargyrum syn. mercure *f*, quicksilber *g*, mercurio *i*, azogue *s*.
Hyoscyami Folia et semina, syn. jusquiame *f*, Belsenkraut *g*, giusquiamo nero *i*.

- Hyssopi officinalis* Herba, syn. hyssope *f*, isop *g*, isono *i*, hysopo *s*.
Enula Campana Radix, syn. inula taleniere *f*, alantwurzel *g*, enula campana *i*,
 enula campana *s*.
Iridis Florentinae Radix, syn. iris de florence *f*, violenwurzel *g*, ireos *i*, iris *s*.
Sabinae Folia, syn. sabinne *f*, saeebaum *g*, sabina *i*, sabina *s*.
Juniperi Baccæ et cacumina, syn. genevriert ordinaire *f*, wachholder beeren *g*,
 ginepro *i*, embro *s*.
Kino, syn. gomme de kino *f*, kinoharz *g*, chino *i*.
Lactucæ Sativa herba, syn. laitue *f*, lattich *g*, lattuca *i*, lechuga *s*.
Lactucæ Verosæ herba syn. laitue vireuse *f*, lattuca salvatica *i*.
Cinnamomi Cortex, *Cinnamomi Oleum*, syn. canelle *f*, kanohl *g*, canella *i*, canela *s*.
Lauri cassiæ cortex, syn. cassé *f*, casia *g*, cannellina *i*.
Flos Nondum Explicitus, syn. fleur de la cannelle *f*.
Camphora, syn. camphre *f*, canfora *i*, alcanfor *s*, kampfes *g*.
Lauri Baccæ et Folia, syn. baies de laurier *f*, lorbeeren *g*, bacchi di lauro riccio *i*,
 bayas *s*.
Sassafras, *Lignum et Radix*, syn. sassafras *f*, sassafras *g*, sassofrasso *i*.
Lavendulae Flores, syn. lavande *f*, lavendelblumen *g*, lavanda *i*, alhuzema *s*.
Taraxaci Radix, syn. dent de lion, pissenlit *f*, lowenzahn warzel *g*, tarassaco *i*,
 cardillos tagarnina *s*.
Lichen, syn. lichen d' islande *f*, islandisches moos *g*, lichene islandico *i*.
Litmus, *Lacmus Tinctarius*, syn. orchel orseille *f*, oricello *i*, oreiglia *s*.
Lini Usitatissimi syn. grains de lin *f*, leinsamen, flachsamen *g*, semi di lino *i*,
 laxor *s*.
Linum Catharticum, syn. lin purgatif *f*, purgier factis *g*.
Lyttæ, syn. cantharides *f*, spanische fliegenoder kanthariden *g*, cantarelle *i*, can-
 tharidas *s*.
Magnesiæ Sulphas, syn. sulphate de magnesie *f*, schwefelsaure magnesia *g*, sale
 amaro, ossisolfato di magnesia *i*.
Malva, syn. mauve *f*, kasepappel *g*, malva *i*, malvas *s*.
Manganese, syn. manganese *f*, braunstein *g*, manganese *i* *s*.
Marrubium, syn. marrube blanc *f*, weisser andorn *g*, marrubio *i*, marubio *s*.
Mel, syn. miel *f*, gemeiner honig *g*, mele *i*, miel *s*.
Cajuputi oleum, syn. cajeput *f*, kajeputohl *g*, cajeput *i*.
Melissæ officinalis Folia, syn. melisse *f*, melisse *g*, melissa *i*.
Mentha Viridis, syn. baume verte *f*, frauenmütze *g*, menta romana *i*, menta *s*.
Mentha Piperita, syn. menthe poivree *f*, ofefferrmanze *g*, menta piperita *i*.
Pulegium, syn. menthe peuliot *f*, polei *g*, puleggio *i*, poleo *s*.
Menyanthes, syn. meniamhe *f*, bitterklee *g*, trifolio fibrino *i*, menyanthes de tres
 en rama *s*.
Elaterii Pomæ, syn. concombres sauvage *f*, esselsgurhen *g*, cocomero salvatico *i*,
 cohombro *s*.
Mori Baccæ syn. mûrier noir *f*, schwarze Maulbeeren *g*, morone o gelso *i*, moras *s*.
Moschus, syn. musc *f*, bisam *g*, muschio *i*, almizcle *s*.
Myristicæ Nuclei, syn. of the nutmeg, noix muscade *f*, moskatenuse *g*, nosce mos-
 cata *f*, nez moscada *s*, of the mace, moshat blumen *g*, mace *i*, macias *s*.
Myroxyl Peruviani Balsamum, syn. baume de Perou *f*, peruvianischer balsam *g*,
 balsamo del peru *i*, balsamo de quinquica *s*.
Myrrha, syn. myrrhe *f*, myrrhen *g*, mirra *s*.
Pimentæ Baccæ, syn. poivre de jamaïque *f*, nelkenpfeffer *g*, pimenti piment *i*.
Tabaci Folia, syn. tabac *f*, taback *g*, tabacco *i*, tobacco *s*.
Oleum Olivæ syn. huile d'olive *f*, olivenohl *g*, olio d'olive *i*, aceite *s*.
Millepedæ Spiritus Vini Vapore Enecatae, syn. clopote *f*, kellerwurm *g*.
Origanum, syn. origan *f*, dort wothgemuth *g*, origano *i*, origano sylvestre *s*.
Origani Marjoranae Herba, syn. marjoline *f*, majoran *g*, maggiorana *i*, origano *s*.

- Ossa*, syn. des os *f*, knochen *g*, ossi *i*, huesos *s*.
Testae, syn. escantes des huîtres *f*, Austerschaalen *g*, conchiglia d'ostrica *i*, cas-
 cara, *s*.
Sevum, syn. graisse de mouton *f*, hammeltalg *g*, grasse duro *i*, grassa *s*.
Acetosella, syn. oseille des bucherons *f*, sauerhlee *g*, acetosa salvatica *i*, oxalide
 arederilla *s*.
Rhocades Patala, syn. coquelicot *f*, klatschrossen *g*, passavero salvatico *i*, adormidera sylvestre ama-
 cla *s*.
Papaveris capsulae, opium, syn. capsules des pavots, blancs; opium *f*, capi del
 papavero; oppio *i*, adormideras; opio *s*.
Opoponacis Gummi Resina, syn. op ponax *f*, panax gummi *g*, opoponace *i*.
Ova, syn. oeuf *f*, hühnereier *g*, ouvo *i*, huevo *s*.
Cetaceum, syn. spermaceti, cetine *f*, wallrath *g*, spermaceti *i*, espermaceti *s*.
Anisi Semina, syn. graines d'anis *f*, anis *g*, anice *i*, anis, matalahuga *s*.
Terebinthinae Oleum Resina Flava Resina Nigra, syn. a terebinthe *f*, gemei-
 ner terabenthin *g*, trementina *i* and *s*, huile essentielle de terebinthe *f*, ter-
 benthinohl *g*, olio della trementina *i*, azepte de trementina *s*, resine blanche
 et flave *f*, fichtenharz *g*, ragia *i*, resina *s*, goudron *f*, theer *g*, pece liquida *i*,
 breas.
Terebinthina Veneta, resina, syn. terebinthe de vinise *f*, venetischer terbenthin, *g*,
 trementina veneta *i*.
Terebinthin Canadensis, syn. kanadischer ba'sam *g*.
Mastiche, syn. mastic *f*, mastix *g*, mastice *i*, almastiga, almaciga *s*.
Piper Nigri Baccae, syn. poivre *f*, schwarzin pfeffer *g*, pepe nero *i*, pimienta *s*.
Piperis Longi Fructus, syn. poivre long *f*, langer pfeffer *g*, pepe lungo *i*, pimienta
 larga *s*.
Terebinthina China, syn. terebinthe de chio *f*, zyprischer terebinthin *g*.
Plumbum, syn. plomb *f*, blei *g*, piombo *i*, plomo *s*.
Plumbi Subcarbonas, syn. plomb carbonate *f*, bleiweiss *g*, cerussa *i*, blanco de
 plomo *s*.
Plumbi oxidum semi-vitreum, syn. litharge *f*, bleiglatte *g*, plombo semi-vitreo *i*,
 almartagos *s*.
Oxidum Plumbi Rubrum, syn. minium *f*, monnige, mennig *g*, minio *i*, vermillo *s*.
Senegae radix, syn. polygala de virginie *f*, senegawurzel *g*, polygala virginiana *i*.
Bistorta, syn. bisorrit *f*, natter wurzel *g*, bistorta *i*, *s*.
Potassae Nitrus, syn. nitrate de potasse *f*, salpetersaures kali *g*, nitro *i*, salitre *s*.
Potassa impura, syn. carbonate alkaline de potasse *f*, koloensuares kali, pot-
 tasche *g*, potassa del commercio *i*.
Pruna, syn. prunes *f*, pflaumen *g*, pruno domestico o prugna *i*, ciruelas pasas *s*.
Pterocarpus Lignum, syn. santale rouge *f*, sandalholz *g*, sándalo rojo *i*.
Granati Cortex, syn. le grenadier *f*, granatass felschale *g*, pomo granato *i*, gra-
 nada *s*.
Cydonia Semina, syn. semen de coign ssier *f*, quittenkerner *g*, semi de cotogno *i*,
 simiente de membrillo *s*.
Simarubae Cortex, syn. ecorce de simarouba *f*, simarubenrinde *g*, corteccia de
 simaruba *i*.
Quassia Lignum, syn. bois du quassia *f*, quassienholz *g*, legna della quassia *i*,
 quassia amarga *s*.
Galla, syn. noix de galls, *f*, gallapsel *g*, galla *i*, agalla *s*.
Quercus Cortex, syn. ecorce de la chene commune *f*, eichenrinde *g*, corteccia della
 quercia *i*.
Rhamni Baccae, syn. nerprun *f*, kreutz beeren *g*, bacche del spino cervino *i*.
Rheum Undulatum, Radix, syn. rhubarb *f*, rhabarber *g*, rabarbaro *i*, rui-
 barbo *s*.

- Rhododendri Chrysanthi Folia**, syn. rosage *f*, gelber alpbalsam *g*, rhododendro a aureo *i*.
- Toxicodendri Folia**, syn. toxicodendron, herbe a la puce *f*, rüs tossicodendro *i*.
- Ricini Semina et oleum**, syn. le noix et l'huile du ricin *f*, rizinuskorner rizinusohl *g*, i semi e l'olio di ricino *i*, palmoel ricin-soel *s*.
- Rosae Gallicae Petala**, syn. fleurs des roses rouges *f*, essig-rozen *g*, rosa domestica *i*.
- Rosae Caninae Pulpa**, syn. le fruit d'eglantier de chien *f*, hagebutten *g*, la polpa di fruti rosa canina *i*.
- Rosmarini cacumina**, syn. romarin *f*, rosmarin *g*, ramarino *i*, remero *s*.
- Rubiae Radix**, syn. garance *f*, krappwurzel faerberrothe *g*.
- Rumex Radix**, syn. water ampfer *g*.
- Acetosae Folia**, syn. oseille ordinaire *f*, sauer ampfer *g*, acedera *s*, acetosa *i*.
- Rutae Folia**, syn. rue sauvage *f*, raute, garten raute *g*, ruta *i*, ruta de derpesado *s*.
- Saccharum, Saccharum purificatum**, syn. sucre, sucre-pur *f*, zucker, weisser zucker *g*, zucchero brutto, zucchero in pane, melassa *i*, azucar, atriacu *s*.
- Sagapenum**, syn. sagapenum *f*, sagapengummi *g*, sagapeno *i*.
- Salix Cortex**, syn. ecorce de saule *f*, weidenrinde *g*, corteccia di salcio *i*, corteza de sauce *s*.
- Salviae Officinalis Folia**, syn. sange *f*, salbei *g*, salvia, *i*, salvia *s*.
- Sambuci Flores**, syn. sureau ordinaire *f*, niederblumen *g*, corteccia, bacche e fiori di sambuco *i*, sabuco *s*.
- Sapo Durus**, syn. savon blanc *f*, spanische siefe *g*, sapone duro *i*, xabon *s*.
- Sapo Mollis**, syn. savon mou *f*, sapone molle *i*.
- Scillae Radix**, syn. scille *f*, meerzwiebel *g*, scilla *i*, cebolla abarruna *s*.
- Sinapis Albae Semina**, syn. moutarde *f*, senfsamen *g*, senape bianca *i*, grano de mostaza *s*.
- Sinapis semina**, syn. moutarde noir *f*, schwarzer senfe *g*, senape *i*, mostaza nigra *s*.
- Sium Herba**, syn. berle, ache d'eau *f*, wasser partinake *g*, sio, gorgolestro *i*, sio, sion *s*.
- Spongia**, syn. eponge *f*, meerschwamm *g*, spagnal, esponga *s*.
- Sarsaparillae Radix**, syn. racine de salsepareille *f*, sarsapaille *g*, radicke della salsapariglia *i*, zarzaparilla *s*.
- Sodae Murias**, syn. muriate de soude *f*, salzaures natrum *g*, sal commune *i*, sal *s*.
- Sodae subboras**, syn. borate alcalinule de soude *f*, borax *g*, borace *i*, borax *s*.
- Sodae Sulphas**, syn. sulphate de soude *f*, krystallisirtes schwefelsaures natrum, glaubersalz *g*, sale mirabile di glaubero *i*.
- Sodae Impura**, syn. soude *f*, kohleensaures natrum *g*, soda *i*, barilla *s*.
- Dulcamarae caules**, syn. douce mere *f*, bittersu stangel *g*, dulcamara *i*.
- Spartii Cacumina**, syn. genet a balais *f*, pfriemenkraut *f*, ginestra *i*, esparto *s*.
- Spigeliae Radix**, syn. spigelia de maryland *f*, spigelia *i*.
- Spiritus Rectificatus**, syn. eau de vie rectifie *f*, rectificirter weingeist, acquavite rettificata *i*, agua ardiente *s*.
- Cambogia**, syn. gomme gutte *f*, gummigutt *g*, gomma gotta.
- Stannum**, syn. estain *f*, zinn *g*, stagno *i*, estano *s*.
- Styracis Balsamum**, syn. storax *f*, storace *i*, azumbar *s*, storax *g*.
- Benzoinum**, syn. benzoin *f*, benzoe *g*, belzuino *i*, benjui *s*.
- Succinum**, syn. succin *f*, ambra *i*, ambar *s*.
- Sulphur**, syn. soufre *f*, schwefel *g*, zolfo, solfo *i*, azufre *s*.
- Super-Tartras Potassae impurus**, syn. tartre *f*, roher weinstein *g*, tartaro bianco *i*, tartaro *s*.
- Super-Tartras Potasse**, syn. tartrate acidule de potasse *f*, gereinigter weinstein *g*, cremore di tartaro, ossitartrato, ossidulo di potassa *i*.

- Adeps*, syn. *sain doux f*, schweineschmalz *g*, lardo *i*, *pringue s*.
Tamarindi pulpa, syn. *tamarins f*, tamarinden *g*, tamarindo *i*, tamarindo *s*.
Tanaceti vulgaris Flores Folia, syn. *tanassie f*, rainfern *g*, tanaceto *i*, atanasia *s*.
Marum Syriacum, Herba, syn. *herbe au chat f*, arisberkraut *g*, maro *i*.
Chamaedrys Herba, syn. *petite chene f*, camedrio *i*, camedrey de agua *s*.
Balsamum Tolutanum, syn. *beaume de tolu f*, toltutanischer balsam *g*, balsamo toltano *i*.
Tormentillae Radix, syn. *tormentille f*, tormentilwurzel *g*, tormentilla *i*.
Farina Amylum, syn. *farine du froment amidon f*, weizenmehl, krattmehl staerhe *g*, farina di frumento l'amido *i*, acemite, almidon *s*.
Tussilago, syn. *tussilage pasd'ane f*, Inflatisch *g*, farfara *i*, una de caballo *s*.
Valerianae Radix, syn. *valeriane f*, wilde baldrianwurzel *g*, valeriana silvestre *i*, valerian officinal *s*.
Veratri Radix, syn. *hillebore blanc f*, wiesse niesswurzel *g*, elliboro blanco *i*, veratroblando *s*.
Beccabunga, herba syn. *beccabunga f*, veronique aquatique *f*, bachbungen *g*, angalide acquatica *i*, becabunga *s*.
Violae Flores, syn. *violette odorante f*, blaue veilchen *g*, viole mambole *i*, violeta *s*.
Uvae assae, syn. *raisin secs f*, rosine *g*, uva passa *i*, passa *s*.
Vinum album Hispanicum, syn. *vins d'espagne f*, wein *g*, vino *i*, vino de xere *s*.
Ulm Cortex, syn. *orme f*, ulmrinde *g*, olmo *i*, olmo *s*.
Winterae Aromaticae Cortex, syn. *cannelles de winter f*, winterana *i*.
Zincum, syn. *zinc f*, zink *g*, zinco *i*.
Calamina Carbonas Zinci impura, syn. *pierre calaminaire f*, galmey *g*, pietra calaminare *i*, calamina *s*.
Oxidum Zinci Impurum, syn. *tutie f*, tutia *g*, tuzia *i*, atutia *s*.
Zingiberis Radix, syn. *gingembre f*, ingwer imber *g*, zenzero *i*, gengibre *s*.
Acidum Aceticum, syn. *vinaigre distille f*, destillirter essig *g*, aceto distillato *i*, vinaigre distilado *s*.
Acidum Aceticum, syn. *acide acetique f*, essigsauere *g*, acido acetico *i*.
Acidum Benzoicum, syn. *acide benzoique f*, benzoesaure *g*, acido benzoico *i*.
Acidum Citricum, syn. *acide citrique f*, acido citrico *i*.
Acidum Muriaticum, syn. *acide muriatique f*, kochsalzsaure *g*, acido muriatico *i*.
Acidum Muriaticum dilutum, syn. *acide muriatique oxigene f*, vollkhoume salzsaure *g*, acido muriatico ossigenato *i*.
Acidum Nitricum, syn. *acide nitrique f*, salpeter saure *g*, acido nitrico *i*.
Acidum Succinicum, syn. *acide succinique f*, bernsteinsaure *g*, acido succinico *i*.
Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, syn. *acide sulphurique etendu d'eau verduante schwefelsaure g*, acido solforico diluito *i*.
Ammoniae Subcarbonas, syn. *carbonate d'ammoniaque f*, kohlsaures ammonium *g*, sotto-carbonato d'ammoniaco *i*.
Liquor Ammoniae, syn. *dissolution d'ammoniaque f*, atkendor ammonium-liquor *g*, liquore di ammoniaco *i*.
Liquor Ammoniae Acetatis, syn. *acetate d'ammoniaque liquide f*, essigsaueres ammonium liquor *g*, liquore di minderero *i*.
Liquor Ammoniae Subcarbonatis, syn. *saucarbonate d'ammoniaque f*, kohlsaures ammonium liquor *g*, liquore sotto-carbonato di ammoniaco *i*.
Liquor Volatilis Cornu Cervini, syn. *alkali volatil fluor f*, wassrigter kohlsaures ammonium liquor *g*, liquore dis corno di cervo *i*.
Liquor Potassae, syn. *dissolution de potasse f*, flussiges atzendes kali *g*, liquore di potassa *i*.
Liquor Potassae Subcarbonatis, syn. *dissolution de soucarbonate de potasse f*, flussiges kohlsaures kali *g*, liquore di sotto di potassa *i*.

- Potassa Cum Calce, syn. potasse foudue *f*, trocknes atzendes kali *g*, pietra caustica *i*.
- Potassae Acetas, syn. acetate de potasse *f*, essigsaures kali *g*, acetato di potassa *i*.
- Potassa Carbonas, syn. carbonate de potasse *f*, kohlenaures kali *g*, carbonato di potassa *i*.
- Potassa subcarbonas, syn. soucarbonate de potasse *f*, kohlenaures kali *g*, sotto carbonato di potassa *i*.
- Subcarbonas Potassae Purissimus, syn. soucarbonate de potasse *f*, sotto carbonato di potassa *i*.
- Potassae sulphas, syn. sulfate de potasse *f*, schwefelsaures kali *g*, sulfato di potassa *i*.
- Potassae Tartras, syn. tartrate de potasse *f*, weinsteinsaures kali *g*, tartrato di potassa *i*.
- Soda Tartarizata, syn. tartrate de soude et de potasse *f*, natrumweinstein *g*, tartrato di potassae di soda *i*.
- Sodae Carbonas, syn. carbonate de soude *f*, kohlenaures natrum *g*, carbonato di soda *i*.
- Sodae Subcarbonas, syn. soucarbonate de soude *f*, sotto carbonato di soda *i*.
- Sodae Subcarbonas Exsiccata, syn. soucarbonate de soude sec *f*, getrocknetes kohlenaures natrum *g*, sotto carbonato di soda secco *i*.
- Sodae Sulphas, syn. sulphate de soude *g*, krystalisirtes natrum *g*, sulfato di soda *i*.
- Phosphas sodae, syn. phosphate de soude *f*, phosphorsaures natrum *g*, fosfato di soda *i*.
- Murias Sodae Siccatum, syn. muriate de soude sec *f*, gesrocknetes salzsaures natrum *g*, muriato di soda secco *i*.
- Alumen Exsiccatum, syn. sulfate d'alumine sec *f*, gebrannter alaun *g*, allume calcinato *i*.
- Calcis Murias, syn. muriate de chaux *f*, salzsaure kalkerde *g*, muriato di calce *i*.
- Calx, syn. chaux *f*, kalkerde *g* calce *i*, cal viva *s*.
- Creta Preparata, syn. craie prepare *f*, rein kreide *g*, carbonato di calce preparato *i*.
- Murias Barytae, syn. muriate de baryte *f*, salzsaure schwererde *g*, muriato di barita *i*.
- Solutio muriatis barytae, syn. dissolution de muriate de baryte *f*, soluzione di muriato di barite *i*.
- Liquor Calcis, syn. eau de chaux *f*, kalkwasser *g*, aqua di calce *i*.
- Liquor Muriatis Calcis, syn. dissolution de muriate de chaux *f*, liquore di muriato di calce *i*.
- Magnesia, syn. magnesie *f*, gebrannt magnesie *i*, magnesie *s*.
- Magnesia Carbonas, syn. carbonate de magnesie *f*, kohlenaure magnesie *g*, carbonato di magnesie *i*.
- Sulphuretum Antimonii Praeparatum, syn. sulphure d'antimoine *f*, schwarzer schwefelspeiss glanz *g*, solfuro d'antimonio depurato *i*.
- Antimonii Sulphuretum Praecipitatum, syn. soufre dore d'antimoine *f*, gelber spiessglanzschwefel *g*, zolfo dorato di antimonio *i*.
- Antimonium Tartarizatum, syn. tartrate de potasse antimonie *f*, spiessglanz weinstein *g*, tartaro antimoniato *i*.
- Argenti Nitras, syn. nitrate d'argent *f*, salpetersaures silber *g*, nitrato di argento *i*.
- Arsenici Oxydum sublimatum, syn. oxide d'arsenique pure *f*, weisses arsenick *g*, arsenico blanco *i*.

- Crugo Praeparata**, syn. vert-de-gris *f*, grunspan *g*, acetato di rame *i*, cardenillo *s*.
- Cuprum Ammoniatum**, syn. schwefelsaures kupfer mit ammonium *g*, ammoni-ro di rame *i*.
- Limatura Ferri Purificata**, syn. limaille de mars *f*, gepulvertes eisen *g*, limatura di ferro *i*.
- Oxidum Ferri Nigrum Purificatum**, syn. l'oxide noir de fer *f*, schwarzes gesauertes eisin *g*, ossido nero di ferro *i*.
- Ferrum Ammoniatum**, syn. fleurs de mars ammoniacales *f*, eisenhaliges salzsaures ammonium *g*.
- Subcarbonas Ferri Praeparatus**, syn. carbure de fer *f*, rost *g*, ossido carbonato di ferro *i*.
- Ferri sulphas**, syn. sulfate de fer *f*, schwefelsaures eisen *g*, solfato di ferro *i*.
- Oxidum Ferri Rubrum**, syn. oxide de fer rouge *f*, eissenoxyd *g*, perossido rosso di ferro *i*.
- Ferrum Tartarizatum**, syn. tartrate de fer et de potasse *f*, eissenweinstein *i*, tartrato di potassa e di ossido di ferro *g*.
- Liquor Ferri Alkalini**, syn. teinture martiale alkaline de stahl *f*, tintura di marte alkalina de stahl *i*.
- Tinctura Ferri Muriatis**, syn. koch salzaure eissentinktur *g*, tintura di muriato di ferro *i*.
- Acetas Ferri**, syn. acetate de fer *f*, acetato di ferro *i*.
- Tinctura Acetatis Ferri**, syn. teinture de l' acetate de fer *f*, tinturo di marte asstringente *i*.
- Vinum Ferri**, syn. eissenwein *g*.
- Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydum**, syn. oxide mercure rouge par l'acide nitrique *f* rother praecipitat *g*, mercurio precipitato rosso *i*.
- Acetas Hydrargyri**, syn. acetate de mercure *f*, essigsaures quecksilber *g*, acetato di mercurio *i*.
- Hydrargyri Oxidum Cinereum**, syn. oxide gris de mercure *f*, schwarzes gesauertes quecksilber *g*, protossido cinereo di mercurio *i*.
- Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum**, syn. oxide de mercure rouge par le feu *f*, rothes quecksilberoxyd *g*, perossido rosso di mercurio *i*.
- Hydrargyri Oxymurias**, syn. muriate de mercure corrosif *f*, azzendes alssaures quecksilber *g*, mercurio sublimato corrosivo *i*.
- Hydrargyria Submuriatis**, syn. muriate de mercure doux *f*, mildes salzsaures quecksilber *g*, mercurio dolce sublimato *i*.
- Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum**, syn. sulphure de mercure noire *f*, schwarzes schwefelquecksilber *g*, solfuro di mercurio nero *i*.
- Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum**, syn. sulphure de mercure rouge *f*, zinnober *g*, solfuro di mercurio rosso *i*.
- Subsulphas Hydrargyri Flavus**, syn. subsulphate de mercure *f*, gelbes schwefelsaures quecksilber-oxyd *g*, turpeto minerale mercuriale *i*.
- Hydrargyrum praecipitatum album** syn. muriate de mercure precipite *f*, salzaures quecksilber praecipitat *g*, precipitato bianco di mercurio *i*.
- Hydrargyrum Purificatum**, syn. mercure *f*, quecksilber *g*, mercurio *i*, azogogue *s*.
- Pulvis stanni**, syn. poudre d'etain *f*, zinn *g*, stagno in polvere *i*.
- Liquor Plumbi subacetatis**, syn. acetate de plombe liquide *f*, blaiwasser *g*, aceto di saturno *i*.
- Plumbi Superacetas** syn. acetate de plomb cristallise *f*, essigsaures blei *g*, zuckercho di saturno *i*.
- Calamina Praeparata**, syn. calamine prepare *f*, galmei *g*, calamina *i*.
- Zinci Oxidum**, syn. oxide de zinc *f*, weisser zink-oxyd *g*, per ossido di zinco fiori di zinco *i*.

Zinci Sulphas, syn. sulphate de zinc *f*, schwefelsaurer zink *n*, solfato di zinco *i*,
vi riolo bianco *s*.

Solutio Acetatis Zinci, syn. dissolution d'acetate de zinc *f*, liquore de l'acetato di
zinco *i*.

Oleum Sulphuratum, syn. huile sulphur *f*, oleo sulfurato *i*.

Potassae Sulphuretum, syn. sulphure de potasse *f*, schwefellichtes Kali *g*, solfuro di
potassa.

Sulphur Lotum, syn. soufre lave *f*, schwefel *g*, zolfo lavato *i*.

Sulphur Praecipitatum, syn. soufre precipite *f*, schwefelniederschlag *g*, zolfo
precipitato *i*.

Aqua Sulphureti Kali, syn. liquore di solfuro di potassa *i*.

Opium Purificatum, syn. opium pur *f*, mohnsaft *g*, oppio puro *i*, oppio puro *s*.

Styrax Purificata, syn. styrax in kornern *g*, storace depurato *i*.

Oleum Amygdalarum, syn. huile d'amandes *f*, mandelnöl *g*, olio di man-
darleh *i*.

Oleum Lini, syn. huile de graine de lin *f*, leinöl *g*, olio di lino *i*, azeite de
lin *s*.

Oleum Anisi, syn. huile d'anis *f*, anisöl *g*, olio di anice *i*.

Oleum Anthemidis, syn. huile de camomille romaine *f*, kamillenöl *g*, olio di ca-
mamilla romana *i*, azeite de manganella de botera *s*.

Oleum Carvi, syn. huile de carvi *f*, kammelöl *g*, olio di carvi *i*, azeite de al-
corovea *s*.

Ol Ricini, syn. huile de ricin *f*, rizinöl *g*, olio di ricino *i*.

Ol Lavandulae, syn. huile essentielle de lavendöl *g*, olio di lavanda *i*, azeite
del'espliego *s*.

Ol Pimentae, syn. huile essentielle de poivre de jamaïque *f*, nelherpfessieröl *g*,
olio di pimento *i*.

Aqua Citri medicae, syn. eau de citronier *f*, citronen wasser *g*, acqua de limone *i*, *g*,

Oleum Seminum Foeniculi Dulcis, syn. huile essentielle de fenouille *f*, fenchöl *g*,
olio di finocchio *i*, azeite de l'ercido hinojo *s*.

Oleum juniperi, syn. huile essentielle de genévrier *f*, Wachholder beeröl *g*, olio
di ginepro *i*.

Oleum menthae Piperitae syn. huile essentielle de menthe poivree *f*, Pfeffermünzöl *g*,
oli di menta piperitide *i*.

Oleum Menthae Viridis, syn. huile essentielle de baume verte *f*.

Oleum Origani, syn. huile essentielle d'origan *f*, dostöl *g*, olio di origano *i*,
azeite de origano sylvestre *s*.

Oleum Pulegii, syn. huile essentielle de menthe peuliot *f*, poleöl *g*, olio di
poleggio *i*, azeite de poleo *s*.

Oleum Rosmarini, syn. huile essentielle de romarin *f*, rosmarinöl *g*, olio di ros-
marino *i*.

Oleum Herbae Juniperi Sabinae, syn. huile essentielle de sabine *f*, sevenbaumöl *g*,
olio di sabina *i*, azeite de enebro sabina *s*.

Oleum Succini, syn. huile de succin *f*, bernsteinöl *g*, olio di succino retti-
ficato *i*.

Oleum Terebenthinae syn. huile essentielle de tirebenthine *f*, terbenthinöl *g*, olio di
trementina *i*, azeite de pino, *s*.

Aqua Distillata, syn. eau distillée *f*, einfaches destillirtes wasser *g*, acqua distillata *i*,
agua distillada *s*.

Aqua Anethi, syn. eau d'aneth puant *f*, acqua di aneto puzzolente *i*.

Aqua Carui eau de Carvi *f*, feldkamel wasser *g*, acqua di carvi *i*.

Aqua Citri Aurantii, syn. eau d'orange *f*, pomeranzen wasser *g*, acqua de
arancio *i*.

Aqua Cinnamomi, syn. eau de cannelle *f*, zimmet wasser *g*, acqua di cina-
momo *i*.

- Aquâ Lauri Cassiae, syn. eau de casse *f*, acqua di cannella *i*.
 Aqua Foeniculi, syn. eau de fenouil *f*, fenchel wasser *g*, acqua di finocchio *i*.
 Aqua Menthae Piperitae, syn. eau de menthe poivree *f*, pfeiffermunz wasser *g*,
 acqua di menta piperitide *i*.
 Aqua Pimentae, syn. eau de poivree de jamaïque *f*, nelherpfeffer wasser *g*, acqua
 di pimento *i*.
 Aqua Pulegii, syn. eau de menthe peuliot *f*, poley wasser *g*, acqua di pu-
 leggio *i*.
 Aqua Rosae, syn. eau des roses *f*, rosin wasser *g*, acqua di rose *i*, agua
 rosada *s*.
 Infusum Catechu Compositum, syn. infusion de cachou *f*, katechu infusum *g*, infuso
 di cato *i*.
 Infusum Cinchonae, syn. infusion de quinquina *f*, chinainfusum *g*, infuso di
 china *i*.
 Infusum digitalis, syn. infusion de digitale purpurine *f*, fingerhut infusum *g*, infuso
 di digitale porporina *i*.
 Infusum Lini, syn. infusion de semece de lin *f*, leinsamen infusum *g*, infuso di semi
 di lino *i*.
 Infusum Rhaei, syn. infusion de rhubarbe *f*, rhabarber infusum *g*, infuso de rabar-
 baro *i*.
 Infusum Rosae, syn. infusion de roses *f*, rosen infusum *g*, infuso di rose *i*.
 Infusum Sennae, syn. infusion de sene *f*, senna infusum *g*, infuso di senna *i*.
 Mucilago Acaciae, syn. mucilage de gomme arabique *f*, schleim de arabische
 gummi *g*, mucilagine de gomma arabica *i*.
 Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthae, syn. mucilage de gomme adraganthe *f*, schleim
 de traganth *g*, mucilagine di gomma adragante *i*.
 Decoctum Cinchonae, syn. decoction de quinquina *f*, chinadekokte *g*, decotto di
 china *i*.
 Decoctum Daphnes Mezerii, syn. decoction de daphne mezereon *f*, scioblbastrinde
 dekokte *g*, decotto di daphne mezereon *i*.
 Decoctum Guaiaci Compositum, syn. decoction de guajac composee *f*, guajack-
 dekokte *g*, decotto di guajaco composito *i*.
 Decoctum Hordei, syn. decoction d'orge *f*, gers'edekokte *g*, decotto d'orzo *i*.
 Decoctum Sarsae parillae, syn. decoction de sarseparille *f*, sarsaparille-dekokte *g*,
 decotto di sars-aparilla *i*.
 Decoctum senegae, syn. decoction de polygale senega *f*, senegawurzel-dekokte *g*,
 decotto di poligala senega *i*.
 Extractum Cacuminum Absynthii, syn. extrait d'absynthe *f*, wermuth-extrakt *g*,
 estratto d'assenzo *i*.
 Extractum Aconiti, syn. extrait d'aconit *f*, eisenhutlein extrakt *g*, estratto d'aconito
 napello *i*.
 Extractum Aloes Purificatum, syn. extrait d'aloës *f*, aloë extrakt *g*, estratto
 d'aloë *i*.
 Extractum Anthemidis, syn. extrait de camomille romaine *f*, kamillenextrakt *g*,
 estratto di fiori di camomilla *i*.
 Extractum Belladonnae, syn. extrait de belladonne *f*, belladonnaextrakt *g*, estratto
 de l'erba di belladonna *i*.
 Extractum Cascarillae Resinosum, syn. extrait de cascarille *f*, cascarillenex-
 trakt *g*.
 Extractum Cinchonae, syn. extrait de quinquina *f*, wassrigtes chinaextrakt *g*, es-
 tratto di china aquosa *i*.
 Extractum Cinchonae Resinosum, syn. extrait resineux de quinquina *f*, estratto di
 china colla resina *i*.
 Extractum Colocynthis, syn. koloquinthen extrakt *g*.
 Extractum Conii, syn. extrait de cique *f*.

- Extractum Elaterii**, syn. elaterium *f.* estratto del frutto della momordica *i.*
Extractum Gentianae, syn. extrait de gentiane *f.* gentian-extrakt *g.* estratto di gentiana *i.*
Extractum Haematoxyl, syn. campechelhölz extrakt *g.*
Extractum Radicis Hellebori Nigri, syn. extrait d'elébore *f.* schwarz niesen-wurzel extrakt *g.*
Extractum Hyoscyami, syn. extrait de jusquiame *f.* hyoscyamus extrakt *g.* estratta di giusquiana nera *i.*
Extractum Jalapae, syn. extrait de jalap *f.*
Succus Spissatus Lactucae Sativae, syn. extrait de laitue *f.*
Succus Spissatus Lactucae virosae, syn. extrait de laitue vireuse *f.* estratto dell'erba della lactuca *i.*
Extractum Opii, syn. extrait d'opium *f.* opiums extrakt *g.* estratto d'oppio *i.*
Extractum Papaveris, syn. extrait de pavot *f.*
Extractum Corticis Quercus, syn. estratto della quercia *i.*
Extractum Rhei, syn. extrait de rhubarbe *f.* Rhabarber extrakt *g.*
Succus Spissatus Sambuci Nigrae, syn. eingedicker Hiedersaft *g.*
Extractum Taraxaci, syn. lowenbäzeln-extrakt *g.* estratto di tarassaco *i.*
Extractum Valerianae, syn. baldrian extrakt *g.*
Mistura Amygdalarum, syn. emulsion d'amandes *f.* mandelmilch *g.* latte di mandorle *i.*
Emulsio Acaciae Arabicae, syn. emulsion de gomme arabique *f.* emulsione di gomma arapica *i.*
Mistura Camphorae, syn. Mixture Camphre *f.* kampfpermixtur *g.* mistura camforata *i.*
Mistura Moschi, syn. mixture avec le musc *f.* mistura muschiato *i.*
Alcohol, syn. alcohol *f.* hochst rektifizirter weingiest *g.* alcoole *i.*
Spiritus Ammoniae, syn. alcohol ammoniacal *f.* grüßiger ammonium liquor *g.* alcoole ammoniato *i.*
Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus, syn. eau de luce *f.* ammoniaco succinata *i.*
Spiritus Anisi, syn. alcohol d'anis *f.* alcoole anisato *i.*
Spiritus Camphorae, syn. alcohol camphre *f.* kampher spiritus *g.* alcoole camforato *i.*
Spiritus Carui, syn. alcoole con carvi *i.*
Spiritus Lavaeulae Compositus, syn. teinture alcoolique de lavande *f.* lavendel spiritus *g.*
Spiritus Menthae Piperitae, syn. teinture alcoolique de menthe poivrée *f.* alcoole con menta piperitide *i.*
Spiritus Rosmarini, syn. esprit de rosmarin *f.* rosmarien spiritus *g.* alcoole rosmarinato *i.*
Tinctura aloes, syn. teinture d'aloès *f.* tintura d'aloè *i.*
Tinctura aloes Composita, syn. alcohol avec l'aloë et la myrrhe *f.* alcoole aloë mirrato *i.*
Tinctura assafoetidae, syn. teinture d'assafoetide *f.* ascande tinktur *g.* alcoole asfetato *i.*
Tinctura Aurantii, syn. Pomeranzschillen tinktur *g.*
Tinctura Benzoini Composita, syn. teinture de Benzoin compose *f.* zusammengesetzte benzoe tinktur *g.* tintura del communtatore, alcoole benzoato composito *i.*
Tinctura Camphorae Composita, syn. teinture camphrée d'opium *f.* opiumtinktur mit benzoe *g.*
Tinctura Bouplandii Trifoliata or **Argusura**, syn. teinture d'angusture *f.*
Tinctura Cascarillae syn. cascarielltinktur *g.*
Tincture Castorei, syn. teinture de castor *f.* castoreumstinktur *g.* tintura di castoro *i.*
Tinctura Catechu, syn. teinture de cachou *f.* Katechutinktur *g.*

- Tinctura Cinchonae*, syn. teinture de quinquina *f*, chinatinktur *g*, tintura di china *i*.
Tinctura Cinchonae Composita, syn. zusammengesetzte chinatinktur *g*.
Tinctura Cinnamomi, syn. teinture de canelle *f*, zimmtinktur *g*, tintura di cinnamomo *i*.
Tinctura Croci Sativi, syn. teinture de saffron *f*.
Tinctura Digitalis, syn. teinture de digitale *f*, Fingerhautinktur *g*, tintura di digitale porporina *i*.
Tinctura Gentianae Composita, syn. teinture de gentiane compose *f*, enziantinktur *g*, tintura di genziana *i*.
Tinctura Guaiaci, syn. teinture de guajac *f*, guajaktinktur *g*, tintura di guajac *i*.
Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, syn. teinture ammoniacal de guajac *f*, ammonium, guajaktinktur *g*, alcoole ammoniato con guajaco, tintura guajachina volatile *i*.
Tinctura Hellebori nigri, syn. teinture d'elébore noir *f*, tintura d'elébore *i*.
Tinctura Kino, syn. teinture de kino, *f*.
Tinctura Lyttæ, syn. teinture de cantharides *f*, cantharidentinktur *g*, tintura di cantaridi, *i*.
Tinctura Moschi, syn. teinture de musc *f*, tintura di muschio.
Tinctura Myrrhæ, syn. teinture de myrrhe *f*, myrrhentinktur *g*, tintura di mirra *i*.
Tinctura opii, syn. teinture d'opium *f*, opiums-tinktur *g*, laudanum liquido, alcoole opiato *i*.
Tinctura Quassiae ezeelsae, syn. teinture de quassia *f*.
Tinctura Rhei, syn. teinture de rhubarbe *f*, rhabarbertinktur *g*, tintura de rhabarbaro *i*.
Tinctura Rhei et Aloes, syn. alcool avec aloe et rhubarbe *f*, alcoole aloe rabarbarato *i*.
Tinctura Valerianae, syn. teinture de valeriane *f*, baldrian tinktur *g*, tintura di valeriana *i*.
Tinctura Valerianae Ammoniata, syn. baldriantinktur mit ammonium liquor *g*.
Æther Sulphuricus, syn. ether *f*, schwefelæther *g*, etere *i*.
Oleum Æthereum, syn. huile douce de vin *f*, oleo dolce di vino *i*.
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici, syn. alcool ethereux par l'acide nitrique *f*, ætherischer salpeter spiritus *g*, spirito di nitro dolce *i*.
Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus, syn. alcool ethereux par l'acide sulphurique *f*, ætherischer schwefeleger liquor *g*, anodino minerale dell'hoffmanni *i*.
Vinum aloes, syn. vin d'aloë *f*, vino aloetico *i*.
Vinum Gentianae Compositum, syn. vin de gentiane compose *f*, vino di genziana composto *i*.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, syn. vin d'ipécacuanha *f*, vino con ipécacuanha *i*.
Vinum opii, syn. vin d'opium aromatique *f*, vino aroma opiato *i*.
Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum, syn. vinaigre antiseptique *f*, genwurzessig *g*, aceto antisettico *i*.
Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum, syn. acide acetique camphre *f*, aceto canforato *i*.
Acetum Scillae, syn. vinaigre scillitique *f*, meerzwiebeleessig, *g*.
Mel Despumatum, syn. miel despume *f*, geschäumter honig *g*, mele schiumato *i*.
Mel Rosae, syn. miel rosé *f*, rosenhonig *g*, mele rosato *i*.
Oxymel Simplex, syn. oxymel *f*, essighonig *g*, ossimele *i*.
Oxymel scillae, syn. meerzwiebelhonig *g*.

SYRUPS.

- Syrupus simplex*, syn. sirop *f*, einfacher syrup *g*, sciroppo *i*.
Syrupus Aceti, syn. syrop d'acide acetique *f*, sciroppo acetico *i*.
Syrupus Althoeae, syn. sirop d'althea *f*, althee syrup *g*, sciroppo d'altea *i*.
Syrupus Ananiorum, syn. sirop d'écorce d'orange *f*, pomeranzenschaleusyrup *g*, sciroppo di corteccia di arancio *i*.

- Syrupus Croci*, syn. sirop de safran *f*, safran syrup *g*.
Syrupus Limonum, syn. Zitronensaft syrup *g*.
Syrupus Mori, syn. maulbeersyrup, *g*.
Syrupus Opii, Syn. sirop d'opium *f*, opiumsyrup *g*, scioppodi oppio *i*.
Syrupus Papaveris, syn. sirop de pavot blanc *f*, scioppo di papaveri bianchi *i*.
Syrupus Rhoeados, syn. sirop de coquelicot *f*, klatschrosen syrup *g*.
Syrupus Rosae Gallicae, syn. sirop de roses rouges *f*, rosen syrup *g*, scioppo di rose rosse *i*.
Syrupus Scillae Maritimae, syn. sirop aceteux de scille *f*, scioppo di squilla marino acetoso *i*.
Syrupus Tolutanus, syn. syrop balsamique *f*.
Syrupus Violae Odoratae, syn. sirop de violettes, *f*.
violensyrups g, scioppo di viole *i*.
Syrupus Zingiberis, syn. sirop de gingembre *f*, scioppo d'amomo zenzero *i*.

CONFECTIONS.

- Confectio aromatica*, syn. electuare aromatique *f*, gewurzlatwerge *g*, elettuario aromatico *i*.
Confectio Opii, syn. electuare opiate *f*, theriaklatwerge *g*, elettuario oppiato *i*.
Confectio Rosae Galicae, syn. conserve de roses rouges *f*, rosenconserve *g*, conserva di rose rosse *i*.

POWDERS.

- Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus*, syn. poudre aromatique *f*, gewurzpulver *g*, polvere aromatica *i*.
Pulvis Cornu usti cum Opio, syn. poudre opiate *f*, opiumspulver *g*, polvere oppiata *i*.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhae Compositus, syn. poudre d'ipecacuanha et d'opium *f*, ipekakuanhapulver *g*, polvere d'ipecacuanha ed oppio *i*.
Pulvis Scammoniae Compositus, syn. poudre de scammonée composée *f*.
Pulvis Sennae Compositus, syn. poudre composée de senna *f*, polvere di senna composta *i*.
Pulvis Tragacanthae compositus, syn. poudre composée de tragacanthé *f*, tragacanthé gummipulver *g*, polvere tragacanta composta *i*.

PILLS.

- Pilulae Aloes Compositae*, syn. pilules d'aloë composée *f*, pillole d'aloë composée *i*.
Pilulae Aloës et Assafoetidae, syn. pilules d'aloë avec assafoetida *f*, pillules bloëteche con assafetida *i*.
Pilulae Aloes cum Myrrha, syn. pilules d'aloë avec la myrrh *f*, pillole aloëtiche con mirre *i*.
Pilulae Ammoniaci cupri, syn. pilules cuivreuses de swedianr *f*.
Pilulae Galbani Compositae, syn. pilules de galbanum composée *f*, pillole di galbano composta *i*.
Pilulae Hydrargyri, syn. pilules mercurielles *f*, pillole mercuriale *i*.
Pilulae Rhei Compositae, syn. pilules de rhubarbe composée *f*, pillole di rhubarbo composta *i*.
Pilulae Saponis cum opio, syn. pilules d'opium *f*, pillole d'oppio *i*.
Pilulae Scillae Compositae, syn. pilules de scille *f*, pillole squilitiche *i*.

PLASTERS.

- Emplastrum Hydrargyri*, syn. quecksilberpflaster *g*.
Emplastrum Lyttae, syn. emplâtre de cantharides *f*, canthariden pflaster *g*, empiastro di cantarelle *i*.

- Emplastrum opii**, syn. opiumspflaster *g.*
Emplastrum Plumbi, syn. emplâtre de diachylon *f.*, bleipflaster *g.*
Emplastrum Resinae, syn. harzigtes bleipflaster *g.*
Emplastrum Saponis, syn. seifenpflaster *g.*

CERATES.

- Ceratum Cetacei**, syn. cerat de blanc de balaine *f.*, cerotto di spermaceti *i.*
Ceratum Simplex, syn. cerat simple *f.*, cerotto semplice.
Ceratum Lyttæ, syn. cerat de cantharides *f.*, cerotto di cantarille *i.*
Ceratum Resinae, syn. cerat resineux *f.*, harzzerat *g.*, cerotto resinoso.

OINTMENTS.

- Unguentum Elemi Compositum**, syn. onguent d' elemi et de terebinthine *f.*, elem-
 isalbe *g.*, unguento di elemi e trementina *i.*
Unguentum Hydrargyri Fortius, syn. onguent mercuriale *f.*, quecksilbersalbe *g.*,
 unguento mercuriale *i.*
Unguentum Oxidi Hydrargyri Cinerei, syn. grane quecksilbersalbe, *g.*
Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratæ, syn. onguent citrin *f.*, gelbe quecksilbersalbe *g.*,
 unguento citrino *i.*
Unguentum Hydrargyri nitrico oxydi, syn. rothe quecksilbersalbe *g.*
Unguentum Lyttæ, syn. kantharidensalbe *g.*
Unguentum Carbonatis Plumbi, syn. onguent de tuthie *f.*, unguento di tuzia *i.*
Unguentum Oxidi Zinci impuri, syn. onguent blanc *f.*, bleiweissalbe *g.*, unguento
 bianco *i.*
Unguentum Sabacetatis Cupri, syn. unguento egiziaco *i.*
Unguentum Sulphuris, syn. onguent soufre *f.*, schweifelsalbe *g.*, unguento solfo-
 rato *i.*
Unguentum sulphuris Compositum, syn. onguent soufre composee *f.*, unguento sol-
 forato composto *i.*
Unguentum Zinci, syn. onguent de zinc *f.*, zinksalbe *g.*, unguento di zinco *i.*

LINIMENTS.

- Linimentum Ammoniac Fortius**, syn. liniment volatil *f.*, ammonium liniment *g.*,
 linamento volatile *i.*
Linimentum Saponis Compositum, syn. kampferliniment *g.*

On the Art of Prescribing Medicines.

INDEPENDENT of the knowledge of diseases; and the treatment of them, much of the success of the practitioner depends on circumstances connected altogether with the form in which the remedies are exhibited. In prescribing a medicine, even the best calculated to fulfil the object of the practitioner, it is necessary to consider the age, sex, temperament, habits, and idiosyncrasy of the patient before the dose can be properly apportioned; and, as far as the medicine itself is regarded, the most convenient and agreeable form of exhibiting it, whether it should be given alone, or combined with other ingredients; and how far these are likely to impede, modify, or facilitate its operation. An attention to these circumstances is absolutely requisite to prevent the errors which too frequently occur in forming a prescription.

Circumstances connected with the patient's age.—Here it must be observed that the dose of the medicines described in the foregoing pages, are those principally adapted for an adult; but, as in the two extremes of life, childhood and old age, the body is weaker, and in early youth more susceptible of all impressions; these quantities cannot be administered with safety in every case, and hence the judgment of the prescriber must be exercised under ordinary circumstances.

Sex.—Although some women possess as much bodily strength and vigour of constitution as the majority of men; yet, the general greater delicacy and sensibility of the female frame, at every period of life, require not only caution in apportioning the doses of active medicines, which should be less than those ordered for men of the same age; but the medicines themselves should be such as are likely to fulfil the indications, required without much violence. The state of the uterine system likewise, must not be overlooked in prescribing for a female. Thus the employment of aloetic and drastic purgatives, cinchona bark, sulphuric acid, and astringents, should be suspended during the period of the catamenia.

Temperament.—It is undoubtedly true, that persons of different temperaments, or original conformations of body are differently affected by the operation of medicine; stimulants more readily affect those of a sanguine temperament than those of a phlegmatic; and the efore, smaller doses are required. In the phlegmatic, also, the bowels are generally torpid, and require both a description of purgatives, and such doses of them, to excite the proper peristaltic motion as would induce either visceral inflammation, or be followed by an alarming state of debility, were they administered to those of a sanguine temperament. Hence the necessity of attending to this circumstance in prescribing.

Habits—Have a considerable influence in modifying the operation of medicine. Persons addicted to the use of spirits, narcotics, and other stimulants, are

less easily excited both by medicinal stimulants and narcotics; and the knowledge of the habits of a patient as far as the exhibition of purgatives is concerned, is absolutely necessary for the prescriber, many people being in the almost daily habit of taking this class of remedies without consulting a medical practitioner. In the first of these cases, larger doses of stimulants and narcotics are required to produce the ordinary effects of these remedies; but in the second a change of the purgative usually taken will generally be sufficient. In the employment of medicines, also, which require to be long continued the beneficial effect is soon lost if the doses be not increased.

Idiosyncrasy.—Many persons have a peculiarity of disposition unconnected with temperament, which renders them liable to be effected by substances taken either in the form of food, or of medicine, in a manner different from the majority of mankind; such a state can be discovered only by accident or by time; but when it is known, it must be attended to by the practitioner. Instances in which opium proves deleterious, in every form and dose, are not unfrequent: also persons in whom the smallest dose of squill excited an erythematic eruption over the whole body, and many examples of a similar kind might be quoted. But, besides these guides in forming a prescription; the choice of the medicine must occasionally depend on the circumstance of the patient being more or less immediately under the eye of the prescriber. Thus, if the patient can be seen every day, or frequently, by the practitioner, the most active medicine which the nature of the case requires should be chosen; but if he cannot be frequently seen, or is not resident in the same place, the practitioner should choose a remedy of the same class, but less likely to have a sudden or violent effect. Thus in prescribing for ascites under such circumstances, squill or acetate of potash, or supertartrate of potash must be preferred to elaterium; for intermittent fever, cinchonae bark to the arsenical solution, and so in other cases.

Of the form and composition of extemporaneous prescriptions.—In every prescription simplicity should be kept in view, and when one medicine will answer the intention of the prescriber it ought to be preferred: The nauseous taste, however, and the other qualities of the great majority of drugs, require the addition of others to modify their action; but, although medicines are more generally prescribed in a compound form, yet the practice of accumulating a great variety of ingredients in one prescription must be avoided. Medicines exhibited in the fluid form operate sooner and with more certainty than in the solid state, but in choosing the vehicle or solvent, the taste of the patient ought not to be overlooked.—Thus for those to whom peppermint water is not disagreeable the nauseous taste of sulphate of magnesia is more completely concealed by that vehicle than any other; if cinchona bark, in powder, be ordered, milk effectually covers its taste, provided the dose be taken the moment it is mixed; and if aloes, the most nauseous article of the *materia medica*, be prescribed in a fluid form, a solution of extract of liquorice renders it by no means unpalatable. Medicines which, when given, alone produce griping, require the addition of aromatics to correct that quality, and when they operate with violence, mucilages and demulents are sometimes necessary to obtund their acrimony, or narcotics to moderate their action. In prescribing purgatives it is also necessary to consider the particular part of the alimentary canal on which they more immediately act; thus, rhubarb acts chiefly on the pylorus and duodenum, aloes on the rectum, and calomel and jalap on the larger intestines. Another reason for ordering medicines in a compound form is the necessity of producing two or more effects at the same time; thus the same dose may be required, in a case of colic for example, to allay pain and to open the bowels; or in fever, to determine to the surface, to allay irritation, and to produce sleep. But in combining medicines, care must be taken not to bring together incompatibles, or substances that decompose each other, or, chemically combine, and, consequently

alter the nature of the mixture, or render it inert, unless the resulting compound be the remedy on which the practitioner relies. Thus acids and alkalies are incompatible, unless the neutral salt they produce be the remedy required, and astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions destroy the emetic and diaphoretic property of tartar emetic :—Hence the necessity of a knowledge of chemistry to the medical practitioner.

In writing a prescription, the first object is the principal or most active ingredients which is called the basis ; the next the adjuvans, or that which is designed to promote the action of the basis ; the third, the corrigens, or that intended to correct or modify its actions ; and the last the vehiculum, or that substance in which the more active ingredients are to be exhibited ; and which consequently gives the formula its peculiar character. It has been usually regarded as a proper rule for writing a prescription, to place the basis first, and the other articles in the form in which they have been enumerated ; but this must depend on the mode best fitted for compounding the medicine. These salts, and other soluble solids, should be placed before the menstruum in which they are to be dissolved, and volatile substances should always be placed last as they are necessarily the last ingredients added in the manipulation of the compound. Finally, the names of each ingredient should be written at full length in a legible hand, and the symbols of the quantities distinctly marked ; and no prescription should pass from the hand of the prescriber without being deliberately read over, and its correctness ascertained.

*Pharmaceutical Calendar, shewing the Principal Objects
which the Apothecary has to attend to in each month of
the Year.*

-
- JANUARY.** - - The concentration of vinegar by freezing.
Muriate of Antimony.
Ethers.
Dulcified Spirits.
Some Gum Resins, as Assafoetida, Gallanum, Ammoniac, &c. to be powdered.
- FEBRUARY.** - As in January.
- MARCH.** - - - Mezereon Bark.
Mistletoe of the Oak to be gathered,
Conserve of Scurvy—grass to be prepared.
- APRIL.** - - - Conserve of Sorrel.
Plaster of Henbane.
Extract of Henbane, Dandelion, &c.
- JUNE.** - - - - Distilled Water of Lily of the Valley.
Various Distilled Spirituous Waters.
Conserves of various Herbs and Flowers, as conserves of Roses, &c.
Hemlock plaster.
Extracts of Hemlock, Wild Lettuce, Aconite, &c.
- JULY.** - - - - Vinegar of Roses.
Rose Water.
Preserved Cherries, Walnuts, Currants, &c.
Extract of Elaterium.
Honey of Roses.
Boiled Oil of Hypericum, &c.
Distilled Oil of Rosemary, Mint, Parsley, Penny Royal, Wild Thyme, &c.
Syrup of Cherries, Raspberries, &c.
Spirit of Rosemary.
- AUGUST.** - - - Cherry Water.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, Thorn Apple, &c.
Boiled Oil of Wormwood, Chamomile, &c.
Distilled Oil of Wormwood, Chamomile, Peppermint mille-foil, rue, &c.
Rob of Mulberries.
Syrup of ditto.
- SEPTEMBER.** - Quince Cinnamon Water.
Oxymel of Meadow Saffron.
Quince Cakes.
Syrup of Barberries, Quince Buckthorn.
Tincture of Steel, with Quince Juice.
- OCTOBER.** - - Tincture of Steel, with Apple Juice.
- NOVEMBER** {
and {
DECEMBER. { As in January.

TABLE,

Shewing the Proportion in which Opium and certain preparations of Iron, Antimony, Arsenic, and Mercury are contained in some compound medicines.

OPIUM.

Confectio opii, London, Confection of opium, thirty-six grains contain one grain of opium.

Electuarium opiatum, Edinburgh, Opiate electuary, in each drachm about one grain and a half of opium.

Electuarium catechu compositum, Edin. Electuary of catechu, contains in each ounce about two grains and a half of opium, or one hundred and ninety three grains contain one grain of opium.

Electuarium catechu compositum, Dublin. Compound electuary of catechu, contains in each ounce about two grains and a half of purified opium.

Pilulae saponis cum opio, Lond. Pills of soap and opium, five grains contain one grain of opium.

Pilulae opiatae, Edin. Opiate, formerly the thebaic pills. Each drachm contains six grains of opium. A pill of five grains contains half a grain of opium.

Pilulae styrace, Dub. Storax pills contain, in five grains of the mass, one grain of purified opium.

Pulvis cornuusti cum opio, Lond. Powder of burnt hartshorn, with opium. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis cretae compositus cum opio, Lond. Compound powder of chalk with opium. Two scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus, Lond. Dub. Compound powder of ipecacuanhae. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii, Edin. Powder of ipecacuanhae and opium. Each drachm contains six grains of opium, or one grain in ten grains of the powder.

Pulvis kino compositus, Lond. Compound powder of kino. Each scruple contains one grain of opium.

Syrupus opii, Dub. Syrup of opium, contains in one fluid ounce about one grain of the watery extract of opium for the liquor is more than doubled in bulk by the addition of the sugar.

Tinctura opii, Edin. Tincture of opium is made with two scruples of opium in each ounce of liquid, or each drachm should contain five grains. But one drachm of the tincture when evaporated yields only three grains and a half of opium.

Tinctura opii Dub. Tincture of opium, contains in one fluid drachm about four grains and a half of purified opium.

Tinctura camphorae composita, Lond. Compound tincture of camphor.

Tinctura opii camphorata, Edin. Half a fluid ounce contains nearly one grain of opium.

Tinctura opii ammoniata, Edin. Ammoniated tincture of opium, is made with about eight grains of opium in each ounce of liquid, or each drachm contains nearly one grain of opium.

Tinctura opii camphorata, Dub. Camphorated tincture of opium, four fluid drachms and a half contains nearly one grain of purified opium.

Tincture saponis et opii, Edin. Tincture of soap and opium is made with one scruple of opium in each ounce of the liquid.

Trochisci glycyrrhizae cum opio, Edin. Troches of liquorice with opium, each drachm contains nearly one grain of opium.

IRON.

Tinctura acetatis ferri cum alcohol, Dub. Tincture of acetate of iron with alcohol, each fluid drachm contains about one grain of dry acetate of iron.

ANTIMONY.

Liquor antimonii tartarizati, Lond. Solution of tartarized antimony contains in each fluid ounce two grains of tartarized antimony.

Vinum tartaritis antimonii, Edin. Wine of tartrate of antimony contains in one ounce two grains of tartrate of antimony, (formerly tartar emetic.)

MERCURY,

Emplastrum Hydrargyri, Edin. Mercurial plaster. Each drachm contains about sixteen grains of mercury, (fifteen grains, Lond.)

Hydrargyrus cum magnesia, Dub. Mercury with magnesia. Three grains contain two of mercury.

Hydrargyrum cum creta, Lond. Mercury with chalk. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

Tincture opii, Lond. Tincture of opium. Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis, Lond. Solution of oxymuriate of mercury. One fluid ounce contains half a grain of oxymuriate of mercury.

Linimentum hydrargyri, Lond. Mercurial liniment. six drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri, Lond. Dub. Mercurial pills. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri, Edin. Mercurial pills. Each drachm contains fifteen grains of mercury. Each pill contains one grain of mercury.

Pilulae hydrargyri submuriatis compositae, Lond. Edin. Pills of submuriate of mercury. About four grains contain one grain of submuriate of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri mitius, Lond. Weaker mercurial ointment. Six drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri fortius. Lond. Dub. Stronger mercurial ointment. Two drachms contain one drachm of mercury.

Unguentum hydrargyri, Edin. Mercurial ointment. Each drachm contains twelve grains of mercury made with double the quantity of mercury, each drachm contains twenty grains.

Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri fortius, Edin. Stronger ointment of nitrate of mercury. Each drachm contains four grains of mercury.

Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri Mitius, Edin. Milder ointment of nitrate of mercury. Each scruple contains half a grain of mercury.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri cinerei, Edin. Each drachm contains of fifteen grains of the oxide.

Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri rubri Edin. Ointment of red oxide of mercury. Each drachm contains seven grains of the oxide.

ARSENIC.

Liquor arsenicalis Lond. *Solutio arsenicalis*, Edin. Arsenical solution. One fluid ounce contains four grains of oxide of arsenic.

PULSE TABLE.

The following is the State in which the Practitioner may expect to meet with in health, the accuracy of which, as a general outline, has been established by a long and extensive practice.

		No. of pulsation in a minute.		
Of an infant on the day of its birth	from	130	to	140
Mean rate for the 1st month		120		
First year	from	108	to	120
Second year	from	90	to	100
Third year	from	80	to	108
Fourth, fifth, and sixth years			ditto	
Seventh year	from	72	to	80
Twelfth year		70		
Adults	from	60	to	80

An intermittent pulse in adults, but more especially those advanced in years, is very common, and arises frequently from very trivial causes; but in children it is a very rare occurrence, and is the true forerunner of some serious and important malady, and portends great danger.

*An explanation of Abbreviations, Terms, and Latin words,
most frequently made use of in the Prescriptions of Phy-
sicians, Surgeons, &c.*

A, a a, or ana, uniuscujusque, equal quantities.
c. capiat, let him take.
c c. cornu cervi, hartshorn.
F. formula, the prescription.
d. dosis, the dose.
dr. drachma, a drachm.
gr. granum, a grain.
gt. gutta vel minimum, a drop.
h. s. hora somni, bed time.
m. mane, the morning.
M. N. M. magnitudinem nucis moschatæ, the size of a nutmeg.
q. h. omni hora, each hour.

o. 2 h. omni bihora, every two hours.
6 q. h. sexta quaque hora, every six hours.
p. r. n. pro re nata, as occasion may require.
q. s. quantum sufficit, as much as is sufficient.
Rx. recipe, take of
s. sumendus, to be taken
scr. scrupulus, a scruple.
un. uncia, an ounce.
v. vespere, the evening.
v. o s. in ovi vitello solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

Singulorum, of each.

for instance,
Rx. Aquæ Cinnamom Tinct. Rhei a a $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.

} Take of Cinnamon Water and Tincture
 of Rhubarb, of each 2 drachms.

A

Abdomen, the belly.
Absente febre, while the fever is off.
Accurate (adverb), accurately.
Accurate pensi, weighed with the utmost exactness.
Accurate m.sceantur, mix very completely.
Aciditas, sharpness.

Ad gratam aciditatem, make it just acid enough to be palatable and not too sour.
Acme, the height of a fever or any other disease.
Ad, to
Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Ad libitum, as you like.
Adde, add.
Addantur, let there be added.

Addendus, to be added
Addendo, adding.
Admoveatur, let there be applied.
Admoveantur, (plural,) when more than one is to be applied.
Abstrictus, a, um, bound.
Adstante febre, while the fever is on.
Æger, a sick person, a patient.
Ægra, a female patient.
Aggrediente febre, when the fever is coming on.
Aggressus, an attack.
Aggressus febris, the attack of a fever.
Agitato vase, shaking the phial.
Albus, white.
Aliquot, some.
Aliquoties, sometimes.
Alter, altera, alterum, the other.
Alternas, alternate.
Alternis horis, every second hour.
Alternis diebus, every alternate day.
Aluta, leather.
Extende super alutam mollem, spread on soft leather.
Alvus, the belly, the bowels.
Adstricta alvo, when costive.
Amplus, large.
Cochleare amplum, a table spoonful.
Ante, before.
Ut ante, as before.
Antimeridianus, in the forenoon, any time before twelve o'clock at noon.
Aperiens, opening, gently, purging.
Apparatus, any sort of preparation, instruments, or in short, every thing that is requisite to be had in readiness for performing any sort of operation; also the more delicate term for a bladder and pipe for glysters.
Applicetur, let there be applied.
Aqua, water.
Aqua fontanae, spring water.
Aquae, of water.
Aquae bulliens, aqua fervens, boiling water.
Aqua pluvi alis, rain water.
Aqua fluvi alis, rain water.
Armatus, armed.
Fistula armata, an apparatus for glysters, a pipe and bladder.
Auris, the ear.
Auri, to the ear.
Aures, ears.
Auribus, to the ears.
Aut, or.

B.

Bene, well.
Bibat, let him drink.
Biduum, two days.
Omni biduo vel triduo, every two or three days.
Bihorium, two hours.
Bihorium, the space of two hours.
Omni bihorio, every two hours.
Bis, twice.
Bisterve, twice or thrice.
Bullio, to boil.
Bulliens, boiling.
(Aquae bullientis), of boiling water.
Bulliant, let them boil.

C.

Calefactus, made warm.
Cataplasma, a cataplasm, or poultice.
Capiat, let [the patient] take, capt. coch *ij* larg, 3 table spoonful to be taken
Catharticus, purging.
Cautè, cautiously.
Cirevisia, beer.
Cerevisia londinensis, porter.
Charta, paper.
Charta coerulea, blue paper.
Chartula, a little piece of paper.
Colatrans vel per chartam, filter through paper.
Cibus, food.
Circa, about.
Circiter, about.
Cito, soon quickly.
Citissime, (the superlative degree) as quick as possible.
Clausus, clausa, clausum, covered.
Cochleare, a spoonful.
Cochleari, a spoonful.
Coch-magnum, amplum, a table spoonful.
Co. infantulorum, { a child's spoonful, a
Cocch modicum { desert spoonful.
Co. parium, a tea spoonful.
Coctio, a boiling.
Sub finem coctionis, towards the end of the boiling, when almost boiled.
Coeruleus, blue.
Unguentum coeruleum, mercurial ointment.
Cola, (imperat. of colo) strain, to filter.
Colatus, stained, fitted.
Colato liquori, to the strained liquor
Colatura, a straining.

Colaturae, to the strained liquor.
 Colatus, let be strained.
 Colentur, let them be strained.
 Collum, the neck.
 Comp. compositus, compound.
 Congium, a gallon.
 Continuò, to continuè.
 Continuuntur remedia, go on with the same medicines as last presented.
 Contundo, to bruise.
 Contusus, bruised.
 Contusio, a bruise ; a contusion.
 Coquo, to boil.
 Coque, boil.
 Coque parum, boil a little while.
 Coquantur, let them be boiled.
 Cor, the heart.
 Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
 Coxa, Coxendix, the hip.
 Coxaeuvium, the hip bath.
 Cras, to-morrow.
 C. M. cras mane, early to-morrow morning.
 C. M. S. cras mane sumendus, to be taken early to-morrow morning.
 Crastinus (adj.), of to-morrow.
 (In usum crastinum, for to-morrow's use)
 Cribrum, a sieve
 (Trans.) cribrum, through a sieve
 Cujus, of which
 Cujus capiat or sumat, of which the patient is to take.
 Cum, with
 Cyathus, a cup
 Cyathus vinaris, a wine glass
 Cyaththeat, a tea-cup full

D.

Da, give
 Detur, debetur, (plural) let be given
 De, of
 De quo, or qua. of which
 De die, in a day
 Deauratus, gilt
 Dearentur pilulae, let the pills be gilt
 Debilitas, weakness
 Debitus, due
 Ad debitam spissitudinem, to a proper degree of thickness as to consistence
 Decem, ten
 Decimus, the tenth
 Decubitus, lying down
 Hora decubitus, at bed time

Deglutio, to swallow
 Deglutitur, is swallowed,—deglutietur, let be swallowed
 Dein, deinde, then ; afterwards
 Dejectio, depositing, or putting down, also a going to stool ; as post duas dejectiones aliv, after two motions
 Dejicio, to deposit. Donec alvus bis deiciat, until the patient shall have had two stools
 Dens, a tooth, dentes the teeth
 Dexter, the right manus ; dextra, the right hand ; anro dextro, to the right ear
 Dictus, spoken of, said
 Dies, a day ; die, in a day ; as bis die, twice a day ; diebus, in days ; as tertius diebus, every third day ; alternis diebus, every alternate day
 Dilutum, diluted
 Dimidium, the half dimidius, as um, (adj) half
 D. P. directione propria, with its proper directions
 Diu, a long time, tere diu, rub for a long time
 Diuturnus, long continued
 Diuturna trituratione, by long continued rubbing or grinding in the mortar
 Diuturna coctione, by long boiling
 Dolor, pain
 Dolores, pains
 Doloris, of the pain
 Dolens, pained, parti. dolenti, to the pained part.
 Donec, until.
 Dum, whilst.
 Durante dolore, while the pain continues.

E

Eadem eandem, the same.
 Eodem, in the same.
 Ebur, ivory.
 Eburneus, made of ivory.
 Effunde, pour out.
 Effervescencia, the effervescence
 Effervescet, effervesces.
 Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of idem.
 Euema, a glyster
 Enemata, glysters
 Erit, shall be
 Evanesco, evanui, to disappear

Evanuerit, shall have disappeared
 Exemplar, a pattern. Fiat emplastrum
 lyttæ ad exemplar, make a blister
 according to pattern.
 Exhibe, exhibeatur, give
 Exhibendus, to be given.
 Exinde, thenceforward
 Extendo, to extend, also to spread
 Extende super alutam, spread it on
 leather
 Extensus, a, um, spread

F

Fac, make
 Fac in pilulas xij, make into 12 pills
 Farina, flour
 Farina seminis lini, linseed meal
 Febris, a fever
 Febre durante, while the fever is on
 Femur, a thigh
 Femoribus, to the thighs
 Femoribus internis, to the inner sides of
 the thighs
 Fere, almost
 Ferrum, iron or steel, a lancet or scalpel
 Fervens, boiling
 Fervidus, fervida, hot
 Ferventis, of boiling, Px aq ferventis,
 take of boiling water
 Fiat, make (the singular number) fiant,
 make (plural)
 Finis, the conclusion, sub finem coctio-
 nis, when almost boiled enough
 Fluiduncia, a fluid ounce, an ounce liquid
 measure, about two table spoonsful
 Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm
 Fontana, fountain, aqua fontana, spring
 water
 Fonticulus, an issue
 Fotas, a fomentation
 Fuerit, shall have been; as donec alvus
 soluta fuerit, until a motion is, or shall
 have been procured
 Formula, prescription

G

Gargarisma, a gargle
 Gelatina, jelly
 Gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly
 Gelatina quavis, any sort of jelly
 Globulus, a little ball
 Globuli Gascoigni, Gascoign's ball, donec
 globuli evanuerint, until the globules

of quicksilver totally disappear, so
 that they cannot be seen even with a
 microscope
 Gradatim, by slow degrees
 Gratus, grata, gratum, agreeable plea-
 sant, ad gratam aciditatem, so as to
 make it pleasantly acid without being
 too sour, in quavis grato vehiculo, in
 any agreeable vehicle.
 Gutta, a drop; guttatim, drop by drop
 Guttae, drops
 Guttas, drops

H.

Hac, this
 Hac nocte, this night
 Hunc, this, sum at hanc let him take this
 Hactenus, hitherto, heretofore, up to the
 present day
 Harum, of these
 Harum pilularum sumat-tres, of these
 pills let him or her take three
 Haustus, a draught
 Hebdomada, a week
 Heri, yesterday; ut heri, as yesterday
 Hesternus, of yesterday
 Hesternæ nocte, last night
 Hirudo, a leech
 Hirudines, leeches
 His, in these, to these
 His adde, add to these
 Hora, an hour
 Horæ, of an hour; horæ (plural) hours
 Hor decubitus, at the hour of going to
 rest, bed time
 H. S. S. (hora somni sumendus), to be
 taken at bed time
 Horæ unius spatii, in the space of one
 hour
 Hora vespertina, in the evening.
 Horæ 1—4 horæ quadrante, quarter of
 an hour
 Horis intermediis, at intermediate hours.
 When two medicines are to be taken,
 horis intermediis, it means that one is
 to be given exactly at midtime from the
 other; suppose a draught is ordered to
 be taken every six hours, and a pow-
 der horis intermediis, that is every six
 hours intermediately, then a draught
 will be taken at six o'clock and at 12,
 and a powder at 3 and at 9
 Hujusmodi, of this sort, like these
 H. S. (Hora Somni), at the hour of rest

Hora decubitus, at the hour of going to rest—bed time

H. p. n. **Haustus purgans noster**, a formula of a purging draught made according to a practitioners own private pharmacopœia, and is prepared so as to keep a long time without spoiling, that we may not have the trouble of preparing it every time, a draught is wanted. **Mitt. H. p. n.** **Sij ad ij vices c. m. s.** **Mitte haustus purgantis nostri uncias duas ad duas vices cras mane sumendus**, send two ounces of our purging draught to be taken to-morrow morning, at twice, that is half at first, and the remaining half in an hour if the first do not operate

I

Idoneus, proper, appropriate

Idem, eadem the same, ejusdem, of the same, (the gen. case of idem)

Illico or **illico**, immediately; also, therefrom, thence in that very place

Imponatur, (sing.) let there be put on informantur, (plural)

Imprimis, first

In, in

In die, in a day

Indies, (an adverb) every day, daily

Indicaverit, shews, indicates

Infra, under, below, underneath

Infusio, infusum, an infusion

Infunde, infundatur, infuse

Injectio, injection

Injicio, to throw in to inject

Inquietudo, restlessness, urgente inquietudine, if restless

Injiciatur, throw in, throw up

Injiciatur enema, let a glyster be administered

Interdum, sometimes, now and then

Instar, (an adverb) as big as **moles instar nucis moschatae**, the bigness of a nutmeg to be taken

Inter, between

Inter edendi tempora, between meals

Intermedius, intermediate

Internus, the inner side

J

Jam, already

Jampridem, jamdudum, some time ago, heretofore

Jugulum, the throat

Jusculum, broth

Jusculum ovillum, mutton broth

Jusbovinum, beef broth

Juxta, near, to

L

Lac, milk

Lactis, of milk

Lacte, in milk

Levigatus, levigated

Lana, flannel

Lana nova, new flannel

Languor, faintness, lowness; in **linguoribus**, in the fainting fits, when low and faint

Latus, the side—**lateris**, of the side—**lateri**, to the side—**latus dolens**, the pained side—**lateri dolenti**, to the pained side

Latus, **lata-latum** adjective broad

Lectus, a bed—in **lecto**, in bed

Leviter, lightly

Liber, a book

Libet, (a verb impersonal) it pleases, ad **libitum**, just as you please

Libra, a pound

Linteum, lint, also linen

Liquesco, to liquefy, to melt; **donec liquescat**, till it melts

Liquidus, liquid; **sedes liquidæ**, loose stools; in **quovis liquido**, in any kind

Londinensis, of London; **pharmacopœia londinensis**. The London Dispensatory

Lumborum, of the loins

M

Magnus, magna, magnum, large; **magnum cochlear**, a table spoonful

Major, greater, larger; **cochlearia duo majora**, two table spoonful

Maximè, chiefly

Maximus, the greatest; **maxima cura** with the greatest care

Malleolus, the ankle; **malleolus internus**, the inner ankle

Manè, in the morning; **manè primo valdè manè**, very early in the morning

Manus a hand; **manu calefacta**, with a warm hand

Maneluvian, the sand bath

Massa, a mass; **massa pilularis**, a mass fit for forming into pills

Matutinus, in the morning or forenoon.
Mediocris, middle sized; **medicris**, indifferent as to quality; **cochleare medicre**, a dessert spoonful, a pap spoonful **pilulæ medicres** middle sized pills
Medius, middle; **media nocte**, in the middle of the night
Melior, **melius**, better
Minatur, **minaretur**, threatens; **minante**, threatening
Minimus, very small; **cochleare minimum**, a tea spoonful
Minutum, a minute, or more proper **sexagesima parte horæ**
Misce, mix; **bene misceatur**, let it be well mixed
Misture mixtura, a mixture
Mitigatio, mitigation, alleviation, **donec doloris mitigatio**, sit until the pain is easier
Mitigatus-a um-mitigated, lessened
Mitte, send
Mittatur, (singular) let it be sent; **mittantur** (plural) let them be sent
Mittatur sanguis, take blood away; **id est** bleed the patient
Medicus, middle sized
Modus, a manner; **modo prescripto**, in the manner directed
Moles, a mass, a lump, a piece; **sumat molem instar nucis moschatae**, let him or her take the bigness or size of a nutmeg.
Molestus, troublesome; **molestor**, to trouble, to be troublesome; **molestante dolore**, when the pain is troublesome; **molestante tussi**, when the cough is troublesome
Mollis, **molle**, soft
Mora, delay; **sine morâ**, without delay.
Mortarium, a mortar; **mortareo ahenæo**, in the brass mortar; **mortario marmoreo**, in the marble mortar; **mort vitreo**, in the glass mortar

Mos, **moris**, manner; **more solito**, in the usual manner; also, in the same manner as I am in the habit of prescribing it to other people

N.

Narthecium, a medicine chest or place where medicines are kept, (such being the name given to my Dispensary at Sidmouth) a gallipot, &c.
Nates, the buttocks
Ne, lest, also, do not, **as ne tradas sine nummo**, do not deliver the medicine without the money
Necnon, also
Nequaquam, not at all; **nentiquam**, by no means
Niger, **gra**, **grum**, black
Ni nisi, unless
Nihil, nothing
Nimis, **nimium**, too much
Nisus, an endeavor, an attempt, a straining a motion, a straining to vomit or go to stool
Nocte, at night, **noctes**, nights, **nocte matutineque**, night and morning; **alternis noctibus**, every second night
Nodulus, a little knot; **nodulo ligati**, tied up in a piece of clean rag
Nomen, **nominis**, a name; **signetur nomine proprio**, write its common name upon a label
Nonus, the ninth
Novem, nine
Novissime, very lately, the last of all
Novus a um, new
Nuper, lately; **nuperrime**, very lately
Nuchæ, the napc of the neck; **nuchæ**, to the napc
N. M. nux moschate, a nutmeg; **sumat magnitudinem nucis moschatae**, take the bigness of a nutmeg

NUMERI,—NUMBERS.

1 or *j.* **Unus**, **una**, **unum**, one
Unius, of one.
 2 — *ij.* **Duo**, **duæ**, two,
Duorum, of two.
Duobus, in two, to two.
 3 — *ijj.* **Tres** **tria**, three
Tribus, in three, to three

Trium, of three
Ter, three times.
 4 — *iv.* **Quatuor**, four
Quartus a um, fourth
Quater, four times
 5 — *v.* **Quinque**, five
Quintus, fifth

- 6 — vi. Sex, six
Sextus, sixth
- 7 — vii. Septem, seven
Septimus, seventh
Septimana, or 7 mana, a week
- 8 — viij. Octo, eight
Octavus, eighth
- 9 — ix. Novem, nine
Nonus, ninth

- 10 — x. Decem, ten
Decimus, tenth
- 11 — xi. Undecim, eleven
- 12 — xii. Duo decim, twelve
- 20 — xx. Viginti, twenty
- 24 — xxiv. Viginti quatuor, twenty-four
- 30 — xxx. Triginta, thirty

O.

- Obstante, hindering, preventing
- Ocasio, occasion, opportunity
- Octo, eight
- Octavus, eighth; octava quaque, hora
every eighth hour
- Octariis, { a pint
Octarium, }
- Olim, some time since
- Olla, a pot or gallypot
- Ollula, a little pot
- Omnis, all; omni mane, every morning;
omni hora, every hour; omni bihorio,
every two hours; omni nocte, every
night
- Omni 1-4 horae, omni quadrante horae
every quarter of an hour, tere omnia,
rub altogether
- Omnino, quite, wholly, entirely
- Optime, very well, as well as possible
- Optimus a un, best
- Ope, by the help of, fiat fonticulus ope
caustici vel ferri, make an issue by
means of caustic or the lancet.
- Opus, need, occasion, si opus sit, or fue-
rit, if it be necessary.
- Ovillum jasculum, mutton broth
- Ovum, an egg, vitell ovi, the yolk of
an egg, ovorum, of eggs.

P

- Panniculus, a little bit of rag
- Pannus, a rag, pannus linteus, a linen
rag, pannus laneus pannus e lana, a
piece of flannel
- Paroxysmus, a paroxysm, a fit, a con-
vulsion fit.

Pars, a part, partes, parts, parti dolenti,
to the pained part

Partitus, parted, partitis vicibus, means
that you are not to give a medicine all
at once, but divide the dose according
to the directions most commonly pre-
viously given; for example, if a purg-
ing or emetic draught, half, or a third,
(as the case may be) to be taken at first
and the other half or third at a certain
distance of time, if the former quan-
tity be not found sufficient to take the
desired effect.

Parvus little, cochleare parvum, a tea
spoonful

Parum, little, parumper, a little

Pauculum, paucillum, paululum, a little

Pectus, the breast, pectoris, of the
breast

Pediluvium, a bath for the feet

Penitus, entirely, quite

Pensus, weighed, accurate pensi, exact-
ly weighed

Per, by, or through

Pergo, to go on with, pergat in usu me-
dicinarum, continue the medicines as
before

Peractus, { completed, perfected, quite
done, gone through with;
as, peracta operatione e-
metici, after the emetic
has quite done operating

Perfricetur, let it be rubbed, perfrican-
dus, to be rubbed

Persto, persist, to persist or proceed
with, as perstat, or persistat in usu
medicinarum, go on with the medicines
that the patient is now taking

Perpetuus, perpetual, fiat perpetuum, keep it open, when it refers to a blister

Pharmacopœia, the Dispensatory

Plumbeus, made of lead, syphon plumbum, a leaden syringe

Pluvialis, also pluvialis aqua rain water

Pollex the thumb, pollex pedis the great toe

Pomeridianus, post meridianus, in the evening or afternoon time of the day

P. R. N. pro re nata, occasionally, according as circumstances may occur, according as the symptoms may require

Poculum, a cup

Pomum, an apple, pomi, of an apple

Pone, behind, pondere, by weight

Porro, moreover, post, after, postea, then, afterwards

P. M. Pos. Meridiem, afternoon, in the afternoon after 12 o'clock at noon.

Postulet, postulent, may require, demand

Potus, drink any kind of beverage

Praecipue, especially

Praeparatus, prepared

Praeparo, to prepare; praeparentur, let them be prepared

Praesertim, especially

Primus, ma, mum, the first; primò, first of all; primo mane, very early in the morning

Prior, Prius, the former, the first

Priusquam, before that

Pro, for; pro ratione, according to, or in proportion to, as pro ratione aetatis, according to the age of the patient

Proprius, a um, proper; S. N. P. signetur nomine proprio, mark it with its proper direction

Prout, according as; prout venter postulaveret, according as the state of the bowels may require

Pruritus, an itching

Psora, the itch

Pulvis, a powder; pulveres, powders! pulveribus, in powders

Purificatus a um, purified

Puls pultis, water gruel

Pyxis, pyxidis, a pill box or lozenge box

P. pngil, which is, the eighth part of a handful

Q.

Quedrans, quadrantis, quadrante, quarter; omni quadrante, horae, every quarter of an hour

Quacum, with which

Quamprimum, as soon as possible without the least delay

Quartus a um, the fourth

Quaque every; quavis, fem, with any

Quater, four times; quatuor, four; quarta pars, a fourth part; que, at the end of any latin word, and

Quem, quam, quod, which, (the accusative case)

Qui, quae, quod, which, (the nominative case)

Quibus, to which, with which

Quibusdam, to or with some; cum guttis quibusdam with a few drops

Quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet, gent; cujuslibet, all; quodlibet, any

Quiescat, goes to rest, is easier

Quinque, five; quintus a um, the fifth; quinquies, five times

Quinquina cinchona, peruvian bark

Q. S.—q. s. quantum sufficient, as much as may be sufficient

Quorum, quarum, of which; quas quos, which; quocum quacum, with which; quovis, with any

R.

Ratio, a reason, also a proportion; pro ratione doloris, according to the urgency of the pain

Raucedo, hoarseness: genit raucedinis

Recipe, take; recipe, (taken substantively) a prescription

Regio, a region, an anatomical term for certain parts of the body, as regio epigastrica, the epigastric region, regio lumborum, the region of the loins, appl. emplastr regioni umbilicali, to the umbilical region or parts in the neighbourhood of the navel.

Redigo, to reduce, redige, reduce, redigetur, may be reduced, redigatur, let it be reduced

Redactus a um, reduced, in pulv. redact, reduced to powder

Refrixerit, (plural) from refrigescere, to cool

Reliquus a um, the rest, the remaining part

Remedium, a remedy; continuentur remedia, go on with the same medicines as before

Repetatur, let be repeated, repeat

Repetendus, to be repeated

Respondeo, responderit, shall have answered; donec alvus ad sedes *ij* vel *ij* responderit, until two or three stools shall have been procured

Ribes, currants; gelatina ribesiorum, currant jelly

Ruber rubra rubrum, red

Rubus idoeus, raspberry

Retinendus, to be returned or kept

S.

S. V. R. spiritus vinosus, rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine

S. V. Ten, or tenuis, proof spirit

Saccharum, sugar; saccharum rubr moist sugar

Saepe, often; saepius, oftener; saepissime very often

Saltem, at least

Sanguis, blood; sanguinis, of blood; sanguinis missura, blood letting

Saphena vena, the ancle vein

Sapor, taste; ad gratam saporem, to give it an agreeable taste

Scapula, the shoulder blade; inter scapulas, between the shoulders

Scilicet, the wit, namely

Serobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach

Secundus a um (adjective) second

Secundum (preposition) according to

S. A. secundum artem, according to art, that is, you are to use your own ingenuity to do it in the most proper and scientific way

Sed, but

Sedes, a stool, (plural) stools

Semi or semis, half; semi hora, half an hour; semi drachma, half a drachm

Sesqui, one and a half, as sesqui hore, an hour and a half; sesquiuncia or sesuncia, an ounce and a half; sesqui drachma, one drachm and a half

Semper, always; semel, once; septem, seven; septi mana, a week or seven days

Saptimus, seventh; sequens, following
Serum lactis, whey; in sero lactis vino-
so, in wine, whey

Sex, six; sextus, sixth; si, if; sive, or, whether

Serum is alio, the watery part of the blood which separates from the red part, or crassamentum on, standing until cold

Signatura, a label or direction

Signetur, let it be marked, directed, written upon

S N. P. Signetur nomine proprio, mark it with the name it is usually known by

Simul, together; as terantur simul, let them be rubbed together; simul ac at, the same time, that

Sin, but if, sine, without, sine mora, without delay

Singulis horis, every hour, singultus, hiccup

Singulus, each, in singulis, in each, singulorum, of each

Sinister tra trum, the left, auri sinistro to the left ear

Siphon, a syringe, sitis, thirst, si sitiatur, of thirsty

Solitus, accustomed, solus, alone only, solve, dissolve

Solutus a um, dissolved, also loosened, as donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool is procured

Somnus, sleep, hora somni, at bed time

Spina, the spine, the back bone, also a thorn

Spina cervi, in the new pharmacopacia called rhamnus, buckthorn

Spissus thick, spissitudo, thickness of consistence

Statim, directly, immediately

Stent, let them stand, stet, let it stand

Sternutatorius pulvis, sneezing powder, snuff

Stupa, tou

Sub, subter, under, sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is almost finished, sub, prefixed to a word implies diminution; or a process not completed, also, in many words has the same signification, as the termination ish in English words as sub niger, blackish, not quite black, subtupidus, lukewarm

Subactus a um, subdued, dissolved

Subitus a um, subitaneus, sudden, subito adv., suddenly.

Subtepidus, a little warm, lukewarm

Subige, dissolve it, make it unite, subdue quicksilver with lard or balsam of sulphur

Subinde, frequently, now and then

Subtilis, subtile, reduced to a fine powder, pulvis subtilissimus, the very finest powder

Sumat, let him take, sumatur, sumantur, let be taken, take

Sudor, sweet

Superbibō, to drink after taking any thing, as chamomile tea or warm water after an emetic, or a cup of water or any liquid medicine to wash down a dose of any sort of pills

Super infundo, to pour upon

Supervenio, to come on, paroxysmo superveniente, when the fit is coming on.

Supra, above, supra dictus, above mentioned

Syncope, a fainting fit.

T

Tabellae, tabulae, lozenges

Tabes, a consumption

Talis, such,umat talem, let him take such a one as this

Talus, the ankle

Tam, so, tamen, yet, tactus, the touch, tænia, the tapeworm

Tempus, temporis, time

Tempora, the temples, temporibus, to the temples, tempori dextro, to the right temple, tempori sinistro, to the left temple

Temperies, temperamentum, temperament degree of heat

Tenacitas, tenacity, ad debitam tenacitatem, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence

Teneo, to hold, tenendus, to be held

Tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender

Tepidus a um, warm, tepefactus, warmed made warm

Ter, three times, thrice, ter quaterve, three or four times

Teres, teretis, round, taper; also teres is the name for the long and round worm infesting the human body, vermis teres

Tergum, the back, a tergo, behind

Tero, to rub, tere, (imperatur) rub, terendus, to be rubbed, terantur, let them be rubbed

Tertius, tertia, tertium, the third

Testacea, the prepared powders made of oyster shells, egg shells, crabs claws, &c.

Thorax, the chest, thoracis, of the chest

Thus, frankincence

Tinea capitis, scald head

Torrefactus, toasted

Tres, tria, three, tribus, in three, to three

Triduum, three days

Trituratio, a grinding, rubbing in a mortar trituratus, triturated, ground, tritus, ground

T. O. Tinctura opii, what is commonly called Laudanum

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, camphorated tincture of opium, called formerly paregoric elixir, this tincture is now called by the college, in the late reform of the Pharmacopæia, Edit. 1809, tinctura camphoræ composita

Trans, through, cola trans chartam, filter through filtering paper

Tussis, a cough, tussi molestante, when the cough is troublesome

U

Ultimus, ultima um, ultimo præscript, which was last prescribed.

Umbilicus, the navel

Uno, (adverb) together

Unciam, an ounce, unciam cum semisse, an ounce and a half

Undecem, eleven

Unus, una, unum, one, unus, of one, uni, to one

Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome

Urgeo, to urge, to oppress to be troublesome or painful

Usus, use, pergat in uso remediorum, continue the use of the medicines as before

Usque ad, up to as far as usquedum, until.

Ut as, that, so that, in the same manner as

Utendus, to be used

Utatur, let him make use of

Uterque, utraque, utrumque, both, utriusque, of both, utriusque, to both, to either, admoveantur hirudines ij temporibus utrique, apply two leeches to each temple

Utrius libet, of which ever of the two, or more the patient likes best

V.

Vaccinatio, the act of inoculating for the cow pox

Variolae vaccinae, the cow pox

Vaccinum lac, cows milk

Valde, very much

Valeo, to avail, si non valeat, if it does not answer

Variolae, the small pox

Varicella, the chicken pox

Vas, vessel, vasis, of a vessel, vase clauso, in a covered vessel, agitato vase, shaking the vessel

Vel, or, either

Vertebrae, the joints of the neck, back or loins, the vertebrae altogether form that column of bones which is called the spine

Verus, true, real, genuine

Vena, a vein; vena saphena, the ankle vein

Veneseccio, bleeding, fiat venaesectio bleed him

V. S. B. Veneseccio brachii, bleeding in

the arm, fiat venae sectio in vena saphena, bleed the patient in the ankle vein, or it may be understood wherever you can find the best vein at the top of the foot to get blood from

Vespere, to the evening

Vespertinus, in the evening, as hora vespertina, at 6 o'clock in the evening

Vehiculum, a vehicle that is whatever liquid or any other eatable or drinkable we take a medicine in, as barley water, whey jelly, or pamada, &c.

Viginti, twenty, vicesimus, vigesimus, the twentieth

Vinosus, vinarius, of wine cyathus vinarius, a wine glass

Vices, turns, ad duas, vices, sumendus, to be taken at twice, that is half to be taken at first, the other half in some time after

Vicibus partitis, see Partitus in P.

Vix, in the room of; vix, scarcely hardly, ut vix sentiat, so as that it can scarcely be perceivable

Vitellus, the yolk of an egg

Vitello ovi solutem, (V O. S.) dissolved in the yolk of an egg

Vitrum, glass, vitreus, made of glass

Vires, strength, si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it

Vomitio, a vomiting, vomitione urgente, when the vomiting is troublesome

Vultus, the countenance.

An Explanation of the Common Chemical Terms.

A.

- Eriform fluids**, this term is applied to denote any substance that is invisible and permanently elastic.—See Gas.
- Affinity chemical**, a term used to express that peculiar propensity which different species of matter have to unite with each other, or with portions of matter of their own species.
- Aggregates**, substances whose parts are united by cohesive and not by chemical attraction.
- Alloys**, a combination of any two metals except mercury is called alloy. Thus gold is alloyed either with silver or copper, for the purposes of coinage.
- Amalgam**, a combination or mixture of mercury with any other metal is called an amalgam.
- Ammoniacal salts**, salts formed by the union of an acid with ammonia, or volatile alkali.
- Analysis**, the resolution of a substance into its constitutional parts for the purpose of examination.
- Annealing**, the part of rendering substances tough which are naturally hard and brittle. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling; brass and copper by heating and then suddenly plunging them in cold water.
- Areometer**, a graduated glass instrument with a bulb by which the specific gravity of liquids is ascertained.
- Argillaceous**, a term descriptive of that class of stones and earthy matters in which clay or alumine abounds.
- Atmospheres** We use this term to express the degree of additional pressure given to the fluids; thus, if in order to impregnate water with any of the gases I give it a pressure of 15lbs. upon every square inch of surface, I am said to give it one atmosphere; if 30lbs. two atmospheres, &c. &c.
- Attraction**, chemical attraction is a term synonymous with affinity; which see.
- Azote**, see Nitrogen.

B.

- Barometer**, an instrument which shows the variation of the pressure of the atmosphere, by the rise or fall of a column of mercury in a glass tube attached to a graduated plate.

Base, a chemical term usually applied to denote the earth the alkali, or the metal which is capable of neutralizing an acid so as to form a base.

Baths, vessels for distillation or digestion contrived to transmit heat gradually and regularly.

Sand vessels filled in part with dry sand in which these retorts are placed, which require a greater heat than can be given by boiling water. In large works iron plates are used instead of vessels of capacity. They are often called sand heats.

Water, vessels of boiling water in which other vessels containing the matters to be distilled or digested are placed, in order that the same heat may be kept up throughout the whole of any particular process.

Bath salt water, a saturated solution of muriate of soda, first used in this country for the purposes of pharmacy, and which is capable of receiving a higher temperature than common water, is very useful in many chemical operations.

Bitumen, a generic term applied to a variety of fossil inflammable substances.

Blow-pipe, an instrument to increase and direct the flame of a lamp for the analysis of minerals, and for other chemical operations.

Bolt-head, a round chemical vessel with a long neck usually employed for digestions; it is also called a matrass.

Batton, a name given to the small round piece of metal which is found at the bottom of a crucible after a metallic ore, or an oxide of metal has been reduced.

C.

Calcareous, a chemical term formerly applied to describe chalk, marble, and all combinations of lime with carbonic acid.

Calcination, the application of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, so regulated as to deprive them of moisture, &c. and yet preserve them in a pulverulent form.

Calorimeter, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance that may be the object of experiment.

Capillary, a term usually applied to the rise of the sap in vegetables, or the rise of any fluid in very small tubes, owing to a peculiar kind of attraction, called capillary attraction.

Capsules, small saucers of clay for roasting samples of ores, and for smelting them to ascertain their value.

Caput-mortuum, a term signifying dead head, being that which remains in a retort after distillation to dryness. See Residuum, which is the modern term.

Carburets, compound substances of which carbon forms one of the constituent parts; thus plumbago which is composed of carbon and iron is called carburet of iron.

Causticity, that quality in certain substances by which they burn or corrode animal bodies to which they are applied. It is best explained by the doctrine of chemical affinity.

Chalybeate, a term descriptive of those mineral waters which are impregnated with iron.

Coal, a term applied to the residuum of any dry distillation of animal or vegetable matters.

Cohesion, a force inherent in all the particles of all substances, excepting light and caloric which prevents bodies from falling in pieces. See affinity.

Combination, a term expressive of a true chemical union of two or more substances, in opposition to mere mechanical mixture.

Comminution, the reduction of hard bodies into small particles. By this process the heaviest substances may be made to float in the lightest fluids.

Concentration, the act of increasing the specific gravity of bodies. The term is

- usually applied to fluids which are rendered stronger by evaporating a portion of the water which they contain.
- Condensation**, the act of bringing the component parts of vapours, or gas, nearer together by pressure, and aqueous vapour by the subtraction of caloric, till it is converted into water.
- Crucibles**, vessels of indispensable use in chemistry in the various operations of fusion by heat. They are made various forms of baked earth, or metal.
- Crystallization**, an operation of nature in which various earths, salts and metallic substances pass from a fluid to a solid state assuming certain determinate geometrical figures.
- Water of**—that portion which is combined with salts in the act of crystallizing, and becomes a component part of such saline substances.
- Cupel**, a vessel made of calcined bones, mixed with a small proportion of clay and water. It is used whenever gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead. The process is called cupellation.

D.

- Decomposition**, the separation of the constituent principles of compound bodies by chemical means.
- Decrepitation**, the sudden decomposition of salts attended with a crackling noise when thrown into a red hot crucible, or in an open fire.
- Deflagration**, the vivid combustion that is produced whenever nitre, mixed with an inflammable substance, is exposed to a red heat.
- Deliquescence** of solid saline bodies, signifies their becoming moist or liquid by means of water which they absorb from the atmosphere in consequence of their great attraction for that fluid.
- Deliquium**, in the state of potash or any deliquescent salt when it has so far deliquesced by exposure to the air as to have become a liquid.
- Deoxidize** (formerly deoxidate), to deprive a body of oxygen.
- Dephlegmation**, is the act of separating the water from chemical liquors.
- Depuration**, the purging or separating any liquid in a state of purity from its faeces or lees.
- Detonation**, an explosion with noise. It is most commonly applied to the explosion of nitre when thrown upon heated charcoal.
- Digestion**, the effect produced by the soaking of a solid substance in a liquid with the application of heat.
- Digester Papin's**, a close strong vessel generally made of iron, in which animal bones and other substances may be exposed in water to a degree of heat sufficient to reduce them to a pulp or gelly expeditiously.
- Distillation**, a process for separating the volatile or fluid part of a substance from the more fixed and preserving them both in a state of separation.
- Ductility**, a quality of certain bodies particularly some of the metals, in consequence of which they may be drawn out to a certain length without fracture.
- Dulcification**, the combination of mineral acids with alcohol; thus we have dulcified spirit of nitre, dulcified spirit of vitriol, &c.

E.

- dulcoration**, expressive of the purification of a substance by washing with water.
- Effervescence**, an intestine motion which takes place in certain bodies, occasioned by the sudden escape of a gaseous substance.
- Efflorescence**, a term commonly applied to those saline crystals which become pulverulent on exposure to the air, in consequence of the loss of a part of the water of crystallization.

- Elastic fluids**, a name sometimes given to vapours and gasses, vapours is called an elastic fluid; gas, a permanently elastic fluid.
- Elements**, the simple, constituent parts of bodies which are incapable of decomposition; they are frequently called principles.—See Simple Substances.
- Empyreuma**, a peculiar and indescribably disagreeable smell, arising from the burning of animal and vegetable matter in close vessels.
- Essences**. What are called essences in chemistry and pharmacy are the essential oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances.
- Essential Salts**, the saline substance found in plants and which are held in solution by the water wherein they are infused, they are obtained by evaporation and cooling.
- Ethers**, volatile liquids formed by the distillation of some of the acids with alcohol.
- Eudiometer**, an instrument invented by Dr. Priestley for determining the purity of atmospheric air. The science of investigating the different kinds of gases is called eudiometry.
- Expression**, a term used in pharmacy, denoting the act of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. By a similar term the expressed are distinguished from the essential oils.
- Exsiccation**, the act of drying moist bodies.

F.

- Fermentation**, a peculiar spontaneous motion which takes place in all vegetable matter when exposed for a certain time to a proper degree of temperature.
- Filtration**, a chemical process for the depuration of liquid substance; bibulous paper supported by a funnel is commonly made use of, but for clear and expensive liquors chemists generally use a little card-d cotton lightly pressed into the tube of a glass funnel.
- Flowers**, in chemical language, are solid dry substances procured by sublimation, thus we have flowers of sal ammoniac, of sulphur, &c. which are arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur unaltered, except in appearance.
- Flux**, a substance which is mixed with metallic ores or other bodies to promote their fusion, as an alkali is mixed with silex in order to form glass.
- Fossil**, See mineral with which it is synonymous.
- Fulmination**, thundering, or explosion with noise. We have fulminating silver, fulminating gold and other fulminating powders which explode with a loud report by friction, or when slightly heated.
- Furnaces**, chemical vessels of various forms for the fusion of ores, or other operations which require heat.
- Blast**, are built for making iron smelting vices, &c. They are so contrived that their heat is much increased by powerful bellows. A blacksmith's forge is a kind of blast furnace.
- Wind**, chemical furnaces for intense heat so constructed that they draw with great force without the use of bellows.
- Fusion**, the state of a body which was solid in the temperature of the atmosphere, and is now rendered fluid by the artificial application of heat.

G.

- Galvanism**, a new science which offers a variety of phenomena, resulting from different conductors of electricity placed in different circumstances of contact particularly the nerves of the animal body.
- Gangue**, a term made use of to denote the stony matter which fills the cavities, and accompanies other ores in the veins of metals.

- Gas**, a term used to express any elastic fluid, or air, which remains permanently elastic in all temperatures.
- Gaseous**, having the nature and properties of gas.
- Gasometer**, a name given to a variety of utensils and apparatus contrived to measure, collect, preserve or mix the different gases. An apparatus of this kind is also used for the purposes of administering pneumatic medicines.
- Gasometry**, the science of measuring the gases.
- Gelatine**, a chemical term for animal jelly. It exists particularly in the tendons and the skin of animals.
- Gluten**, a vegetable substance somewhat similar to animal gelatine. It is the gluten in wheat-flour, which gives it the property of making good bread, and adhesive paste. Other grain contains a much less quantity of this nutritious substance.
- Graduation**, the division of a scale or measure into decimal, or other regular parts.
- Grain**, the smallest weight made use of by chemical writers. Twenty grains make a scruple, 3 scruples a drachm, 8 drachms, or 480 grains, make an ounce; 12 ounces, or 5760 grains, a pound troy. The avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains.
- Granulation**, The operation of porring a melted metal into water, in order to divide it into small particles for chemical purposes; tin is thus granulated by the dyers before it is dissolved in the proper acid.
- Gravity absolute**, that property by which bodies move towards each other, in proportion to their respective quantities of matter. This is the property by which bodies fall to the earth.
- Gravity specific**, this differs from absolute gravity inasmuch as it is the weight of a given measure of any solid or fluid body, compared with the same measure of distilled water; it is generally expressed by decimals.

H.

- Hepar**, the name formerly given to the combination of sulphur with alkali. It is now called sulphuret of potass, lime, &c. according to the base employed.
- Hermetically**, a term applied to the closing of the orifice of a glass tube, by fusion so as to render it air tight.
- Hydrogenized sulphurets**, certain bases combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.
- Hydro-oxides**, metallic oxides combined with water.
- Hydrometers**, instruments for ascertaining the specific gravity of spirituous liquors, or other fluids.
- Hygrometers**, instruments for ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air.
- Hyperoxygenized**, a term applied to substances which are combined with the largest possible quantity of oxygen. We have muriatic acid, oxygenized muriatic acid, and hyperoxygenized muriatic acid; the latter can be exhibited only in combination.

I.

- Incineration**, the burning of vegetables for the sake of their ashes. The burning of kelp on the sea coasts is an example of this process.
- Inflammation**, a phenomenon which takes place on mixing certain substances; the mixture of oil of turpentine with strong nitrous acid is an instance of this peculiar chemical effect.
- Infusion**, a simple operation to procure the salts, juices, and other virtues of vegetables by means of water.

Intermediates, a term made use of when speaking of chemical affinity; oil for example, has no affinity to water, unless it be previously combined with an alkali, it then becomes soap and the alkali is said to be the intermedium which occasions the union.

K.

Kali, a genus of marine plants which is burnt to procure mineral alkali by afterwards lixiviating the ashes.

L.

Laboratory, a room fitted up with apparatus for the performance of chemical operation.

Lamp Argands, a kind of lamp much used for chemical experiments. It is made on the principle of a wind furnace, and thus produces a great degree of light and heat without smoke.

Levigation, the grinding down of hard substances to an impalpable powder on a stone with a muller or in a mill adapted to the purpose.

Lixiviation, the solution of an alkali or a salt in water, or in some other fluid, in order to form a lixivium.

Lixivium, a fluid impregnated with an alkali, or with a salt.

Lute, a composition for closing the junctures of chemical vessels to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation.

M.

Maceration, the steeping of a solid body in a fluid in order to soften it without impregnating the fluid.

Malleability, that property of metals which gives them the capacity of being extended and flattened by hammering.

Matrass, another name for a bolt head, which see.

Matrix, the bed in which a metallic ore is found.

Mensurum, the fluid in which a solid body is dissolved. Thus water is a menstruum for salts, gums, &c. and spirit of wine for resins.

Metallurgy, the art of extracting and purifying metals.

Mineral, any natural substance of a metallic, earthy, or saline nature, whether simple or compound, is deemed a mineral.

Mineralizers, those substances which are combined with metals in their ores such as sulphur, arsenic, oxygen, carbonic acid, &c.

Mineralogy, the science which treats of fossils and minerals.

Mineral Waters, waters which hold some metal earth, or salt in solution. They are frequently termed medicinal waters.

Molecule, the molecules of bodies are those ultimate particles of matter which cannot be decomposed by any chemical means.

Mordants, substances which have a chemical affinity for particular colours; they are employed by dyers as a bond to unite the color with the cloth intended to be dyed. Alum is of this class.

Mother-waters, or mothers, the liquors which are left after the crystallization of any salts.

Mucilage, a glutinous matter obtained from vegetables; transparent and tasteless; soluble in water but not in spirit of wine; it chiefly consists of carbon and hydrogen with a little oxygen.

Muffle, a semi-cylindrical vessel resembling the tilt of a boat, made of baked clay. its use is that of a cover to cupels in the assay furnace to prevent the charcoal from falling upon the metal or whatever is the subject of experiment.

N.

Neutralize, when two or more substances mutually disguise each others properties they are said to neutralize one another.

Neutral salt, a substance formed by the union of an acid with an alkali, an earth or a metallic oxide in such proportions as mutually to saturate each other.

Nitrogen, a simple substance by the French chemists called azote, it enters into a variety of compounds, and forms more than three parts in four of atmospheric air.

O

Ochres, various combinations of the earths with the oxide or carbonate of iron.

Ores, metallic earths which frequently contains several extraneous matters such as sulphur, arsenic, &c.

Oxide, any substance combined with oxygen in a proportion not sufficient to produce acidity.

Oxidize, to combine oxygen with a body without producing acidity.

Oxygenize, to acidify a substance by oxygen, synonymous with oxygenate, but the former is the better term.

P.

Parting, the operation of separating gold from silver by means of nitrous acid and other mediums.

Pellicle, a thin skin which forms on the surface of saline solutions and other liquors when boiled down to a certain strength.

Phosphurets, substances formed by an union with phosphorus; thus we have phosphuret of lime, phosphoreted hydrogen, &c.

Pneumatic, any thing relating to the airs and gases.

Trough, a vessel containing a shelf and nearly filled with water or mercury, for the purpose of collecting gases so that they may be readily removed from one receiver to another.

Precipitate, any matter which having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound, in consequence of its attraction either for the menstruum or for the matter which was before held in solution.

Precipitation, that chemical process by which bodies dissolved, mixed, or suspended in a fluid, are separated from that fluid, and made to gravitate to the bottom of the vessel.

Pyrometer, an instrument invented by Mr. Wedgwood, for ascertaining the degrees of heat in furnaces and intense fires.

Pyrophori, compound substances which heat of themselves, and takes fire on the admission of atmospheric air.

Q.

Quartation, a term used by refiners of gold and silver in a certain operation of parting.

Quartz, a name given to a variety of siliceous earths mixed with a small portion of lime or alumine. Mr. Kirwan confines the term to the purer kind of siliceous rock crystal, and the amethyst, are species of quartz.

R.

Radicals, a chemical term for the element of bodies, which see.

Reagents, substances which are added to mineral water, or other liquids as tests to discover their nature and composition.

Receivers, globular glass vessels adapted to retorts for the purpose of preserving and condensing the volatile matter raised in distillation.

Rectification, is nothing more than the re-distilling a liquid to render it more pure or more concentrated by abstracting a part of it only.

Reduction, the restoration of metallic oxides to their original state of metals, which is usually effected by means of charcoal and fluxes.

Refining, the process of separating the perfect metals from other metallic substances by what is called cupellation.

Refrigeratory, a contrivance of any kind which, by containing cold water, answers the purpose of condensing the vapour or gas that arises in distillation. A worm tube is a refrigeratory.

Registers, opening in chimneys, or other part of chemical furnaces with sliding doors, to regulate the quantity of atmospheric air admitted to the fire-place, or to open or shut the communication with the chimney at pleasure.

Regulus, an old term which, in its chemical acceptation, signifies a pure metallic substance freed from all extraneous matters.

Repulsion, a principle whereby the particles of bodies are prevented from coming into actual contact. It is thought to be owing to caloric, which has been called the repulsive power.

Residuum, what is left in a pot, or retort after the more valuable part has been drawn off. Thus the sulphate of potass which remains in the pot after the distillation of nitrous acid, is called the residuum. It is sometimes called the *caputa mortuum*.

Retort, a vessel in the shape of a pear with its neck bent downwards, used in distillation; the extremity of which neck fits into that of another bottle called the receiver.

Reverberatory, an oven or furnace in which the flame is confined by a dome which occasions it to be reflected down upon the floor of the furnace before it passes into the chimney. Some are so contrived that it returns or reverberates upon the matter under operation.

Revivification, see Reduction, which is a synonymous term, though "revivification" is generally used when speaking of quicksilver.

Roasting, a preparative operation in metallurgy to dissipate the sulphur; arsenic, &c: with which a metal may be combined.

S.

Salifiable bases, all the metals, alkalies, and earths, which are capable of combining with acids and forming salts are called salifiable bases.

Saline, partaking of the properties of a salt.

Salts neutral, a class of substances formed by the combination to saturation of an acid, with an alkali, an earth, or other salifiable base.

Salts triple, salts formed by the combination of an acid, with two bases of radicals. The tartrate of soda and potass.

(Rochelle salts), is an instance of this kind of combination—sand bath—sand heat. See Bath.

Saponaceous, a term applied to any substance which is of the nature or appearance of soap.

- Saturation**, the act of impregnating a fluid with another substance till no more can be received or imbibed. A solid may in the same way be saturated with a fluid.
- Selenite**, a salt existing in spring water, formed by sulphuric acid and lime. Its proper chemical name is sulphate of lime.
- Siliceous earths**, a term used to describe a variety of natural substances which are composed chiefly of silex; as quartz, flint, sand, &c.
- Simple substances**, synonymous with elements, which see.
- Smelting**, the operation of fusing ores for the purpose of separating the metals they contain from the sulphur and arsenic with which they are mineralized, and also from other heterogeneous matter.
- Solubility**, a characteristic of most salts.—See Solution.
- Solution**, the perfect union of a solid with a fluid.
- Stalactites**, certain concretions of calcareous earth found suspended like icicles in caverns.
- Sub-salts**, salts with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize their radicals.
- Sublimation**, a process whereby certain volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed by cold into a solid form. See flowers
- Sulphures**, or sulphurets, combinations of alkalies, or metals with sulphur.
- Super salts**, salts with an excess of acid as the super tartrate of potass.
- Synthesis**, when a body is examined by dividing it into its component parts, it is called analysis, but when we attempt to prove the nature of a substance by the union of its principles, the operation is called synthesis.
- Syphon**, a bent tube used by chemists for drawing liquids from one vessel into another.

T.

- Temperature**, the absolute quantity of free caloric, which is attached to any body occasions the degree of temperature of that body.
- Tenacity**, is a term used when speaking of glutinous body. It is also expressive of the adhesion of one substance to another.
- Test**, another name for the vessel called a cuppel, which see. It is also the name of whatever is employed in chemical experiments to detect the several ingredients of any composition.—See Re-agent.
- Test papers**, papers impregnated with certain chemical re-agents, such as litmus, turmeric, radish, &c. They are used to dip into fluids to ascertain by a change of colours the presence of acids or alkalies.
- Thermometer**, an instrument to shew the relative heat of bodies.
- Tuorium**, a vessel used for the separation of two fluids which are of different densities. The same operation may be performed by a common funnel.
- Trituration**, a chemical operation whereby substances are united by friction. Amalgams are thus made.
- Tubulated**, retorts which have a hole at the top for inserting the materials to be operated upon without taking them out of the sand heat, are called tubulated retorts.

V.

- Vacuum**, a space unoccupied by matter, the term is generally applied to the exhaustion of atmospheric air by chemical or philosophical means, the space above the mercury in a barometer is called the torricellian vacuum.
- Vapour**, this term is used to denote such exhalations only as can be condensed and rendered liquid again by change of temperature, in opposition to those which are permanently elastic.

Vases, large chemical vessels generally of wood for making infusions, &c.

Vitrification, when solid substances have undergone a very intense heat, so as to be fused thereby they frequently have an appearance resembling glass. They are then said to be vitrified.

Volatile salts, the commercial name for carbonate of ammonia.

Volatility, a property of some bodies which disposes them to assume the gaseous state.

Volume, a term made use of by chemists to express the space occupied by gaseous or other bodies.

Union, chemical, when a mere mixture of two or more substances is made, they are said to be mechanically united, but when each or either substance forms a component part of the product, the substances have formed a chemical union.

W.

Way, a term used in chemistry, and is similar to analysis; it is however understood in two senses the dry and humid, and relates chiefly to metallic and earthy substances. In the dry way the decomposition is conducted by fire, and in the humid analysis the operation is effected by acids and chemical tests of various kinds.

Worm tube, a chemical vessel with a pewter worm fixed in the inside, and the intermediate space filled with water; its use is to cool liquors during distillation.—See Refrigeratory.

Woulfe's apparatus, a contrivance for distilling acids and other gaseous substances with little loss, being a train of receivers with safety pipes, and connected together by tubes.

Z.

Zero, the point from which the scale of a thermometer is graduated. Thus, Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point, while the thermometer of Fahrenheit has its zero at that point at which it stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt.

EXPLANATION

OF THE TERMS USED IN SURGERY, MEDICINE, &c

A.

Abdomen, the belly.

Abdominal Hernia, a tumour situated on the external part of the abdomen, arising from the protrusion of any part of the viscera.

Abdominal Ring, inguinal ring, annulus abdominalus, an oblong opening in both groins through which the spermatic cord of men, and round the ligament of the uterus of women pass.

Abducent Nerves, nervi abducentis, the sixth pair of nerves are so called because they go to the abducent or rectus externus muscle.

Abluents, to wash away; **abstergents**, medicines which were formerly supposed to cleanse and purify the blood.

Abortives, medicines capable of occasioning an abortion or miscarriage in pregnant women.

Abscess, from ab and cedo, to retire, apostema, impostume, or collection of pus in the cellular adiposa membrana.

Absorbents, from absorbeo, to suck up, medicines which have no acrimony in themselves, and destroy acidity in the stomach and bowels.

Absorbent vessels, a system of small delicate transparent vessels, that absorb and carry a fluid to the thoracic duct; which is their trunk of termination; they are divided into lacteals and lymphatics.

Abstergents, from abstergo to cleanse away, or any applications that cleanse or clear away foulness.

Abstraction, a term employed by chemists in the process of humid distillation to signify that the fluid is drawn off from the solid body which it has dissolved

Acetates, salts formed with the union of acetic acid with different bases

Acids, are defined by modern chemists to be salts of a sour taste, changing the blue color of various vegetable pigments to a red.

Aconstics, remedies which are employed to restore the sense of hearing when wanting or diminished.

Adeps, fat, an oily secretion from the blood into the cells of the cellular membrane.

Adiposa Membrana, the fat collection, the cells of the cellular membrane,

Abstringents, from *ad* and *stringo* to bind, are those substances which have a power of condensing the animal fibre; to the taste they impart dryness, and a remarkable corrugation to the parts on which they immediately act; they are administered to restore diminished tonic powers secretions morbidly augmented as the alvine secretions, &c.

Adynæmiæ, a defect of vital powers.

Agénstia, want of taste.

Ague, intermittent fever.

Alexipharmaes, medicines which counteract poison.

Alphus, a species of leprosy in which white spots appears upon the skin; it is produced by a peculiar miasma, which is endemial to Arabia.

Alteratives, from *altero*, to change; they are medicines which re-establish the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any sensible evacuation.

Alvus, the abdomen, but now applied to the state of the intestinal canal.

Amenorrhæa, suppression of the menses.

Amentia, idiotism.

Amnesia, forgetfulness, mostly, a symptomatic affection.

Amphemerinos, a quotidian fever, an ague.

Anacatharsis, an expectoration of pus.

Analeptics, medicines which restore strength when impaired by sickness.

Anaphrodisia, impotence.

Anasarca, dropsy of the whole body.

Anasarca serosa, dropsy, from a retention, or from an over increase of serum.

Anasarca exanthematica, dropsy from exanthemata.

Anasarca a compressione, dropsy from an interruption of the circulation.

Anasarca debilitum, dropsy from debility.

Anatomy, the dissection of the human body in order to expose the structure, situation, and uses of every part.

Aneurism, a preternatural dilatation, or humour of an artery.

Angina, a sore throat.

Angina Pectoris, an extremely dangerous disease which seizes those that are subject to it when walking, with a painful sensation in the breast; threatening immediate suffocation, and often inducing syncope; but the moment they stand still all the sensations vanishes: a few months after the disease has taken place the fits will not cease instantaneously on standing still, they take place in almost all situations, sitting on a bed as well as when walking. The duration of the paroxysms is various, at first it goes off on standing still, it then continues for some time accompanied with great palpitation of the heart, and at last it does not leave the patient for some hours; it frequently happens that persons die soon after the attack; but cases are related where it induced other diseases which terminated in lingering illness. In all cases the seat of pain is about the sternum and Heart, and very frequently there is a fixed pain in the left arm near the insertion of the muscle. The proximate cause of this disease is not known; ossification of the coronary arteries of the heart and accumulation of fat about that organ, the mediastinum pericardium and diaphragm have been observed in those who have died under this disease.

Anodynes, medicines which ease pain, and procure sleep.

Anomalous, diseases whose symptoms do not appear with that regularity generally observed.

Anorexia, a want of appetite without loathing of food.

Anosmia, a loss of the sense of smelling.

- **Orgamia**, from a disease of the Schneiderian membrane.
- **Antonia**, no manifest cause appearing.
- Antacids**, medicines which destroy acid in the stomach and intestines.
- Anthelmintics**, medicines which remove worms from the human stomach and intestines.
- Antiphlogistic**, a medical plan of diet and other circumstances which tend to oppose inflammation, or weaken the system by diminishing the activity of the vital powers.
- Antiscorbutics** medicines which cure the scurvy.
- Antiseptics**, medicines which prevent animal substances from passing to a state of putrefaction, and obviating it when already begun.
- Antispasmodics**, medicines which allay inordinate motions in the system; particularly those involuntary contractions which take place in muscles naturally subject to the command of the will.
- Aperients**, medicines which gently open the bowels.
- Aphonia**, a loss of voice.
- Aphrodisiacs**, medicines which excite a desire for venery.
- Apthae**, the thrush, a disease which children are liable to.
- Apoceneses**, excessive discharges.
- Apoplexia**, apoplexy, a sudden abolition, in some degree of the power of sense and motion, with sleep, and sometimes snoring.
- sanguinea, sanguineous, from an excess of blood.
- serosa, serous, in persons of a cold temperament,
- hydrocephalica, hydrocephalic, from dropsy in the brain or head.
- atrabilaria, from the suffusion of black bile over the system.
- traumatica, from external violence
- venenata, from poison
- suffocata, from suffocating exhalation.
- mentalis, from passions of the mind.
- catalephia, from catalepsy, the patient on a sudden becomes stiff, and observes the same posture during the fit.
- Apirexia**, apirexy without fever, an intermission of the feverish heat.
- Aromatics**, medicines which have a grateful spicy smell, and pungent taste.
- Arthritis**, the gout.
- Arthrodynia**, chronic pains in the joints without pyrexia, chronic rheumatism.
- Arthropoosis**, inflammation occasioning a collection of matter.
- Ascites**, dropsy of the belly, a tense, but scarcely elastic swelling of the abdomen from an accumulation of water.
- Asthma**, difficult respiration returning at intervals with a sense of stricture across the breast and lungs; or wheezing hard cough at first, but more free towards the end of each paroxysm with a discharge of mucus followed by a recussion.
- Spontaneum, without any manifest cause.
- from plethora.
- Exanthematicum, Exanthematic, from the repulsion of some humour.
- Atrophia**, a slow decay, emaciation and weakness, without hectic fever.
- Inanitorium, from too great evacuations.
- Famelicorum, from famine.
- Cacohymica, from corrupted nourishment.
- Debilium, from an imperfection in the digestive organs.
- Attenuants**, diluents substances which impart to the blood a more thin and fluid consistence.

B.

- Bile**, a bitter yellowish fluid of a smell somewhat like musk secreted in the liver,
Blennorrhagia, a discharge of mucus from the urethra, arising from an impure connection.
Blennorrhea, a gleet, an increased discharge of mucus from the urethra, arising from weakness.
Bletharophthalmia, an inflammation of the eye lids.
Bloody Flux, see dysentery.
Borborygmus, the rumbling noise in the intestines occasioned by flatus; it frequently proceeds hysterical affections.
Bolus, signifies a mass, taken when the patient cannot swallow a pill, or when it is necessary the composition should dissolve in the mouth, as in ulceration, &c. It should be coherent, and a little thicker than honey.

C.

- Cachexia**, a bad habit of body without phrexia and independent of any other disease.
Calefacients, substances which excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.
Caligo, the cataract, a disease of the eye; known by diminished or destroyed sight; and by the interposition of a dark body between the object and the retina.
Cancer, a painful, hard, indolent tumour of a glandular part which terminates in the foulest ulcer.
Carbuncle, an inflammatory tumour which soon becomes gangrenous.
Cardiacs, cordials.
Carditis, inflammation of the heart.
Caries, rottenness or ulceration of the bones.
Carminative, substances which allay pain, and dispel flatulencies of the primæ viæ.
Catalepsy, a sudden suppression of motion and sensation the body remaining in the same posture as it was when seized.
Catamenia, the monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of females betwixt the age of fourteen and fifty.
Cataplasms, poultices.
Cataract, see caligo.
Catarrhus, a catarrh, an increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchiæ, with pyrexia, and attended with sneezing, cough, lassitude, and want of spirits.
 ——— a frigora, from cold
 ——— a contagio, from contagion.
Cæliac passion, vide diarrhea.
Cathartics, medicines which taken internally, increase the number of alvine fluxes.
Caustics, vide escharotics.
Cerates, ointments.
Cephalics, remedies which relieve disorders of the eyes.
Chalybs, steel, the best, hardest, finest and closest grained forged iron.
Chilblain, an inflammation of the extreme parts of the body from the application of cold, attended with a violent itching, and soon forming a gangrenous ulcer.
Chlorosis, the green sickness, a disease which affects young females who labour under a suppression of the menses; it is known by bad appetite and digestion livid paleness, great debility, palpitation, and a suppression of the menses.

Cholera, a purging and vomiting of the bile with anxiety, painful gripings, spasms of the abdominal muscles and thighs.

Chorea, St. Vitus's dance.

Chyle, the milk like liquor observed some hours after eating in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery and thoracic diet.

Chyme, the incested mass of food that passes from the stomach into the duodenum, and from which the chyle is prepared in the small intestines by the admixture of the bile.

Clysters, lavements, taken in cases of extreme debility as when the patient cannot take food by the mouth.

Colica, the colic.

—— spasmodica, spasmodic, arising from spasms of the abdominal muscles.

—— pictorum, the painters, or Devonshire colic, arising from the poison of lead.

—— stercorea, in persons of a costive habit.

Colliquative Diarrhea, a purging which mostly takes place in phthisis, consuming the strength of the patient very rapidly, and generally alternating with profuse perspiration, which is also termed Colliquative.

Consumption, vide phthisis.

Collyria, a term applied to liquid applications for the eyes, familiarly called eye water.

Contractura, contraction of the limbs.

—— ab inflammatione, from inflammation.

—— spasmo, from spasm.

—— ab. antagonistas paraliticos, from the antagonist muscles losing their action.

—— ab. acrimonia irritante, from some irritating cause.

—— articularis, from stiffness in the joints.

Convulsio, convulsions, a diseased action of the muscular fibres known by alternate relaxations with violent and involuntary contractions of the muscular parts without sleep.

Cordials, medicines which possess warm and stimulating properties and that are given to raise the spirits.

Corrosives, see escharotics.

Cosmetics, applications which preserve the beauty and smoothness of the skin.

Cramp, a spasm of a muscle.

Croup, inflammation of the trachea. See cynanche trachealis.

Cutis anserina, the rough state the skin is sometimes thrown into from the action of cold or other causes, which renders it, in appearance, like the skin of a goose.

Cynanche, sore throat, known by pain and redness, attended with difficulty of swallowing and breathing.

—— maligna, the putrid sore throat.

—— parotidea, the mumps.

—— trachealis, the croup.

—— tonsillaris, the inflammatory quinsy.

Cynorexia, a ferocious or canine appetite.

Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder.

D.

Decoction, procured by subjecting the substance operated on to a heat sufficient to convert the menstruum into vapour.

Decomposition, the separation of substances which were in a state of chemical combination.

Deleterious, substances which are of a poisonous nature.

Demulcents, medicines which possess a power of diminishing the effects of stimuli and the sensible solids of the body.

Deobstruents, medicines which remove obstructions.

Detergents, applications which possess the power of cleansing foul ulcers.

Diabetes, an immoderate flow of urine

Dialyses, the destruction of parts.

Diaphoretics, sudorifics, medicines which increase the discharge by the skin.

Diaphragm, a muscle that divides the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen.

Diarrhæa, a purging, distinguished by frequent stools with other natural excrements, not contagious, and seldom attended with pyrexia.

———— **crapulosa**, the feculent diarrhæa, from *crapulosus*, one who overloads his stomach.

———— **biliosa**, the bilious, from an overflow of bile.

———— **mucosa**, the mucous, a quantity of slime being voided.

———— **hepatirrhæa**, the hepatic; a flux of serous matter somewhat like flesh is voided, the liver being primarily affected.

———— **lienteria**, the lientery, the food passes unchanged.

———— **coeliaca**, the coeliac passion.

———— **verminosa**, arising from worms.

Digestives, a term used by surgeons to substances that promote suppuration when applied to ulcers, &c.

Diluent, vide *attenuants*.

Discutients, a term in surgery for those substances which repel or resolve tumours, &c.

Diuretics, medicines which promote the flow of urine from the kidneys.

Dropsy, vide *ascites*.

Dysaesthesiæ, loss of sensation.

Dysecoea, deafness.

Dysenteria, dysentery, flux, known by contagious pyrexia, frequent griping stools, tenesmus stools chiefly mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, the natural faeces being retained, or voided in an hardened state, with loss of appetite, and nausea.

Dyslochia, a suppression of the lochia.

Dysopia, defect in vision.

———— **tenebrarum**, requiring objects to be placed in a strong light.

———— **luminis**, objects only discernable in a weak light.

———— **dissitorum**, in which distant objects are not perceived.

———— **proximorum**, in which objects are not discernable when too near.

———— **lateralis**, in which objects are not seen unless placed in an oblique position.

Dysorexia, a bad or depraved appetite.

Dyspepsia, want of appetite, accompanied with nausea, bad digestion, vomiting, flatulence, heartburn, costiveness, and pain in the stomach, with other symptoms of debility in the organs of digestion; it is a symptomatic of scirrhus, ulcer, poison, worms, chlorosis, pregnancy, gout, nephritis, &c.

Dyspermatismus, slow or impeded emission of semen during coition.

Dysphonia, a difficulty of speaking.

Dyspnoea, a constantly difficulty of breathing accompanied with cough.

Dysuria, difficulty and pain in discharging urine.

———— **Ardens**, a sense of heat without any manifest disorder of the bladder.

———— **Spasmodic**, from spasm.

———— **Compressione**, from a compression of the neighbouring parts.

———— **Phlogistica**, from violent inflammation.

————— *Calculosa*, from stone in the bladder.

————— *Mucosa*, from an abundant secretion of mucus.

Dyscinesia, difficulty of motion.

Draughts, taken in preference to mixtures on account of its being a more exact method than the former.

E.

Eccoprotics, opening medicines whose actions are very gentle.

Ecchymoma, an extravasation of blood.

Ectopiae, parts displaced out of its proper situation.

Electuaries, a medicine composed of powders incorporated with syrup to the consistence of honey.

Elixir, vide *tinctures*.

Emetics, medicines which excite vomiting.

Emmenagogues, medicines which promote the monthly discharge of blood by the uterus, which, from a law of the animal economy should take place in certain conditions of the female system.

Emollients, substances which relax the living animal fibre, without producing that effect from any mechanical action.

Empyreuma, the offensive smell that distilled waters, &c. received from being exposed too much to the fire.

Embrocations, liniments used externally.

Emulsions, medicines which in their appearance resemble milk.

Emuresis, an involuntary flow of urine.

————— *Atonica*, the sphincter of the bladder having lost its tone from some previous disease.

————— *ab irritazione vel compressione vesicae*, from an irritation or compression of the bladder.

Enteritis, inflammation of the intestines.

Epidemic, a term for contagious diseases which attacks many people at the same time and place, as putrid fever, plague, dysenteries; &c.

Epilepsia, epilepsy, convulsions with sleep, and usually froth issuing from the mouth.

————— *Traumatica*, from an injury of the head.

————— *a Dolore*, from pain.

————— *Verminosa*, from worms.

————— *Exanthematica*, from an eruption, drove in;

————— *a cruditate ventriculi*, from crudities of the stomach.

————— *ab inanitione*, from debility.

————— *Uterina*, from hysteric affections.

Epispastics, substances which increase the action of the vessels of the parts to which they are applied in such a manner as to produce an efflux of fluids, as cantharides, squills, &c.

Epischeses, retention.

Epistaxis, bleeding of the nose.

Ephridosis, excessive sweating.

Epulotics, application which promote the formation of the skin.

Errhines, medicines which topically applied to the inner membranes of the nose excite sneezing and increase the secretion; independent of any mechanical operation.

Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

Erysipelas vesiculosum, St. Anthony's fire in the large blisters.

————— *Phlyctenodes*; with *phlyctenae* or small blisters.

Escharotics, caustics, corrosives; substances which destroy the textures of the various solid parts of the animal body to which they are directly applied.

Eupeptic, substances that are easy of digestion.

Exanthemata, eruption.

Exostosis, tumour of the bones.

Expectorants, medicines which increase the discharge of mucus from the lungs.

Edulcoration, expressive of the purification of a substance by washing with water.

F.

Fainting, vide syncope.

Febrifuge, medicines which abate the violence of fever.

Febris Intermittens, an intermittent fever or ague.

——— **Continua**, a continued fever.

——— **Hectica**, a hectic fever.

Floor albus, vide leucorrhæa.

Fluxes, vide profluvia.

Fractura, a fracture.

Frambaesia, the yaws.

G.

Ganglion, a tumour on a tendon.

Gangrene, a mortification of any part which was before endowed with vitality ; it is known by the insensibility, coldness, lividness, and the flaccidity of the part, and the faetor it exhales.

Gargle, a fluid medicine to wash the throat.

Gastritis, an inflammation of the stomach.

——— **Phlegmonodea**, with phlegmon.

——— **Erysipelatosa**, an erysipelatous redness is observed about the fauces.

Gonorrhæa, a preternatural flux from the urethra and vagina, it arises from the action of the venereal virus ; in most part first producing an itching afterwards a discharge like pus, attended with heat on making water.

Gout, vide podagra.

H.

Haematemesis, a vomiting of blood. This disease is mostly symptomatic of some other, and generally arises from plethora, &c.

Haematuria, bloody urine mostly symptomatic of some other disease.

Haemoptysis, haemoptic, a spitting of blood, characterized by coughing up florid or frothy blood ; heat or pain in the chest, irritation in the larynx, and a salted taste in the mouth.

——— **Plethorica**, from fulness of the vessels.

——— **Violentia**, from some external violence.

——— **Phthisica**, consumption.

——— **Calculosa**, from calcareous matter in the lungs.

——— **Vicariae**, from the suppression of some customary evacuation.

Haemorrhagiae, hamorrhages, or affluxes of blood, characterized by pyrexia with a discharge of blood on venesection exhibiting the buffy coat.

Haemorrhis, the piles, known by a discharge of blood, with the faces attended with pain in the rectum loins and head.

Hepatic, any thing that belongs to the liver.

Hepatitis, an inflammation of the liver.

Hermophrodite, the true Hermophrodite of the ancients was the man with small organs of generation, and the female statue of the body ; as the female organs of generation with male statue. The term is now used to express any lusus of nature where the parts of generation are a mixture of both sexes.

- Herpes**, tetters, distinguished by an assembly of creeping ulcers, itching very much and not inclined to heal, but terminating in farfaraceous scales.
- Hydragogue**, medicines which increase the secretions or excretions of the body, so as to cause the removal of water from any of its cavities, such as tonics, diuretics, &c.
- Hydrocordia**, dropsy of the heart, dropsy of the pericardium, a collection of fluid in the pericardium, which may be either coagulable, lymph serum, or puriform fluid.
- Hydrocephalus**, dropsy of the brain in the head.
- Hydrophobia**, canine madness. This genus of disease arises in consequence of a bite of a rabid animal as a dog or cat. It is termed hydrophobia because persons that are bitten dread the sight or falling of water when first seized.

I.

- Icterus**, the jaundice, characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, faeces white, the urine of a high colour.
- Incubus**, the night mare.
- Insania**, insanity, a deranged imagination, characterized by erroneous judgment from imaginary perceptions as recollections attended with agreeable emotions in persons of a sanguine temperament.
- Intermittent fever**, vide ague.
- Intestines**, the convoluted membranous tube that extends from the stomach to the anus, receives the ingested food, retains it a certain time, mixes it with the bile and pancreatic juices, propels the chyle into the lacteals, and cover the faeces with mucus.
- Infusion**, is employed to extract the virtues of aromatic and volatile substances which would be dissipated by decoction, and destroyed by maceration.
- Injection**, is a medicated liquor thrown into any natural or preternatural cavity in the body by means of a syringe.
- Ischuria**, a suppression of urine.
- Julep**, a simple form of medicine being composed of distilled water and syrup.

L.

- Lethargy**, a heavy and constant sleep with scarce any interval of waking, when awakened the person answers, but, ignorant of what he said, he immediately sinks into the same state of sleep. It is symptomatic of fever, apoplexy, &c.
- Leucophlegmatic**, a dropsical habit of body.
- Leucorrhœa**, the whites, an increased secretion of white mucus from the vagina of women, arising from debility, and not from the venereal virus.
- Linctus**, a term applied to compositions of the consistence of soft honey, generally prescribed for coughs, &c.
- Liniments**, a composition used for external purposes.
- Lithontriptic**, medicines which dissolve calculi in the urinary organs, or remove a disposition in the body for the formation of calculi.
- Lochia**, the cleansings, the serous and most part green discharge that takes place from the urethra vagina of women the first four days after delivery.
- Lotion**, an aqueous liquid used as a wash, or by folds of linen.
- Lochorrhœa**, an excessive discharge of the lochia.
- Lues Venerea**, the venereal disease. See syphilis and gonorrhœa.
- Mania**, raving or furious madness characterized by a conception of false relations and an erroneous judgment arising from imaginary perceptions or recollections, exciting the passions and producing unreasonable actions or emotions with a

hurry of mind in pursuing a train of thought, and in running from one idea to another, attended with incoherent and absurd speech called raving, or violent impatience of contradiction or restraint.

Measles, vide rubeola.

Menorrhagiæ, an immoderate flow of urine.

Menses, vide catamenia.

Mons Veneris, the triangular eminence immediately over the os pubis of women that is covered with hair.

Mixtures, a preparation taken by the patient at intervals.

Mortification, vide gangrene.

N

Narcotics, vide Anodynes.

Nausea, a disgust of food, approaching vomiting.

Nephritics, medicines which are employed in the cure of diseases of the kidneys.

Nervines, neurotics medicines that relieve disorders of the nerves.

Nervous Fever, a species of typhus.

Neurosis, nervous diseases.

Nymphomania, a violent desire for coition in women.

O

Obstipatio, costiveness.

Official, any medicine directed by the college of physicians to be kept ready prepared, is so termed.

Ointments, cerates.

Ophthalmia, an inflammation of the membrane of the eye distinguishable by pain, redness, heat, and tension of the parts accompanied with intolerance of light and effusion of tears.

Otalgia, the ear ache.

P.

Paralysis, the palsy.

Paregorics, medicines which allay pain.

Paroxysm, periodical exacerbations, or fits of a disease.

Parulus, a gum boil.

Pectorals, medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

Peripneumonia, an inflammation of the lungs.

Pestis, the plague, characterized by typhus, which is contagious in the extreme.

Protration of strength, osibus and carbuncles, hæmorrhagiæ and colliquative diarrhæa.

Phagedenics, medicines that destroy fungous flesh.

Pharmacy, the art of preparing medicines.

Phlegm, a thick tenacious mucus secreted in the lungs.

Phthisis, pulmonary consumption known by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, purulent expectoration, hæmoptisis, diarrhæa, &c.

Piles, see hæmorrhoids.

Pills, a term applied to compositions of a round form, of the consistence of a firm paste, and not exceeding five grains in weight.

Plethora, fullness of vessels, or redundance of blood.

Pleuritis, pleurisy.

Podagra, the gout.

Psora, the itch; appears first on the wrist and between the fingers, in small pustules, with watery heads, it is contagious.

Powders, this form is only proper for such substances as will admit of being sufficiently dried so as to be reduced to powder without the loss of their virtue.

Ptyalism, a salivation, or increased secretion of saliva from the mouth.

Pudenda, the parts of generation.

Pyrexia, fever.

Pyrosis, the heartburn, known by a burning pain in the stomach.

R. This letter is placed at the beginning of a prescription as a contraction of the word *Recipe*, take, thus, *R.* Magnesia carb. 1 dr.:—Take a drachm of Carbonate of magnesia.

Resolvents, a term applied by surgeons to such substances as discuss inflammatory tumours.

Rheumatism, characterized by pyrexia, pains in the joints, increased by the action of the muscles belonging to the joints, and heat on the part; the blood after venesection exhibits inflammatory crust. Rheumatism terminates in athrodynia, lumbago, and ischuria.

Rickets, a disease common to children.

Roborants, strengthening medicines.

S.

Syrup, a syrup is a solution of sugar in water previously impregnated with the medicinal quality of some vegetable from which it takes its name.

T.

Tinctures, a term applied to a spirit impregnated with the medicinal properties of the substance from which it is named; when the substance is a resin, rectified spirit is used.

V.








Vesicatoria, irritating plasters.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, APPROVED PATENT MEDICINES,

Nostrums, Various Recipes, &c. &c.

CHARACTERS USED IN MEDICINES

Cong. Congias, a gallon.
℔i. Libra, a pound.
O. Octarius, a pint.
℥i. Uncia, an ounce.
℥i. ℥i. Fluid Uncia, a fluid ounce.
℥ss. Semi-uncia, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.
℥ss. Semi-fluiduncia, $\frac{1}{2}$ a fluid oz.
℥i. Drachma, a drachm.
℥i. ℥i. Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm.
℥ss. Semi drachma, $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm.
℥ss. Semi-fluidrachma, a $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid dr.
℥i. Scrupulum, a scruple.
℥ss. Semi-scrupulum, $\frac{1}{2}$ a scruple.
Gtt. Guttæ, drops.
M. m. Minimi, minims, or drops.

 *Gr. vi.* Grana sex, 6 grains.
 *Gr. v.* Grana quinque, 5 grains.
 *Gr. iv.* Grana quatuor, 4 grains.
 *Gr. iij.* Grana tria, 3 grains.
 *Gr. ij.* Grana duo, 2 grains.
 *Gr. i.* Granum unum, 1 grain.
 *Gr. ℥.* Semi-granum, $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT TO ENGLISH.

<i>℔.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	<i>drs.</i>	<i>scrs.</i>	<i>grs.</i>
℔1	12	96	288	5760
℥i	8	24	480	
	℥i	3	60	
		℥i	20	

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

<i>℔.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	<i>drs.</i>	<i>troy grs.</i>
℔1	16	256	7000
	1	16	437.5
		1	27.975

MEASURE, LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

<i>gal.</i>	<i>pt.</i>	<i>℥. oz.</i>	<i>℥. dr.</i>	<i>minims</i> <i>or drops.</i>
1	8	128	1024	61440
	<i>O. i.</i>	16	128	7680
		<i>℥. ℥i.</i>	8	480
			<i>℥. ℥i.</i>	60
				<i>m.</i>

The signs by which the *Weights and Measures* are usually expressed are affixed to the terms:—in addition to this explanation it must be noticed that in this work the quantity of dry substances is invariably determined by weights and that of liquid by a measure unless it be otherwise expressed, the more minute quantities of liquids by a glass measure regularly graduated by transverse lines, the usual method of measuring by drops is very fallacious and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general nearly twice as many drops as of water and the dangerous practice of administering active fluids by drops has been only lately ascertained by accurate experiments, not only do the drops of different fluids from the the same vessel and of the same fluids from different vessels differ much in size, but it appears that the drops of the same fluid differ even to the extent of a third from different parts of the lip of the same vessel, the custom of dropping active fluids should therefore be abolished entirely and as weighing is too troublesome and difficult for general use, we must have recourse to small measures accurately graduated in the manner of Lane's drop measure and the grain measure recommended by the Edinburgh College, but we must not be misled by their names, for they are measures of bulk, not of drops or of grains.

TABLE, &c.

The following table shews the weight of the number of drops in a measured drachm of several active fluids.

One drachm measure of		grs.	drops	contained of
Distilled water	weighed	60	60	extra grs.
Dr. Fowlers' solution of arsenic		60 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	
White wine		58 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	
Ipecacuanha wine		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	84	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antimonial wine		59 $\frac{3}{4}$	84	
Rectified spirits of wine		51 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Proof spirit		55 $\frac{1}{4}$	140	
Laudanum		59 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tincture of foxglove		58	144	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Preparations of the acids, alkalies, earths, metals, and salts, also of every kind ought to be kept in bottles with stoppers.

The degrees of temperature are to be measured by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and when a boiling heat (*calor fervens*) is directed, a temperature of 212 degrees is meant, a gentle heat (*calor lenis*) denotes a temperature between 90 and 100 and by a medium heat (*calor medius*) Ph. Dubl. is intended a temperature between 100 and 200.

In digestion, the Dublin College mean unless it is otherwise directed; a gentle heat to be employed, and by maceration a temperature between 60 and 90. In speaking of specific gravity the substance in question is supposed to be at the temperature of 55° 060.—Ph. Dub.

A WATER BATH is implied when any substance, with its containing vessel, is either heated by immersion in boiling water itself, or by exposure to its vapour.

A SAND BATH is formed of sand, which is to be gradually heated, and in which any substance contained in a proper vessel is placed.

TEMPERATURE OF BATHS.

HOT BATH, (<i>Balneum Calidum</i> ,)	from 97 to 100
TEPID BATH, (<i>Balneum Tepidum</i>)	86 — 97
VAPOUR BATH, (<i>Balneum Vaporis</i>)	100 — 130

Time of immersion, 20 minutes, and not to exceed 1 hour.

OBSERVATION TO BE ATTENDED TO IN THE USE OF FUNNELLS, MORTARS, &c. &c.

Further it should be noticed that mortars measures and vessels employed in the evaporation of liquids being made of copper, lead, brass, or any mixed metal should be used with great caution, and attention to cleanliness.

This observation should be particularly attended to in the use of mortars for the rubbing any of even the softer substances, in a bell-metal mortar usually imagined not easily liable to abrasion infallibly gives them a cupreous quality, which will appear evident by adding to them a little common volatile alkali, and as to vessels made of lead and its compounds, the deleterious effects of their use are universally known and acknowledged.

Nor are marble mortars altogether free from objection on account of the calcareous particles which form their basis. If these be used in the combination of some medicines, when a mineral or vegetable acid is meant to be predominant, we shall frequently find the acid completely neutralized by an admixture of the component parts of the marble. As a proof of this let a few drops of any of the acids be deposited in a mortar of this kind, and a certain degree of effervescence will be immediately observed, and a chemical union will take place so as to defeat the intention of a practitioner, vessels and mortars should have a decided preference which are not easily acted upon, such as glass; and perhaps no mortars are more free from objection than those of the were invented by Mr. Wedgwood.

Equivalent Proportions of Concrete Citric Acid and Lemon Juice necessary for the Neutralization of Alakine Salts.

CITRIC ACID.	LEMON JUICE.	A Scruple, or 20 Grains of Alkalies.
Ten Grains.	℥. Three Drachms.	Carbonate of Potass.
Fifteen grains.	℥. Four Drachms.	Sub Carbonate of Potass
Twenty five Grains.	℥. Seven Drachms.	Ditto, of Ammonia.

SOLUBILITY OF CITRIC ACID OR CONCRETE ACID OF LEMONS.

One fluid ounce of cold water dissolves ten drachms; but if boiling, two ounces, one ounce of the crystals dissolved in a pint of water, is about equivalent to one pint of lemon juice; this solution, if kept, is liable to spontaneous decomposition, the above table of equivalents may be found of practical use, being the result of careful and repeated experiments; they are submitted with confidence.

Resuscitative Process to be adapted for the recovery of Persons apparently Drowned, intense Cold, Suspension, or Intoxication.

CAUTIONS.

- 1.—The person is never to be held up by the heels.
- 2.—Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.
- 3.—Avoid the use of salt: in all cases of apparent death, warm flannel lightly sprinkled with spirits, may be useful.

THE DROWNED.

- 1.—Convey the body carefully with the head raised, to the nearest convenient house.
- 2.—Strip the body, and dry it, clean the mouth and nostrils.
- 3.—Young children to be placed between two persons in a warm bed.
- 4.—An adult: lay the body on a blanket or bed in a warm chamber, in winter; to be exposed to the sun in summer.
- 5.—It is to be gently rubbed with flannel sprinkled with spirits, a heated warming pan covered lightly, moved over the back and spine.
- 6.—To restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows (when no apparatus) into one nostril, the other with the mouth closed, inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils must then be let free; repeat the process till life appears.
- 7.—Tobacco smoke is to be thrown gently into the fundament with a proper instrument, or the bowl of a pipe covered so as to defend the mouth of the assistant.
- 8.—The breast to be fomented with hot spirits, if no signs of life appear; the Warm Bath, or hot bricks, &c. applied to the palms of the hand, and sides of the feet.
9. Electricity early employed by a medical assistant.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with snow, ice, or cold water, restore warmth, &c. by slow degrees; and after some time, if necessary, the plans to be employed for the resuscitation of drowned persons.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

- 1.—A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, and cupping glasses may be applied to the head and neck; leeches also to the temples.
- 2.—The other methods of treatment, the same as recommended for the apparently drowned.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS OR LIGHTNING.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals; if the body feels cold employ gradual warmth, and the plans of the drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body is to be laid on a bed, &c. with the head a little raised; the neck-cloth, &c. removed; further advice, the reader is earnestly recommended to peruse Dr. Trotter's Essay on Drunkenness, which will clearly point out its fatal consequences.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

- 1.—On signs of life returning, a tea-spoonful of warm water may be given, and if swallowing be returned, warm wine or diluted brandy: to be put into a warm bed, and if disposed to sleep, will generally awake restored to health.
- 2.—The plans above recommended are to be used for three or four hours; it is an absurd and vulgar opinion to suppose persons irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.
- 3.—Electricity and bleeding never to be employed unless by the direction of the medical assistant.

RULES TO PREVENT INFECTIOUS FEVERS.

1. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the chamber door of a patient ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut, a window in it ought to be opened during the day, and frequently during the night; such regulations would be highly useful both to the patient and nurses, but are particularly important previous to the arrival of any visitor.
2. The bed curtains should never be close drawn round the patient, but only on the side next the light, so as to shade the face.
3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean when taken out of it.
4. All discharges from the patient should be instantly removed, the floor near the patient's bed should be rubbed clean every day with a wet mop or cloth.

5. The air in a sick room has at the same time a more infectious quality in some parts of it than others, visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patients' breath, the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed, and the vapours arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visitor or nurse to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of respiration.

6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach, and in doubtful circumstances, on coming out they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, all infectious poison which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages.

CLOSE-STOOL.

Mode of suppressing the foetid exhalation arising from the above vessels in a sick room, especially during the night:—Take ferr. vitriol 3 oz. or 4, dissolve it in half-a-gallon of boiling water, and when cold pour a quart of it on the faeces immediately upon each stool, in this simple manner the most unpleasant stench will be effectually neutralized, a circumstance of great importance in putrid and malignant fevers.

TO DETECT ARSENIC.

Arsenic is easily discovered by throwing it in the fire; white smoke, and the garlick smell, discovering it; if from misfortune or accident any person should swallow any, the following is said to be a direct antidote.—Take kali vitr alias sulphas potassa 1 dr., dissolve in aqua pura 2lb, the whole to be taken at three or four draughts; the sulphur medicines with the arsenic, and destroys its noxious quality; a delicate test is, that it will change the blue colour of the liquor, cupri ammoniati, into green.

PRUSSIC OR HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Indispensible to use no other but distilled water in all prescriptions, having the prussic or medicinal hydrocyanic acid, or decomposition of the acid, will take place; the following caution should be added to every receipt:—*Excipientur preperationes, cum acido hydrocyanico lagnuculis vitreis crystallino obturaculo munites, et charta nigri cante circumplexis.*

TEST TO DISCOVER IF WINE IS ADULDERATED.

Take 1 dr. of liver of sulphur, (sulphuret of potass) powdered crystals of tartre 2 dr. to be mixed in 2 oz. of distilled water, till it be completely saturated with hepatic air sulphurated hydrogen gas, a mixture of sulphur and inflammable air, the liquid is then to be filtered through blotting paper, and kept in a close stopped bottle; from 10 to 20 drops of this liquid to be dropped in a small glass filled with wine that is suspected to be adulterated, if the wine turn only thick with white clouds, and deposits no other but a white sediment, we may be certain it contains no metallic ingredients whatever, but if it turn black or even dark, if its color approach that of a dark red, if it have first a sweet and then an astringent taste, it is certainly adulterated with sugar of lead, or some other preparation of that metal equally fatal; if, however, the dark color be of a bluish cast, not unlike pale ink, we may suspect the wine to contain iron in its composition; if the wine be impregnated with copper or verdigris it will deposit a sediment of a blackish grey color. This experiment ought to be made with a fresh prepared test, and in the open air.

DR. CHAS. DARWIN'S EXPERIMENTS ON EXPECTORATION OF PUS.

If pus, it is confirmed phthisis. To discover pus, let the expectorated matter be dissolved in sulphuric acid, and in caustic lixivium, and add pure water to both solutions, if there is a fair precipitation in each, it is a certain sign of the presence of pus; but if there is not a precipitation in either, it is certainly mucus, the oxy-murias hydrargyri will be found to congeal to mucus but not pus.

FULMINATING SILVER.

Is prepared by precipitating nitrate of silver by lime water; the precipitate is to be well washed, and put into a vessel containing pure liquid ammonia a black powder is formed, pour off the liquid and fulminating silver, will be the result.

HENRY'S AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Is merely an acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary. A preparation of this kind may be extemporaneously made by putting 1 dr. of acetate of potass into a phial with a few drops of some fragrant oil, and 20 drops of sulphuric acid.

THIEVES' VINEGAR, OR MARSEILLES VINEGAR.

Is a pleasant solution of essential oils and camphor in vinegar;—the Edinburgh pharmacopœia has given a formula for its preparation, under the title "acetum aromaticum." The repute of this preparation as a prophylactic in contagious fevers, is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague of Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, and who upon being arrested stated on condition of their being spared, that the use of aromatic vinegar had preserved them from the influence of contagion, it is on this account sometimes called "le vinaigre des quatre voleurs," the French codex has a preparation of this kind consisting of an acetic infusion of various aromatic herbs and camphor, which is termed "acetum aromaticum alliatis seu, antisepticum, vulgo "des quatre voleurs."

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

The preparation sold under this name is the acid sulph. arom. e. and is imperfectly ætherial in its nature. It is a grateful medicine, a spurious article is often sold for it, which is nothing but the diluted acid coloured by the addition of a tincture.

DR. SMELLOME'S OINTMENT FOR THE EYES.

It consists of half a drachm of verdigris, finely powdered and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon.

ANDERSON'S PILLS.

Consist of the Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap, and oil of aniseed.

HOOPER'S PILLS.

Pil aloes cum myrrha (pil rufi) sulphate of iron, and canella bark, to which is added a portion of ivory black.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS.

Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and some essential oil of chamomile.

TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

Garlic infused in oil of almonds, and colored by alkanet root.

DINNER PILLS, LADY WEBSTER'S, OR LADY CRÉSPIGNY'S PILLS.

These popular pills are the *pilulae stomachicae*, vulgo. *pilulae ante cibum* of the *codex medicamentarius Parisiensis*, A. D. 1758,—viz. Take aloes optime 6 drs. *mastichas et rosarum rubrarum*, a. a. 2 dr. *syrupi de absinthio*, q. s. ut fiat massa, the mass is divided into pills of 3 grains each. The operation of this pill is to produce a copious and bulky evacuation, and in this respect experience has fully established its value; It is difficult to explain the *modus operandi* of the *mastiche*, unless we suppose that it depends upon its dividing the particles of the aloes, and thereby modifying its solubility.

ROTHERCILL'S PILLS.

Aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

PETER'S PILL.

Aloes, jalap, scammony, and gamboge, equal parts, say 2 dr. calomel, 1 dr.

RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR.

Aloes socot, 6 dr. cort cinnamon et rad, zedoar, a. a. half a dram, rad rhaei, 1 dr. coccinel, half a dram, syrup rhamni, 2 oz. spt. tenuior 1 pt., aquae purae 5 oz

CHAMOMILE DROPS

The nostrum sold under this name is a spirit flavoured with the essential oil of chamomile.

NORRIS'S DROPS.

A solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, and disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter, I am credibly informed that the original recipe contained opium, but that which I have examined, and which was procured from a respectable agent, yielded no indications of its presence.

PERMANENT INK FOR MARKING LINEN.

This preparation is a solution of nitrate of silver thickened with sap green, or cochineal. The preparing liquid, with which the linen to be marked is previously wetted, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. It is a curious circumstance that if potass be used for this purpose the marking ink will run.

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT.

Consists of arsenious acid, sulphur, and the powdered flowers of the *ranunculus flammula*, and *cotilla faetida* livigated and made into a paste with the white of an egg.

PATE ARSENICALE.

This favourite remedy of the French surgeons consists of 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of *sanguis draconis*, and 8 of acetic acid, made into paste with saliva, at the time of applying it: this combination, observes a periodical writer, is similar, with the exception of the ashes of the soles of old shoes, to that recommended by Father Cosmo, under the name of "*pulvis anti-carcinomatosa*."

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER.

Arsenious acid, and powdered hemlock.

SINGLETON'S EYE SALVE, OR GOLDEN OINTMENT.

Under this name is sold a preparation which consists of sulphuret of arsenic, (orpiment) with lard, or spermaceti ointment. The *unguentum hydrargyi nitrico oxyde* of the London College, is also sold under the same title.

BALSAM OF TOLU LOZENGES.

Sugar 8 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. starch 2 dm. tinct. toluiferae balsam E. one fluid drachm, mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES.

Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in this composition, to which may be added any variety of odoriferous substances; the following formula may be offered as a specimen. Take benzoin 1 dm. cascarilla half a dram, Myrrh 1 scruple, ol nuc moschat, ol caryophyll a, a. 10 drops, potassae nitratis half a dram, carb liqui 6 dms. mucilage gum trag q. s.

VIRGIN'S MILK.

A spirituous solution of benzoin mixed with about twenty parts of rose water, forins, a cosmetic, long known by this name; under the same title, also a very different preparation is sold for.

VIRGIN'S MILK No. 2.

A preparation is sold under this name, which is a sulphate of lead, and is prepared as follows: to a saturated solution of alum, add of Goulard's extract one third part, shake them together.

FRIAR'S BALSAM, WADE'S DROPS, JESUIT'S DROPS.

These preparations are nothing more than the tinct. beuzoes composita.

PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY.

Is the tincture of benzoin, or that of tolu.

ESSENCE OF COLTSFOOT.

This preparation consists of equal parts of the balsam of tolu and the compound tincture of benzoin; to which is added double the quantity of rectified spirit of wine; and this forsooth is a pectoral for coughs! If a patient, with a pulmonary affection, should recover during the use of such a remedy, I should certainly designate it as a lucky escape, rather than a skilful cure.

GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY, GRASS.

This is merely a solution of gamboge in the spirit armoraciae, comp.

AN ODONTALGIC REMEDY.

In great repute consists of a solution of camphor in oil of turpentine, a fluid ounce of which will dissolve two drachms.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE.

It is an infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL.

Consists of a cretaceous or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal or ivory black.

CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CHARCOAL.

A preparation is sold under this absurd name for cleaning teeth.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

The cassia pulp is said to form the basis of this article.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS.

Consists principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured by anise seeds, and coloured by cochineal.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE.

Is formed by melting together 8 z. of lead plaster, with 4 oz. of olive oil into which are to be stirred 4 oz. of prepared chalk. when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, 4 oz. acetic acid, and 3 dms. of pulverized super, acetate of lead are to be added, & the whole to be stirred until nearly cold.

MARSHALL'S CERATE.

Take palm oil 5 oz. calomel 1 oz. super-acetate of lead half oz. of nitrate of mercury 2 oz.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK.

The preparation sold under this empirical title, is an extract prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation.

BATE'S AQUÆ CAMPHORATA.

Sulphate of copper is the base of this preparation, which was so strongly recommended by Mr. Ware. The following was his recipe:—Take cupri sulph. boli gallic a. a. 15 gr. camphorae 4 gr. solve in aq fervent fl. 4 oz. diluque cum aquae frigidee Oiv ut fist collyrium.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

Take of the extract of colocynth 2 dms. resin of jalap (extract jalap) 1 dm. almond soap 1 and half dm. guaiacum 3 dm. tartarized antimony, 8 grs. essential oil of juniper, carraway, and rosemary, of each 4 drops of syrup of buckthorn as much as will be sufficient to form a mass, which is to be divided into 64 pills.

REFINED LIQUORICE.

This article, which is sold in the form of cylinders, is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice, with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass, and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box, many impurities however are fraudulently introduced into this article, such even as glue, &c.

EATON'S STYPTIC.

Calined green vitriol, half a dram, proof spirit, tinged yellow with oak bark, 1 pint.

AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL.

These consists of sulphate of iron with a small proportion of the tincture of cantharides.

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL

Consists of the tinctures of gentian columba, cardamom, and bark with the compound spirits of lavender, and wine of iron.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR.

Is a tincture of gentian, with the addition of serpentaria, orange peel cardamom, and some other aromatics.

PECTORAL BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

The proprietor of this nostrum gravely affirms that 1 ounce and half contains the virtue of a whole pound of liquorice root ; but upon investigation it will be found to consist principally of paregoric elixir, very strongly impregnated with oil of aniseed.

THE CHELSEA PENSIONER'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

An empirical remedy for the rheumatism is well known under this name ; it is said to be the prescription of a Chelsea Pensioner, by which Lord Amherst was cured ; the following is its composition :—gum guaiac 1 dr., powdered rhubarb 2 dr., cream of tartar 1 ounce, flowers of sulphur 2 ounces, one nutmeg finely powdered ; made into an electuary with one pound of clarified honey ; two large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning.

WALKER'S & WESSELL'S JESUITS DROPS.

This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venereum of quincey. consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of sassafras, made into a tincture by spirit.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE.

Guaiac and soap, equal parts 2 dr., rectified spirit 1 pint and a half.

HILLS ESSENCE OF BARDANA.

Guaiac 1 ounce, spirit 3 ounces.

MATTHEW'S PILLS, OR STARKEY'S PILLS.

Of the roots of black hellebore, liquorice, and turmeric, equal parts purified opium, castile soap, and syrup of saffron, the same quantity made into pills with oil of turpentine.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.

Is a solution of sublimate in an emulsion formed of bitter almonds, in the proportion of about 1 gr. and half to 1 ounce ; a solution of this mercurial salt in spirit of rosemary, is also sold as an empirical cosmetic.

NORTON'S DROPS.

A disguised solution of corrosive sublimate.

MARSDEN'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

A solution of sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

TISSOTT'S EMETICO-CATHARTICUM.

Take of emetic tartar 1 gr. and a half, of the best manna 1 oz., pour on one pint of boiling water ; when they are dissolved, a quarter of a pint may be taken every half hour till it operates by vomit or stool.

VAN SWIETON'S MIXTURE FOR THE AGUE.

Take of sal polychrest 2 dr., of vitriolated tartar 1 dr., of barley water 8 oz., of citron rind 2 dr. ; a spoonful to be taken every two hours.

CHITTICK'S DROPS FOR THE STONE AND GRAVEL.

Take 8 oz. of potash, and 4 oz. of salt of tartar fresh calcined, mix and put them into a glazed earthen vessel, then pour upon them a quart of boiling soft spring

water, let the infusion remain twenty-four hours stirring it now and then, and afterwards filter it for use: the dose from 30 to 60 drops, taken in half a pint of veal broth, milk and water, or linseed tea twice a day fasting, and abstaining from all acids in stone, gravel, or bilious obstructions.

AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.

Is found to be a solution of nitre in a mixture of the balsamic syrup colored with saffron. The following is recommended as preferable, not being liable from containing no sugar, to injure the enamel, produce caries or tooth-ache.—Dissolve half a dr. of nitre in 2 dr. of water, and then add 1 dr. of gum arabic in powder.

SOLOMON'S CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.

On analyzing this preparation, a ten shilling bottle is found to contain—alcohol, or highly rectified spirit of wine 2 oz., burnt sugar half a dr., water 2 oz., essential oil (apparently rosemary), 6 drops, mix; it has been said that it is slightly impregnated with cantharides, but the proportion of any is too small to be detected, although it may be sufficiently strong for internal use, there is a result that indicates the presence of ammonia which may be from cantharides; but it is not such as will warrant one to speak decidedly as to such an impregnation.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE.

Take powdered cantharides 30 grains, oil of turpentine 1 ounce, mix for use.

WARD'S ESSENCE.

Take spirit vin. camph., spt. ammon, of each 1 ounce; tincture of opium from 1 dr. to 1 ounce, mix for use.

COUGH MIXTURE.

Take compound powder of gum tragacanth 1 dr., tincture of squills, compound tincture of camphor of each 1 dr. & a half, syrup of white poppy 3 drs pure water 3 ounces, coch. 1, vel 2 pro dose ut opus sit.

LONDON INK POWDERS.

Take pulv. galiae, pulv. cort granat, a. a. 28 lb. pulv. haematox, pulv ferri, sulph pulv. acaciae gu. a. a. 7 lb. m. fiat pulvis.

PIP CAYENNE, OR CAYENNE PEPPER.

Take dry bay salt 2 lb. venetian red 8 lb. pulv. cassia, 2 lb. mix.

FURNITURE OIL.

Take ol. lini. 2 lb. acetum opt. 1 lb. terra rub. half an oz. rad anchus, 4 oz. gum acacia dissolved in aqua, stand four or five days and it will be fit for use.

QUIN SAUCE.

Take soy, half a lb. walnut pickle, 2 lb. mushroom ketchup, 3 lb. anchovies, half a lb. cayenne, half an oz. garlic, 1 oz. and half mix.

LEMON PICKLE.

Take 3 doz. lemons cut and filled with salt, put into an oven over night, acetum opt. cong 1 cloves, 3 oz. cayan. half an oz. garlic, 1 root, let it remain three weeks and strain for use.

TO QUICKSILVER THE INSIDE OF GLASS GLOBES.

Take hydrarg. 2 oz. bismuth 1 oz. plumbi, half oz. stanni, half oz., first put the lead and tin into fusion, then add the bismuth, and let it stand till almost cold, then pour the quicksilver into the glass globes.

SAUCE ROYAL.

Anchovies, 20, garlic, 4 ounces, India soy, 2 lb. shrimps one pint, mushroom ketchup, 2 lb.

INDELIBLE MARKING INK.

Take argent nitras, 1 oz. gum acacia 10 dr. aqua 5 oz. sap green, 1 dr. Take liquid wash to be used previous to the ink; sodae subcarbonatis, 6 dr. aquae. 1 oz.

PULV. VERMIFUGANS, OR WORM POWDERS.

Take Cinnab. ant. ppt. 1 dr. hyd. submur. pulv. cinnam. co. a. a. 3 dr. pulv. jalapae, 1 oz. and half, pulv. tragacanth, co. 10 dr. mix ft. pulvis,

RED CEMENT.

Take resin nig. 1 lb. cera flav. 4 ounces, whiting 4 ounces, ol Genoa, 1 ounce and half, Venetian red, 1 ounce, hyd. sulph. rub. half ounce.

PLATE POWDER.

Take stanni gr. argenti, viv crocus martis, a. a. half an ounce, creta prep. half an ounce, mix.

BRUNSWICK BLACK.

Take resina, 6 lb. asphaltum, 1 lb. 12 oz. ol tereb, 7 lb. mix.

STEEL PRESERVER.

Take crocus martis, half an ounce, camphorae, half dr. ax-ungia, half an ounce.

TO MAKE HAIR GROW ON HORSES KNEES.

Take Ung. hyd. fort 2 ounces, gum camphorae, half ounce.

HARNESS VARNISH.

Take gluten 4 ounces, acetum, 2 lb. sapo mollis, 1 ounce, ichthyocollae, haematox, a. a. 1 ounce, ferri sulph, half an ounce, stand two days, and boil for a quarter of an hour.

AQ. LAVANDULA OR LAVENDER WATER.

Take alum ustae 1 dr. ol lavandulae, 2 ounces, spt. rectific. 5 lb. aq rosae, 2 lb. and half, ess. bergam 10 dr. spt. aeth. nit. 1 dr. mosch, 2 grs. and half, mix.

TEREBINTH VULGAR.

Take resin flav. 3 lbs. ol tereb, 3 lbs. whiting, 2 ounces, mix.

FOR CLEANING BRASS.

Take rotten stone finely powdered, ol oliva, ol tereb, spt. vin. rectific, a. a.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS.

This once esteemed anti-scorbutic was prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammoniae, or frequently they consisted of a solution of sublimate, with carbonate of ammonia.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

Of corrosive sublimate 2 drs. prepared sulphuret of antimony, 1 dr, gentian root and orange peel, a. a. 2 drs. shavings of red saunders 1 dr. made with a pint of proof spirits into a tincture, which is to be digested and strained.

THE ANTI-VENEREAL DROPS.

So famous at Amsterdam, were analysed by Scheele, who found that they were composed of muriate of iron, with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate.

GREEN'S DROPS.

The basis of these also is sublimate.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

A solution of sublimate

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE.

Par M. Laffecteur, *medicin chimiste*. This popular nostrum of the French contains, as a principal ingredient, corrosive sublimate, a strong decoction of the *arundo phragmitis* (the bulrush), is made with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseed, towards the end, which is evaporated and made into a rob or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

SIROP DE CUSINIERS.

This consists of decoctions of sarsaparilla, burrage flowers, white rose, senna and aniseed, to which sublimate is added, and the whole is then made into a syrup with sugar and honey.

TERRE FEUILLETEE MERCURIELLE OF PRESSAVIN.

This is tartarized mercury, for it is made by boiling the oxyd of mercury, (obtained by precipitating it from a nitric solution, by potass), with cream of tartar.

VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.

There is great obscurity with respect to the genuine composition of this nostrum, it is supposed to consist of sublimate, rubbed up with honey and mucilage, I have reason, however, to believe that it contains antimony, and the syrup of marsh-mallows; Sweidanr says that volatile alkali enters into it as an ingredient, this alkali was proposed by Dr. Peyrile, as a substitute for mercury, and it constitutes the active ingredient of the following composition, which was proposed by Dr. Bernard, physician to the King of Bavaria.

TINCTURA ANTISYPHILLITICA.

Sub. carb. potass, 1 lb. dissolved in aquae cinnam. 1 pint, opii puri, 2 ounces, dissolved in spt. cinnam 4 fl. ounces, mix these separate solutions, and put them on a water bath for three weeks taking care to shake the vessel frequently, to this add gum Arabic, 2 oz. carb. ammonia, 1 oz. dissolve in aq. cinnamomi, mix filter, and keep for use.—Dose, 24 drops three times a day, in a glass of cold decoction of marsh-mallow root. The external use of these drops is also advised for local syphilitic complaints.

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES.

These consist of yellow and brown lozenges, the former are taken in the evening, the latter the succeeding morning.

THE YELLOW LOZENGES.

Saffron half an ounce, of water 1 pint, boil and strain, add of white panacea of mercury (calomel washed in spirit of wine) 1lb. white sugar 28lb., mucilage of tragacanth as much as may be sufficient to make a mass, which roll out of an exact thickness so that each lozenge may contain one grain of panacea.

THE BROWN LOZENGES.

Panacea 7 ounces, resin of jalap 3lb. and a half, white sugar 9lb., mucilage of tragacanth q. s. each, lozenge should contain half a grain of panacea.

STORY'S WORM CAKES.

Calomel and Jalap made into cakes, and coloured by cinnabar.

ANODYNE NECKLACES.

The roots of hyoscyamus are commonly strung in the way of beads, and sold under the name, to tie round the necks of children, to facilitate the growth of their teeth, and allay the irritation of teething. The application of medicated necklaces is a very ancient superstition.

SELWAY'S PREPARED ESSENCE OF SENNA.

This is a concentrated infusion of senna, in combination with an alkali.

MADDEN'S VEGETABLE ESSENCE.

Is little else then the infusum rosae.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS.

The preparation sold under this name, for the purpose of removing iron moulds from linen, consists of cream of tartar and superoxalate of potass, or salts of sorrel, in equal proportions.

STEER'S OPODELDOC.

Castille soap 1 ounce, rectified spirit fl. 8 ounces, oil of rosemary fl. 1 ounce and half, oil of origanum fl. 1 ounce, solution of ammonia fl. 6 ounces.

LYNCH'S EMBROCATION.

Olives oil impregnated with bergamotte and some other essences, & coloured with alkanet root.

HANNAY'S LOTION

This famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, is nothing more than a solution of caustic potass.

HONEY WATER.

The article usually sold under this name is a mixture of essences coloured with saffron, some add a small quantity of honey, the effect of which is to communicate a clamminess which retains the scent longer.

Mrs. STEPHEN'S REMEDY FOR THE STONE.

Consists of lime which is produced by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and which is made into pills with soap. A preparation was also administered, consisting of chamomile fennel, parsley, and burdock, together with a portion of alicant soap: this is very rational practice, and is very much what the practitioner of the present day depend upon: the observations of Mrs. Stephens respecting their administration, is equally judicious; "if," say they, "these medicines produce pain, it will be necessary to give an opiate with them, and it must be at all times a principal care to prevent a looseness, for if this should happen it would carry off the medicines; under such circumstances the quantity of the decoction, since it is laxative, must be diminished, and other suitable means must be taken by the advice of a physician." The credit of introducing alkaline medicines for the cure of calculous disorders, does not however rest with Mrs. Stephens. It has been before stated that basil valentine employed a fixed alkaline salt in such cases: and I may here add, that Sinnertus, in his Praxis Medica, mentions a lithontriptic,

that was in great esteem and in general use in his time, which consisted of 1 ounce of salt of tartar dissolved in a pint of parsley water, and afterwards tinged yellow with orange peel.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE

This consists of carbonate of magnesia 2 scruples, oils of peppermint 1 grain, of nutmeg 1 grain, tincture of opium 5 grains, spirit of pennyroyal 15 grains, of the compound tincture of cardamoms 30 grains, peppermint, water of, 2 ounces. There are cheaper compositions sold under the same name.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

A spirituous solution of the essential oil, coloured green by spanish leaves.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

Olive oil mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

HUILES ANTIQUES.

The basis of these oils, is the oil of ben, from the nuts of the guilangea moringa, or oil of hazel, which is a very good substitute, since it is inodorous, colourless, and may be kept for a considerable period without becoming rancid, it is therefore well adapted to receive and retain the odour of those vegetables that yield but a small proportion of essential oil.

OIL OF BRICKS.

Is so called because this empty reumatic oil was sometimes obtained by steeping a hot brick in oil and submitting it to distillation. Not in use.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR THE HOOPING COUGH.

This once famous nostrum consisted of 1 dr. of tartarized antimony, dissolved in 2 fl. oz. of water, to which was added 1 fl. oz. of tincture of cantharides.

THE BLACK DROP, OR THE LANCASTER, OR QUAKER'S BLACK DROP.

This preparation, which has been long known and esteemed, as being more powerful in its operation, and less distressing in its effects than any tincture of opium, has until lately been involved in much obscurity, the papers, however, of the late Edward Walton, of Sunderland, one of the near relations of the original proprietor, having fallen into the hands of Dr. Armstrong, that gentleman has obliged the profession by publishing the manner in which it is prepared, and is as follows:—"take half a pound of opium sliced, three pints of good verjuice, (juice of the wild crab) and one ounce and half of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron, boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonsful of yeast, set the whole in a warm place near the fire, for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it become a syrup, lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle. One drop of this preparation is considered equal to about three of the tincture of opium. P. L. It would appear that an acetate of morphia is formed, which is more active, and less distressing in its effects, than any other narcotic combination.

WARD'S PASTE FOR FISTULA, PILES, &c,

The following is the receipt for preparing this celebrated composition, take of black pepper and elecampane, powdered, equal parts, half a pound, of the seeds of fennel, 1 lb. and half, of honey and sugar, equal parts, 1 lb. beat and well mix together all the ingredients in a mortar. Dose, the size of a nutmeg three times a day.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE.

This pretended prophylactic against venereal virus, is merely a solution of super-acetate of lead.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS.

These consists of James's powders, gum ammoniacum, and the pill of aloes with myrrh, (pil. rufi) equal parts, with a sufficient quantity of the tincture of castor to make a mass.

WARNER'S CORDIAL.

Rhubarb bruised 1 oz. sennae, half an oz., saffron, 1 dr. powdered liquorice, 4 drs. raisins bruised, 1 lb. brandy, 3 pints, digest for a week and strain.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL.

The following receipt of this nostrum was obtained from a wholesale druggist, who makes and sells many hundred dozen bottles in the course of a year. There are however several other formulæ for its preparation, but they are not essentially different; infuse 9 ounces of sassafras, and of the seeds of carraway, coriander, and aniseed, of each, 1 oz. in six pints of water, simmer the mixture until it is reduced to four pints; then add 6 lb. of Treacle, and boil the whole for a few minutes, when it is cold add 6 fl. ounces of the tincture of opium.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.

This consists of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary, to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD PILLS.

Balsam of Tolu, with resin.

SODAIC POWDERS.

Contained in two distinct papers, one of which is blue, the other white; that in the former consists of half a dram of the carbonate of soda, that in the latter of 25 grs. of tartaric acid. These powders require half a pint of water. It is very evident that a solution of these powders is by no means similar to "soda water," which it is intended to emulate; for in this latter preparation, the soda is in combination only with carbogic acid; whereas the solution of the "sodaic powders" is that of a neutral salt, with a portion of fixed air diffused through it.

PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These consists of two different powders; the one, contained in a white paper consists of 2 drams of tartarized soda, and 2 scruples of carbonate of soda, that in the blue paper of 35 grs. of tartaric acid, the contents of the white paper are to be dissolved in half a pint of spring water, to which those of the blue paper are to be added, the draught is to be taken in a state of effervescence, the acid being in excess renders it more grateful, and no less efficacious, as a purgative.

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE.

Commonly called the whiteworth doctor's british brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with oil of origanum.

MOCK ARRACK.

The author of "Apicias Redivivus," directs for the purpose of making a mock arrack, that two scruples of benzoic acid be added to every quart of rum. By a receipt of this kind the celebrated punch of vauxhall is prepared.

SULPHUR LOZENGES.

Sublimed sulphur one part, sugar eight parts: tragacanth mucilage q. s. used in asthma, and in haemorrhoids.

CEPHALIC SNUFF.

The basis of this verrhine is powdered asarum, diluted with some vegetable powder.

CHELTENHAM SALTS

A factitious compound has been long vended, as a popular purgative under this name; it is formed by triturating together the following salts:—Sulphate of soda 120 grains, sulphate of magnesia 66 grains, muriate of soda 10 grains, sulphate of iron, half a grain. As a purgative it is very efficacious, and superior probably to that which is actually obtained by the evaporation of the Cheltenham water itself, for notwithstanding the high pretensions with which it has been publicly announced, it will be found to be little else than common Glauber's salts. This fact has been confirmed by the experiments of Mr. Richard Phillips (*Annals of Philosophy*, No. lxi.) who observes that the "real Cheltenham salts contain no chalybeate property," but are merely sulphate of sodas, mixed with a minute quantity of soda, and a very small portion of common salt." It could not be imagined that the salt should contain oxide of iron even in a state mixture, much less in combination for carbonate of iron is readily decomposed by ebullition, and the oxide of iron is precipitated before the salt can be crystallized. A preparation, under the name Cheltenham salts, is accordingly manufactured in London, by evaporating a solution, consisting of sulphate of soda, and sub-carbonate of soda.

Efflorescence of real magnesian Cheltenham salts. The preceding salt deprived of its water of crystallization.

Efflorescence of real magnesian Cheltenham salts, made from the waters of the Chalybeate Magnesian Spa. This is asserted to be a sub-sulphated magnesia in its composition; but, says Mr. Phillips, neither nature nor art has ever produced such a combination; in truth, it consists of Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia and muriate of magnesia, or muriate of soda.

MURIO-SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA AND IRON.

The preparation thus named by Mr. Thompson, was found by Mr. Phillips to consist of epsom salt deprived of part of its water of crystallization, and discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia. Thus it appears that not one of these preparations is similar to the water which is drank at the Spa; in order to remedy this difficulty, Mr. Thompson prepared the original combined Cheltenham salts, by evaporating the waters to dryness, but a very small share of chemical penetration is required to satisfy us that no process of this description can remedy the defect described, for as Mr. Phillips has observed, the chalybeate properties of the water must be essentially altered by such an operation.

SCOURING DROPS.

The peculiar odour which distinguishes oil of turpentine may be destroyed by the addition of a few drops of some fragrant volatile oil, as that of lemons; a combination of this kind is commonly sold under the name of Scouring Drops, for the purpose of removing paint, oil, or grease, out of cloth.

DUTCH, OR HAARLEM DROPS.

The bases of this nostrum consists of balsam of sulphur 3 drams, Barbadoes tar one drachm, mix; a preparation is also frequently vended as Dutch Drops, which is a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, spirit of nitric, with small portions of the oil of amber and cloves.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

Equal parts of tincture of myrrh tincture of bark and cinnamon water, to which are added arquebusade and gum arabic,

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH.

The following receipt is given on the authority of Mr. Gray: of bitter almonds 2 ounces, brazil wood and cassia buds, equal parts, half an ounce, root of the florentine iris 2 drs., of cochineal salt of sorrel and alum, equal parts, 1 dr., rectified spirit 2 pints, spirit of horse radish half an ounce.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH.

This consists of the root of the florentine iris 8 ounces, cloves 1 ounce, rectified spirit two pints, ambergris one scruple.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS.

An æthereal solution of iron.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

This is the tincturæ sennæ compositæ, with the substitution of treacle for sugar candy, and the addition of anniseeds and elecampane root. Different kinds of this nostrum are sold under the names of Dicey's, Daffy, and Swinton's Daffy's, but they differ principally in some subordinate minuscule, or unimportant additions.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT.

The principal ingredients of which are the white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

FORD'S LAUDANUM.

This is similar to the vinum opii, with the substitution only of a dilute spirit for the wine.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT.

This is a very complicated combination containing nitre alum, sulphate of zinc and cinnamon made into an ointment, with olive oil and lard and perfumed with the essential oil of anise seeds, origanum and lavender and coloured with alkanet root.

OXLEY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A mere solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

GINGER BEER POWDERS.

White sugar 1 dram 2 scruples, ginger 5 grs. sub carbonate of soda grs. 26 in blue paper tartaric acid grs. 50 in each white paper, these proportions are directed for half a pint of water.

GINGER BEER.

The following is the receipt by which this popular beverage is prepared, take of lump sugar half a pound of cream of tartar half an ounce bruised ginger an ounce, boiling water one gallon ferment for twenty-four hours with yeast.

BATEMANS PECTORAL DROPS.

Consists principally of the tincture of castor with portions of camphor and opium flavoured by anise seeds and coloured by cochineal.

TRUE RIGA BALSAM BEAUME DE CARPATHES.

From the shoots of the pinus cæbre previously bruised and macerated for a month in spirit, this same fir affords also biancon turpentine.

GULSTONIAN EMROGATION FOR RHEUMATISM.

Take of terebinthina β . 1 oz. and a half, ol. oliv. β 1 oz. and a half acid sulphuric dilut. β . 3 drams.

THE SPECIFIC OF HERRENSCHWAND.

Which formerly excited so much interest in Germany consisted of 10 grs. of gamboge with 20 of sub carbonate of potass, although it is said that on its being analyzed by order of Elizabeth of Russia, there were also found in it both mercury and arsenic.

BRITISH HERB TOBACCO.

The basis of which is coltsfoot; this appears to have had a very ancient origin for the same plant was smoked through a reed in the days of dioscorides for the purpose of promoting expectation.

NOYAU—CREME DE NOYAU.

Bitter almonds blanched 1 ounce, proof of spirit half a pint, sugar 4 ounces. It is sometimes coloured with cochineal. The foreign noyau, although differently prepared is indebted to the same principle for its qualities: it is a liqueur of a fascinating nature and cannot be taken to any considerable extent without danger; the late Duke Charles of Lorraine nearly lost his life from swallowing some eau de noyau, water distilled from peach kernels, too strongly impregnated.

ALMOND PASTE.

This cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps, is made as follows:— bitter almonds blanched 4 ounces, the white of an egg, rose water, equal parts, as much as is sufficient.

EAU MEDICINALE DE HUSSON.

After various attempts to discover the active ingredient of this Parisian remedy for the cure of gout, it is at length determined to be the colchicum autumnale for preparing this medicine: take two ounces of the root of colchicum cut into slices macerate in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine and filter.

DR. WILSON'S TINCTURE FOR THE GOUT.

This is merely an infusion of colchicum as Dr. Williams, of Ipswich has satisfactorily shewn. Since the discovery of colchicum being the active ingredient of the eau medicinale, numerous empirical remedies have started up containing the principles of the plant in different forms.

DR. CHITTICK'S REMEDY FOR THE STONE.

This once celebrated nostrum consisted of a fixed alkali in veal broth, the broth was usually made by his patients, and sent to him fresh every day in order to be medicated.

SHEPHERD'S ANTACID LOZENGE for the HEARTBURN.

This lozenge is composed of carbonate of soda, magnesia, cinnamon, bark, mucilage, and sugar.

PERRY'S ESSENCE for the TOOTH-ACHE, and PAINS in the FACE.

This preparation does not contain any mineral production it is a saturated solution of hot resinous gums and camphor in alcohol.

IMITATION OF LEMON ACID,

It consists of tartaric acid and sugar, scented with the essence of lemon,

LOZENGE OF EXTRACT OF LETTUCE and BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of the inspissated white juice of the garden lettuce, 2 drms. tincture of balsam tolu half an ounce, simple syrup 8 oz. powder gum arabic and extract of

liquorice (softened with warm water) of each 5 ozs. rub the inspissated juice with the tincture, then by degrees add the syrup and extract and lastly sprinkle in the gum arabic powder and mix well together, then dry the mass to proper consistence and form into lozenges of 10 grs. each.

CAJEPUT OPODELDOC.

Take of almond soap 2 oz. alcohol 1 pint, camphor 1 oz. cajeput oil 2 oz. first dissolve the soap and camphor in the alcohol in a retort by means of a sand heat, and when the solution is about to congeal, or becomes nearly cold, add the oil of cajeput; shake them well together, and put them into bottles to congeal.

BASILIC POWDERS.

Prepared from aleppo scammony, cream of tartar, of each 3 ounces, prepared calomel, and calx of antimony, which the London college have given the name of the compound powder of scammony with calomel. The compound powder of senna, with calomel, in the proportion of 1 oz. of the former to 2 drs. of the latter, is generally sold under this name and as a vermifuge or active purgative it is not inferior to the original.

LANCASHIRE BLACK DROP.

Take of purified opium 5 ounces, Jamaica pepper and cinnamon of each 2 drs., saffron and seville orange peel of each 1 drachm, rectified spirit of wine a pint, digest with a gentle heat a week, and strain the liquor through flannel with a screw press, then add two or three ounces of powdered sugar candy.

BROWN'S ANTIPHTHISICAL PLASTER.

Take of burgundy pitch plaster 4 ounces, euphorbium powder four drachms, mithridate 1 oz.; first melt the plaster in a panicle by a gentle heat, and before it gets thick mix with it the other ingredients.

REMEDY for the ITCH

The root of the herb tooth-wort (*plumbago europaea*) is much recommended by many respectable French physicians for the cure of this disease. They direct the bruised root to be boiled in oil, with which the parts affected are to be rubbed every night and morning; the third or fourth inunction, they affirm, is generally successful.

BACON'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS.

This medicine is a solution of the nitrate of mercury in a bitter infusion.

ESSENCE of GINGER and CHAMOMILE.

This is a saturated tincture of the ginger root and chamomile flowers, with soda; the dose is forty drops.

Pectoral Essence of Pontefract Liquorice Root.

Is a solution of opium in spirit of wine slightly flavoured with liquorice.

Sibly's Solar Tincture.

Is highly rectified spirit of wine, flavoured with the essential oil of orange, and the sweet flag root. It contains no mineral preparation, nor any virtue of a vegetable that is of a stomachic or balsamic nature.

The Guestionian Remedy.

This remedy is composed of common oil, and the sulphuric acid, commonly called oil of vitriol and oil of turpentine; in the proportion of 3 drs., of sulphuric acid, to 1 and half oz. of each of the former. In farriery it has been long known by the name of the black oil, and we are informed is still much used for stiffness of joints, and enlargement of bones in horses.

Permanent Ink for Marking Linen.—No. 2.

Take a drachm of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), dissolve it in a glass mortar in double its weight of pure distilled water, to which add nitric acid 10 drops; this is the ink. In another glass vessel dissolve a drachm of salt of tartar in an ounce and an half of water; this is usually named the liquid pounce, with which the linen is wet previously to the application of the ink.

Superior Ginger Beer.—No. 2.

This beverage, of a very superior quality, may be prepared as follows: powder of ginger 1 ounce, cream of tartar half an ounce, loaf sugar 2 pounds, a large lemon sliced, and one gallon of water added together, and simmered over the fire for half an hour, and fermented in the usual way with a table spoonful of yeast, and bottle it close: it may be proper to observe that it should be put into bottles used for soda water, and closely corked.

Atkinson's Vegetable Dye.

A strong solution of lunar caustic, in simple distilled water.

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

Common oil coloured by alkanet root, and lightly scented with cinnamon.

Sedleitz Powders.—No. 2.

Take of rochelle salts 1 dr., carbonate of soda 25 grs., tartaric acid 20 grs., The rochelle salts and carbonate of soda should be well pounded together in a marble mortar, and dissolved in a tea-cup of water in a large goblet, to which add at the time of taking it, the tartaric acid, previously dissolved in a wine glass of water.

Ford's Improved Pectoral Balsam of Horehound.

The preparation is very similar to the Asthmatic Elixir of Lewis's dispensatory; the basis of which is opium.

Ryan's Pectoral Essence of Coltsfoot.

Is the pectoric elixir, with an extra quantity of the oil of aniseed; the basis of which is opium.

Dr. Porta's Purifying Antiscorbutic Syrup.

The Antiscorbutic Syrup, in general, often prove too stimulating. I have administered to several delicate children the following preparation, published by Dr. Portal, under the name of Purifying Antiscorbutic Syrup, in his work, entitled, "Considerations on the nature and treatment of family, or the hereditary diseases, and the best approved method of preventing them." The beneficial effects I have witnessed from this preparation, have been in cases of scrofula, rickets, or in pale and debilitated children, such as are found in great cities. I recommend this medicine to practitioners, and heads of families, as a safe and efficacious alterative, for the making of which Dr. Portal gives the following recipe:—Take of gentian root half an ounce, madder root bruised 2 lbs., peruvian bark, bruised, 2 drachms, wild horse radish root half an ounce, cresses of the fountain, and scurvy grass, of each 10 ounces, muriate of mercury 2 grains. The roots are to be boiled with the bark in 2 pounds of water, till reduced to 1 lb.; the decoction is then to be strained, and a pound and a half of powdered sugar to be added to it, and then clarified with the white of two eggs. The mixture is then to be boiled till it is of the consist-

ance of a syrup; extract from the leaves of the cresses and scurvy grass, and horse radish root (bruised in a mortar) six ounces of juice, and filter it, add to it 11 ounces of coarsely powdered sugar, which is to be heated in a water bath till the sugar is dissolved, then strain it, and add it to the other syrup; and lastly, mix with it carefully the muriate of mercury, dissolved in about a drachm of rectified spirit. "The dose for a child is generally half a spoonful, and for an adult a whole one, which can be repeated two or three times a day, and may be continued during one, two, or three weeks: as a corrector of the constitution, this medicine is considered superior to Velno's vegetable syrup.

TOWER'S STOMACHIC ESSENCE.

On examining this wonderful discovery, we find it to be composed of water of ammonia, spirit of wine, and essence of peppermint, in following proportions. Rectified spirit of wine one ounce, essential oil of peppermint 40 drops; strong water of ammonia 2 drachms. The medicine is therefore a strong spirit of sal volatile, and for the complaints for which it is recommended, may, no doubt, prove beneficial in debilitated or phlegmatic habits; the addition of a bitter, either quassia colombo, or cascarrillae, would greatly improve it as a stomachic, and that of camphor would promote its efficacy as an antispasmodic.

RIGA BALSAM.

Take of alcohol 4 ounces, tincture of benzoin 1 drachm, tincture of saffron 2 drachms,—mix.

DR. JAMES'S FEVER POWDERS.

The following is a copy of the specification; take antimony, calcine it with a continual protracted heat in a flat unglazed earthen vessel, adding to it from time to time a sufficient quantity of any animal oil and salt well dephlegmated, then boil it in melted nitre for a considerable time, and separate the powder from the nitre by dissolving it in water, then take quicksilver, make an almagma with equal parts of martial regulus of antimony and pure silver, adding a proportionate quantity of sal ammoniac, distill off the mercury by a retort into a glass receiver, then with this quicksilver make a fresh amalgam with the same ingredients, distil again, and repeat this operation nine or ten times, then dissolve this mercury in spirits of nitre, and put it into a glass retort, and distill to dryness, calcine the caput mortuum till it become of a gold colour, burn spirits of wine upon it and keep it for use. The dose of these medicines is uncertain, but in general three grains of the antimonial powder and one grain of the mercurial, is a moderate dose.

DR. WILLIAMS'S REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Is composed of prepared calamine stone, 20 grs. rose water, 3 dr. and half, virgous laudanum, half a drachm.

CAMPBELL'S ELEPHANTS' MILK.

On examining the contents of a 10s. bottle of elephants' milk containing ten ozs. it is composed of spiritous varnish (a solution of gum mastic in spirit of wine) 3 oz. 2 dr. on adding the varnish the water becomes white, resembling milk.

LEAKE'S PATENT PILLS.

Take of calomel, prepared steel, and golden sulphur of antimony, of each one dr. mix and form a mass with balsamic syrup, to be divided into pills of 6 grains each.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

On subjecting this wonderful healing medicine to analysis it is found to be the

asthmatic elixir of Quincy's pharmacopæia, composed of opium, aniseed, benzoic, camphor; spirit of wine, &c.

PRINCE'S RUSSIA OIL.

Consists of a vegetable and an animal oil, scented with the essence of bergamotte.

BLEACHING LIQUOR.

Dissolve two drachms of the oxymuriate of potash in a pint of distilled water, then add pure muriatic acid an ounce and half. Two table spoonsful of this solution are sufficient for a quart of soft water.

FOR SOFTENING IVORY OR BONE.

Lay the ivory or bone in a softis for twelve hours, then put it into the juice of the beet for three days, when it will become so soft or pliable as to be easily worked into any form. It may again be rendered hard by placing it in strong vinegar.

DR. JOHNSON'S GOLDEN OINTMENT.

Prepared by Mr. William Singleton, Folgham. On examining this ointment it is found to be composed of white wax ointment and red precipitate of mercury finely powdered in the proportion of half a drachm of the latter to an ounce of the former.

BLACKING.

Take of ivory black 4 ounces, lamp black, half an ounce, vitriolic acid, 2 drs. olive oil, 1 oz. treacle, 4 ounces, mix well together, and add a pint of white wine vinegar.

LOCKYER'S ESSENCE OF IPECACUANHA.

It is a strong tincture of the ipecacuanha root in spirit of wine, and therefore the more proper name for it would be the tincture of ipecacuanha.

AROMATIC PASTILLES.

Take of camphor flowers of benzoin, powdered charcoal, powdered cascarilla, powdered turkey myrrh, powdered nitre of each equal quantities: beat them with syrup sufficient to form a mass, and divide into pastilles of a conical shape. They may be mixed up with the spirit of turpentine (the rectif. oil), or any thing that is inflammable; syrup does best, as it is more adhesive.

BLACKING.

Take of ivory black and treacle of each 12 ounces, spermaceti oil and oil of vitriol of each 3 ounces, white wine vinegar 4 pints.—mix.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Take of tincture of tolu 3 drachms, elixir paregoric half an ounce, tincture of squills 1 drachm: two tea spoonsful to be taken in a tumbler of barley water going to bed, and when the cough is troublesome.

BUONAPARTE'S PECTORAL PILLS.

Take of ipecacuanha root in powder half a drachm, powdered squills gum ammoniac of each 2 scruples, mucilage of gum arabic sufficient to form a mass; to be divided into 24 pills, one to be taken every night and morning.

ARNOLD'S BALSAM OF COLTSFOOT.

Is composed of opium, liquorice, salt of tartar and alcohol.

ALBIN'S CHILBLAIN WASH.

The composition of this is found to be Goulard's extract of lead, with a small proportion of opodeldoc.

RYMER'S CARDIAC NERVOUS TINCTURE.

Is found to be composed of camphor, sulphuric acid, rhubarb, castor capsicum, and spirit of wine.

JACKSON'S HEPATIC PILLS.

Composed of the common horse aloes and ginger powder.

Sir WILLIAM ADAM'S OPHTHALMIC DROPS.

Take of corrosive sublimate of mercury 1 grain, muriatic acid (commonly called spirit of salts) 1 drop, wine of opium 1 ounce, mix : make a solution, and add extract of deadly night shade 1 drachm, mix, and make ophthalmic drops.

MODE of PREVENTING CHILBLAINS.

Take of the plaister of the ammoniac gum, hemlock, and mercury. It should be spread on thin soft leather.

Dr HUGH SMITH'S COOLING APERIENT PILLS.

On subjecting these cooling pills to a chemical examination we find the composition to differ from that of the common Scotch pills, only in having a greater proportion of the oil of aniseed, and the aloes of a more common quality.

Dr. DE VALANGIN'S BALSAM of LIFE.

Take of extract of liquorice half an ounce, bicarbonate of potass 2 scruples, socotrine aloes, powdered, 1 dr. and a half, turkey myrrh, powdered, hay saffron, of each 1 drachm ; mix, and boil in a pint of water, till reduced to three quarters of a pint, then strain, and add compound tincture of cardamoms 4 ounces.

IMPROVED JAMES'S POWDER.

Take of antimonial powder 5 drs., precipitated sulphuret of antimony 1 drachm and half ; mix well together. The dose to an adult is 3 grains.

Dr. WHITE'S TINCTURE of BARK.

Take of Peruvian bark, coarsely powdered, 4 ounces, gentian root, orange peel, of each one ounce, brandy two pints ; macerate for a month.

Dr. WESNER'S PRESCRIPTION FOR AGUE.

To be taken every two hours, during the intermission. Take of Peruvian bark in powder, cinnamon bark in powder, of each 50 grs. sweet flag root powder, 20 grains, mix.

SCALD HEAD, RING-WORM, &c.

Take of sub-acetate of copper in very fine powder, half a drachm, prepared calomel, 1 dr. fresh spermaceti ointment, 1 oz. mix well together, to be rubbed over the parts affected every night and morning. I have also found this ointment very efficacious in cases of foul and languid ulcers.

ESSENCE of PEARL.

Is composed of camphor, mastic, alcohol, oil of amber, and water, there is some traces of myrrh, but the oil of amber predominating we cannot say, for certainty, that it enters the composition, the proportion of alcohol is too small to dissolve the resinous gum and oil, and hence the pretended essence has a milky appearance, on which account we presume the inventor gave it the name of essence of pearl, for with respect to the component parts, it is as much entitled to the name of essence of virgin gold (which Dr. Solomon says, forms the basis of his balm of Gilead) as to that of essence of pearl.

HICKMAN'S DIURETIC PILLS.

The diuretic pills of Dr. or Mr. Hickman are composed of carbonate of soda, soap, rhubarb, and oil of juniper, which in most cases of simple gravel may afford relief.

BOWLES'S POWDERS FOR WEAKNESS OF SIGHT.

Is a composition of valerian powder, common snuff, and oils of lavender and marjorana, in the following proportions; take of wild valerian root finely powdered and common tobacco snuff, of each half an ounce, oil of lavender flowers, oil of rosemary, of each 6 drops, mix well together, to be used as snuff.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS.

This is made in the following manner, take of fresh liquorice root sliced, of aniseed, bruised, of each 2 ounces, of water, 5 pints, to be boiled till the liquor is reduced to 4 pints then strain it off, and dissolve one drachm of opium in a quart of the liquor whilst warm, then add one ounce of camphor previously dissolved in a quart of rectified spirit of wine, and then mix the whole together, and add of New England castor, of wild valerian root in fine powder, of each 1 dr. of cochineal in powder, half a drachm; shake the whole well together and keep it in a bottle closely stopped.

CHEMICAL MATCHES

The matches sold under this name are made by covering the end of a thin slip of deal with the oxymuriate of potash, sulphuret of quicksilver, &c. made into a very thin paste with mucilage of gum arabic, in the following proportions, take of oxymuriate of potash, finely powdered, 2 drs. sulphuret of mercury, a scruple, camphor powdered, 10 grs. arrow root jelly, a sufficient quantity to form a paste of such a consistency that the ends of the slips of deal on being dipped into it may be thinly covered. The deal should be well dried, and in order that the fire may be communicated to the wood, the ends previously to their being covered with the above composition, should be immersed for about half an hour in the oil of turpentine, and not dipped till the surface is dry; the sulphuret of mercury is employed only as a colour. On using those matches only one third of the covered end should be immersed into the sulphuric acid to ignite it, if the whole be introduced, or the acid be applied to the wood the fire will cease on the covered end being consumed the immersion should also be very quick.

FLUORIC ACID.

Pound Derbyshire spar, and pour over it an equal quantity of acid sulph. A gas will be immediately liberated which may be received in a vessel containing aqua the aq will absorb the gas, and fluoric acid will be the consequence. N.B. The vessels must be lead.—Use glass in the former experiment Put a dead fly into the receiver where the gas arises, in a few minutes the natural moisture will absorb the fluoric acid, the silex contained in the glass will be dissolved, and precipitated upon the fly, which will then be a petrification.

DIANAS TREE.

Fill a precipitate-glass with dilute solution of nitrate of silver, drop a small quantity of quicksilver into it, and after a time Diana's tree will be formed.

AMMONIACAL GAS.

Take pulv muriat ammoniae 1 ounce, calcis pur. 2 ounces, aq q. s.; apply heat and the gas will be disengaged, manifested by its smell.

THE FORMATION OF AQUA.

Hold a cold tumbler over the flame of hydrogen gas as it proceeds through a tube.
PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus kindles on the outside of a glass filled with hot aq. Phosphorus dissolved in aether, or oil; the latter will make the face, &c. shine; the former a beautiful appearance poured into warm water. A little phosphorus melted in a phial will light a common match.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Procured by dropping it into nitric acid.

CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Take pulv. cret. upon which pour a little acid dilut. sulph. oil as directed in hydrogen gas. See beneath.

HYDROGEN GAS.

Provide a phial, to which adapt a perforated cork, thrust tightly into this a tube of glass. Put into the phial a few pieces of zinc, on which pour a mixture of five parts aq., and one acid sulph.; replace the stopper and tube within it, and hydrogen will be evolved; present a candle to it and it will flame. Here the zinc & iron becomes oxidized at the expence of the water, and is dissolved by the acid. Hydrogen, the other constituent of the water, is set at liberty, and arises in the form of gas.

NITROUS OXID GAS.

Take 64 parts nitrogen, and 34 oxygen, this is commonly called exhilarating gas, from the sensations it produces when breathed. A little of the muriate of strontian put over the flame of a candle causes it to burn of a carmine color.—Black lead is composed of carbon and iron.

CHEMICAL SPOONS.

Take 8 parts bismuth, 5 lead, 3 tin, melt them together and form spoons of it; these put in boiling water melt.

FULMINATING GOLD.

Dissolve the purest leaf gold in aq. regia., add to it a little nitrate of tin, a purple precipitate is formed which tinges glass of a ruby red.—Gold precipitated from its muriate forms fulminating gold.

TO REMOVE GREASY SPOTS.

A dilute solution of potass will remove greasy spots.

OXIMURIATE OF POTASH.

Oximuriate of potash mixed with sulphur, carbon, or phosphorus, will deflagrate on the addition of sulphuric acid.

The same preparations wrapped tightly up in tin foil, will detonate violently on being struck with a hammer.

FORMATION OF WATER.

Water is formed by oxygen uniting to hydrogen, as 15 parts hydrogen, and 85 oxygen.

COMPOSITION OF ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere is composed of 72 parts nitrogen, and 28 oxygen.

MEANS OF PROCURING GAS OXYGEN.

Procure a tub full of water with a shelf in it, on which place glass jars inverted with their mouth downward; put some red lead moistened with acid sulph. into a bottle with a bent neck, so that it may pass under the water into the mouth of the jar; apply heat to the bottle, and the oxygen gas will rise in bubbles, and fill the jars displacing the water contained in them.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

Take concentrated nitric acid 3 drs. & a $\frac{1}{2}$, to be gradually dropped on one 1 dr. of rectified oil of amber which is previously poured into a wine glass, when offensive smells (against the inhalation of which the operator must be on his guard) after having stood 24 hours, the compound acquires a resinous appearance and at the bottom are found a strongly acid fluid, but on the top of it a yellow resin resembling musk in its fragrance; this resinous matter must be repeatedly washed first in cold, and then in hot water, until the acid taste be completely removed.

Mr. Bartley's Tincture of Artificial Musk.

Take supra 2 dr chms, dissolve in 8 oz. of alcohol, which forms a tincture of a polish color; & affords a very grateful smell: to 2 children, the one about 9 years of age, the other 6, he gave the tincture in doses of 10 drops to the younger, and 12 to the eldest, three times a day, in barley water, with very great success.

TO TAKE INK SPOTS OUT OF CLOTH.

Wash the cloth in the sharpest vinegar, pressing and rubbing it well with your hands, and then with water and soap, and it is done.

Varnish for Wood, or Metal. that looks like Gold,

Gum sandarac, 2 ounces, Litharg arr, 1 oz. clarified oil lini. 4 ounces, boil them in a glazed earthen vessel till they look of a transparent yellow, and varnishing your materials with it according to art they will appear as gilded.

To procure Hydrogen Gas. No. 2.

Let sulphuric acid be previously diluted with 5 or 6 times its weight of water be poured on iron filings, or on small iron nails in a gas bottle, or small retort, an effervescence will ensue, and the escaping gas may be collected in the usual manner.

Oxygenated Muriate of Kali.

Rub 2 grains in a mortar, and 1 gr. of sulphur, mix them very accurately by gentle triture, and then having collected the powder to one part of the mortar, press the pestle down upon it suddenly and forcibly a loud detonation will ensue, or if the mixed ingredients be wrapped in some strong paper and then struck off with a hammer a still louder report will be produced. Mix 5 grs. of the salt with half the quantity of carbon in a like manner on triturating the mixture strongly it will inflame, but with much noise; mix a small quantity of sugar with half its weight of the above salt; and on the mixture pour a little strong sulphuric acid, a sudden and vehement inflammation will be produced: this experiment, as well as the following, requires care. To 1 gram of the powdered salt in a mortar add about $\frac{1}{2}$ a gr. of phosphorus, which will detonate on the gentlest triture with a very loud report; the hand should be covered with a glove in making this expt. the greatest care should be taken that the phosphorus in an inflamed state, does not fly in the eyes. Oxygenated muriate may be substituted for nitre in the preparation of gunpowder, but the mixture of the ingredients require great circumspection; it may be proper also to state that this salt must not be kept mixed with sulphur in a considerable quantity, such mixtures have been known to detonate spontaneously.

SYMPHATHETIC INKS.

Take powdered galls, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. infuse them 3 or 4 days, in half a pint of water, pour off the clear fluid, and dissolve in 1 oz. of gum arabic, and write with this fluid and when you intend to make it appear, rub it over with a solution of green vitriol made by dissolving half an ounce in half a pint of water, then to make it disappear rub it over with oil of vitriol dissolved in water, then to make it appear again, rub it with cream of tartar, otherwise, dissolve 2 ounces of quicklime.

One ounce orpiment, then add 1 pound aqua, and let them remain in a gentle heat, often shaking the vessel, for some hours, then pour off the fluid, make in the mean time a solution of saccharum saturni, by dissolving 3 drs. of it in 2 ounces of water, write with this solution taken from the line, and the letters will appear black.

SYMPHATHETIC INK.

Dissolve roche alum in water, write with it, and then put it into a bason of water horizontally, and the letters will appear white.

Write with the juice of lemons, oranges, potatoes, and most vegetable acids, and when the paper is held before the fire, the letters will appear of an orange color, so likewise will pearlash, potash, onions, sal ammoniac, oil of vitriol dissolved in water will be black, also salt of tartar, cream tartar, most acids and alkalies.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS FROM LINEN, &c.

Ink-stains may be removed by muriatic acid, one part, aq. six ditto, the spot is to be soaked in this preparation a few minutes and then washed out.

To REMOVE INK STAINS from PAPER without affecting PRINT.

A like solution of oxalic, citric, or tartaric acid will remove ink stains from paper without affecting print.

If iron stains are very old they should be 1st moistened with an alkaline sulphuret, and then either of the above methods used.

To REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.

Fruit stains may be removed in the following manner, put a table spoonful of acid mur, and a tea-spoonful of manganese, into a teacup, place this in a bason containing hot aq. moisten the stained spot with water, and hold it over the fumes which arise from the tea cup, till the stains disappear.

PHOSPHORUS.

Mix one part flor sulph. with eight parts phosp. dip a small piece of lign. into the mixt. rub it on a cork, and a flame will be produced.

Phosp. put into a bottle half filled with water and placed over a candle, will, on its getting warm, produce beautiful appearances.

Take 2 ounces slacked lime, 1 dr. phosp. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. aq. put them into a small retort and apply heat, this exhibits one of the most pleasing experiments in chemistry.

Two parts common air, and one hydrogen gas, mixed explodes loudly.

PHILOSOPHICAL CANDLE.

Take acid muriatic, 1 part, aq. 7 parts, mix, and put in zinc filings, hydrogen gas is devolved, which is to be set fire to from a small stream.

Any stains produced by iron, or its compounds may be discharged by citric acid.

Varnish proper for Fine and Coarse Wood Work, Weather Boarding, &c.

Take any quantity of tar, and grind it with as much spanish brown as it will bear without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish, then lay it on

the poles, &c.; it will quickly harden with a large brush; is an excellent preservative against moisture; when the glossy brown color is not liked the work may be made of a greyish brown, by mixing a small portion of white lead or whiting and ivory black, with the spanish brown.

Black Ink.

Coque lign campeach 1 lb. ex aq pluvialis cong 1 pro semi hor. Take the decoction off the fire, and pour it from the chips whilst boiling hot on a pound of the best aleppo galls, powdered, 2 ozs. of pomegranite peels, put it in a close vessel, stir well together with a wooden spatula for some time; place it in the winter, near the fire, for 3 or 4 days, after shaking the vessel at the end of that time add half a pound of green vitriol, powdered; after 4 days time add further 4 ounces gum arabic dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and after giving the ink some time to settle strain it off from the dregs through a coarse linen cloth, keep it stoppt well for use; if you wish it to shine more add pomegranite peel Q. Vol., and when you cannot procure logwood, substitute ripe privet berries, to prevent its getting mouldy; add 4 ozs, or more spirit v. r., and to prevent its containing any acid which may injure the ink add a little kali ppt.

Red Ink.

Take brazil wood rasp 4 ozs., infunde per dieb tres vel iv. in aceti, (distill opt.) boil the infusion then over a gentle fire, then filter it while hot through paper, through an earthen cullender; put it again over the fire, and dissolve in it first $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. gum arabic, and afterwards alum and white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; procure the brazil wood in a piece and scrape it with a knife or rasp it with a bright file (all rust of iron to be carefully avoided.)

Method of Procuring the Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid, for Medicinal purposes.

To 2 ounces of Prussian blue, mixed with 1 oz. of red precipitate of mercury, 6 ounces of water are added, and the whole boiled for some minutes with constant agitation; when the blue color entirely disappears, and the mass becomes of a yellowish grey, it is then filtered, and the mass on the filter washed with a little hot water, which is added to the filtered liquor. Pour this upon 1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of clean iron filings, and add 3 drs., of strong sulphuric acid, shake the mixture well, and after allowing it to subside, pour off the liquor, put it into a retort, and distil the 4th part of it over into a well luted receiver, which will afterwards be found to contain the aqueous prussic acid, with an admixture of a little sulphuric acid, to be got rid of by means of barytic water. The improvement suggested by Le Planche consists in limiting the first distillation to 1-6th of the whole, and in rectifying the liquid thus obtained by means of a gentle fire, over 1-20th of carbonate of lime, drawing off, afterwards $\frac{3}{4}$ only of the whole by a second distillation. By this method the acid is obtained at an uniform degree of concentration.

THE HYDROCYANIC OR PRUSSIC ACID,

When exhibited requires to be carefully watched, also the patient during its use, and should be seen at least twice a day, it being a most powerful poison, and in the hands of ignorance it has already been productive of the most serious consequences. Gay Lussac obtained it in so concentrated a state that even the small quantity of one drop applied to the tongue, or to the end of the nose destroyed life instantaneously.

On the means to be used in cases of Poison.

If the poison be opium, vomiting should be excited by emetic tartar, sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper, in sufficient, but not too strong doses. If either of these preparations be insufficient to occasion vomiting, and the tact of the patient

having taken a very strong dose of opium be ascertained, two grains of emetic tartar should be injected into a vein, a practice which should only be resorted to in cases of very great emergency, or when it is evidently the only means of saving the patients' life.

The vegetable and mineral acids, and coffee, which are generally administered to counteract the anodyne or poisonous effects of opium, are found of no utility whatever, except as diluters, for which warm water is more beneficial.

Verdigrease taken as poison, sugar is an antidote given in large quantities.

When the poison is corrosive sublimate, the white of eggs is a real antidote. From the first appearance of the symptoms the patient should swallow several glasses mixed with water, the white of eggs, by combining with the sublimate, forms a triple compound of albumen, muriatic acid, and oxyde of mercury which is found to be innocent in very large doses. Alkaline medicines, which are generally exhibited to decompose corrosive sublimate in the stomach are improper. When the white of eggs cannot be obtained, a decoction of linseed ought to be freely administered.

If the poison be arsenic, the first object should be to promote its expulsion by vomiting, for this purpose warm water, milk, or decoction of linseed, should be administered freely, and vomiting excited by irritating the top of the gullet by a feather or finger. Strong emetics, by increasing the irritation of the stomach, do mischief. Bleeding, warm baths, fomentations, mucilaginous lavements, and narcotics, are the remedies to be employed if inflammation of the bowels should come on. The diet should consist principally of milk, gruel, cream, rice, and mild liquids.

RUSSIAN INK POWDER.

Take finely powdered galls, 4 ounces, copperas, 3 lbs. the water of crystallization to be evaporated from it by heat, to which add roch alum, and powdered gum arabic, of each 1 dr.

Boerhaaves Fever Powder.

Take of nitre purified, 8 ounces, gum camphor, 2 drs. saffron powder, 1 dr. powdered cochineal, 8 grs., each to be finely and seperately powdered, and kept in a dry bottle. Dose, 10 grs. for an adult, every 4 hours.

VEGITABLE NUTRITIOUS JELLY.

Take pearl barley, sago, rice, and eringo root, of each one ounce, boil in pure water 6 pints down to one half, strain the liquor, and add new cows' milk one pint, sugar may be added if agreeable, and taken when you please.

TEETH PASTE.

Take aromatic powder, 2 drs. vermilion, 10 grs. borax, 2 scruples. allum, 2 scruples, boney, 1½ oz. mix.

LOTION FOR THE TEETH.

Take lesser cardamom seeds, 6 drs. cassia bark, 6 ounces, nutmegs, 1½ oz. borax and allum, of each ½ oz. powdered gum myrrh, 2 ozs. powdered kins, 1½ oz. cochineal powdered, ½ oz. spirits of wine, 4 pts. rain-water, 2 galls. digest for 60 days, frequently shaking, then strain it off for use. N. B. Be very attentive in using nothing but rain-water, add the spirits of wine last, or the whole will be turbid instead of transparent.

Coach Blacking.

Take logwood chips 3 lbs. powdered galls, 4 ozs. green vitri. 4 ozs. glue, 4 oz

allum, 1 oz., ink one small bottle, to stand 6 days, first boil half an hour, then boil to 3 qts. from 6 qts. lay it on with a brush, and polish, with one glass of gin in each bottle.

Ward's Cephalic Essence for the Head-ach.

Take spirit of wine half a pint, roche allum, 2 drs. camphor, 1 oz. essence of lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. volatile spirit of ammonia, 1 oz. let it stand six days, pour a little of it in your hand for use.

Herald's Powders for Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

It is found to be very similar to the composition already noticed under the name of the "Chelsea pensioners remedy," it is rendered more pleasant to the palate, and probably improved by the addition of powdered nutmegs, and other stomachic aromatics, and by the omission of honey, which, by disordering the stomach in consequence of becoming acid, counteracts the salutary effects of the sulphur in such cases.

CORDIAL APERIENT MIXTURE.

Recipe.---Sacch. alb. drachmas tres, ol. anisi guttas octo pulv. rhæi drachmanum cum semisse magnes calcin. scrupulum, duas aquae purae uncias quatuor tinct. lav. compt. spt ammon comp. sinj. drachmam capt. coch. duo tertius horas durant. dolor. vel donec alvis responderit.

PRO CONVULSIONS IN INFANTS.

Recipe. Pulv rhæi gran, qua ure calom. granem mix si pulvis.

Recipe. Aq. anethi unciam cum semisse tinct. factid. simpt. gutt. triginta tinct. opii gutt dua syr zingib dzachma mix cochl. infantile una quatuor quaque hora.

FOR CHILBLAINS.

Which are to be kept dry & not exposed to cold. Take oil of turpentine volatile liniment oil of camphor &c. as liniments to be applied frequently adde p. r. n. ess. linon.

LOTION for CHILBLAINS.

Take alum 2 dms. vinegar 6 oz. spirit of wine 2 ozs. mix to be applied constantly by means of linen rags.

EMBROCACTION for CHILBLAINS.

Take oil of turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. spirits of camphor 2 ozs. and $\frac{1}{2}$ mix and use it often.

LINIMENT for CHILBLAINS.

Take liniment of ammonia 1 oz., compound camphor liniment $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz., tincture of opium 2 dr., vitriolic ether 1 dr.; mix. To be applied to the part affected night and morning.

VERMIFUGE POWDERS.

Take powder of tin $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr., aethiops mineral 5 grs., mix, and send 24 papers, one to be taken night and morning; an aperient dose to be given twice a week.

COUGH MIXTURE. No. 2.

Take spermaceti, powdered, 2 drs., the yolk of an egg, pure water 6 ozs, compound tincture of camphor 1 oz., honey 1 oz., tincture of squills 1 dr., minde-
rerus's spirit 1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$, mix, and take two table spoonsful three times a day.

TEETH POWDER. No. 3.

Take powdered charcoal 1 ox., prepared chalk 6 drs., powdered cinchona bark

two drams; mix occasionally; a few drops of oil of cloves.

NITRO MURIATIC ACID, OR AQUA REGIA.

Is made of two parts nitric acid, and one muriatic acid.

VARIOUS COLOURS.

Red.—Take brazil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinegar 1 pint, digest for 3 days, and strain.

Blue.—Take verdigrease, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. crude tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinegar, half a pint, digest for three days.

Green.—Take verdigrease, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vinegar, 4 oz. gum Arabic, a small quantity, mix, and digest for three days.

WHITE INK FOR WRITING ON BLACK PAPER.

Having carefully washed some egg-shells remove the internal skin and grind them on a piece of porphory, then put the powder into a small vessel of pure water and when it has settled at the bottom, draw off the water and dry the powder in the sun, this powder must be preserved in a bottle, when you want to use it put a small quantity of gum ammoniac into distilled vinegar, and leave it to dissolve during the night, next morning the solution will appear exceedingly white, and if you then strain it through a piece of linen cloth, and add to it the powder of egg-shells in sufficient quantity, you will obtain a very white ink.

THE FIERY FOUNTAIN.

If 20 grs. of phosphorus, cut very small, and mixed with 40 grs. of powder of zinc, and put into 4 drs. of water and 2 drs. of concentrated sulphuric acid be added thereto, bubbles of inflamed phosphorated hydrogen gas will quickly cover the whole surface of the fluid, in succession, forming a real fountain of fire.

THE IRON TREE.

Dissolve iron filings in aqua fortis moderately concentrated till the acid is saturated, then add to it gradually a solution of fixed alkali (commonly called oil of tartar per deliquum); a strong effervescence will ensue and the iron, instead of falling to the bottom of the vessel will afterwards rise so as to cover the sides forming a multitude of ramifications heaped one upon the other, which will sometimes pass over the edge of the vessel and extend themselves on the outside with all the appearance of a plant.

A Luminous Bottle which will shew the Hour on a Watch in the Dark.

Throw a bit of phosphorus of the size of a pea into a long glass phial, and pour boiling oil carefully over it till the phial is one third filled. The phial must be carefully corked, and when used should be unstopped to admit the external air, and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and give as much light as an ordinary lamp, each time that the light disappears on removing the stopper it will instantly re appear. In cold weather the bottle should be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed; a phial thus prepared may be used every night for six months.

TO MAKE LUMINOUS WRITING IN THE DARK.

Fix a small piece of solid phosphorus in a quill, and write with it upon paper, if the paper be carried into a dark room, the writing will appear beautifully luminous.

To produce Metallic Lead from the Powder.

Take 1 oz. of red lead, and $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of charcoal in powder, incorporate them well in a mortar, and then fill the bowl of a tobacco pipe with the mixture, submit it to an intense heat in a common fire, and when melted, pour it out upon a slab, and the result will be metallic lead completely revived.

Two inodorous bodies become very pungent and Odorous by mixture.

When equal parts of muriate of ammonia and slaked lime both substances destitute of odour, are intimately blended together in a mortar a very pungent gas (ammonia) becomes evolved.

VARIOUS.

Varnish for Boxes.—Take spt. vin. rectific. 1 lb., juniper gum, 4 ozs., tereb. com. 2 ozs. mix.

Haustus Nigra Aperiens.—Take infus sennae tart 10 drs., manna opt. 1 dr., potass tart 2 drs., syrup, spin. cerv. 2 dr., mix, ft. haustus.

Pilulae Aperiens.—Take extract coloc, comp. pilulae ex aloes, a. a. 2 drs., hyd. sub. mur. 1 dr. and $\frac{1}{2}$, sapo venet. 2 drs., pulv. antim 2 drs, ft. pilulae No. 120. three pro dose.

Collyrium of vit. zinc. pro oculis.—Take zinc. vit. 5 gr., cerussa acet. 10 gr., aqua rosa, 6 ozs., mix.

Pill Antibilious.—Take pulv. rhaei 2 drs., hyd sub mur. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ess menth pip. 10 dps., ft. pilulae 30.

Pilulae Hyd. tub, mur. et. antim.—Take hyd sub. mur. 1 gr., pulv. antim 2 grs., cons q. s. ft. pilulae.

Pil Alterative.—Take pilulae plummer 2 drs divide in pilulas 24, sumat 2 altern nocte.

Vinegar to prevent infection.—Take lavender, mint rosemary and wormwood of each a handful, & infuse them for a week in a pint of the best white wine vinegar, & press them through a flannel cloth till the herbs are as dry as possible, then take camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz., dissolve it in a quarter of a pint of spirits of wine, mix them together.

Gold spt. Varnish for Brass.—Take spt. vin. rectific. 1 lb, gamboge 2 ozs, gum mortar 2 ounces, digest in a strong heat, adding annatto and dragon's blood q. s. to give it a high colour.

Lacquer Varnish for a Gold Colour.—Take spt. vin. rectific. 20 ozs, pulv. curcuma sang dracon a. a. 1 oz, gum mastic gum juniper a. a. 1 oz. shell lac. 5 ozs. dissolve and strain for use.

Lacquer Varnish.—Take shell lac 4 ozs, spt vin. 1 lb, infuse it in a gentle heat until the gum is dissolved, then add a small quantity of powdered turmeric and dragon's blood, and strain it for use.

Dr. Scots Nitro Muriatic Acid Bath.—Nitric acid 2 parts, muriatic acid 3 parts, when used as a bath; the mixed acid should be added to the water, until it is about as sour as weak vinegar.

Court Plaster.—Take gum benzoin 6 drs, rect spirits of wine 3 ozs, digest for 24 hours and filter.—Take isinglass sliced 2 ounces, rose water 6 ounces, dissolve and digest in a water bath, and towards the end of the solution add the tincture of benzoin, then strain it through a linen cloth, and if too thin evaporate it to a proper consistence, and lay it on the silk with a painters tool.

Mahogany Stain for Deal Board.—Take sulphuric acid 4 ounces, indigo $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, dissolve the indigo in the acid, and add water 1 ounce, brush this upon deal, and let it stand 24 hours in a shade.

A Second Wash.—Take aqua fortis 2 ounces, black terris 2 drams, quicksilver 1 ounce, water $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, rub this on the first and it will be the full colour.

Atrament Nigra Ink.—Take galla, 3 lbs. ferr. sulph, 1 lb. haematox, 1 lb. acacia $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 32 ad 48 pints of aqua to be added for use.

Godfreys Cordials.—Take Theriac 14 lbs. aqua, 8 lbs. spt vin rectif, 2 lbs. pulv zingib, one ounce, oil of juniper, et ol carui, a. a. 48 dps. tinct opii, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix.

Ep Sa ve.—Take Ol mace 2 scr. ol lavandulae, 16 dps. cort anchus, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ol amygd dulce, 8 ounces, ceras alb, 4 ounces, mix.

Essence Menth Pip.—Take pot S. carb, 1 ounce, spt vin rectif, 1 lb. ol menth pip, 1 ounce, mix.

India Currie Powder, No. 2.—Take sem coriand, 4 oz. pip alb, 6 ounces, sem sinapi, 1 ounce, curcum opt, 1 ounce, pip cayanne, 1 ounce, mix together.

Aromatic Pastilles.—Take pulv. caryoph gum benzoin cort cascaril carbon lign a. a. powder, and form with mucil acacia.

Essence pro Jamaica Pomatum.—Take ol origanum $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., ol limon $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., ess bergam 1 lb., ol cort aurant 1 ounce and $\frac{1}{2}$, ol caryoph 2 ounces, mix.

Essence Marschelle.—Take essence bergam ol limon ol caryoph a. a. 4 ounces, essence mosch 12 ounces, ol sassaf 1 ounce, ol origan $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix.

Eau Sanspareil.—Take alcohol cong 1, essence lemon 6 ounces, ol caryoph 2 ounces, mix.

Eau de Marschelle.—Take alcohol 4 lbs, mosch 20 grs. essence bergam $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, ol lavendule ol caryoph a. a. 6 ounces, ess amberg 2 ounces, ol sassaf ol origan a. a. 20 drops, mix.

Eau de Millefleurs.—Take alcohol 4 ounces, mosch 10 grains, essence lemon $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, ess amberg 2 ounces, ol caryoph, 1 ounce, ol lavend, 1 ounce, mix.

Eau de Bergamotte.—Take spt rectif cong, 1, ess bergam, 5 ounces, ess amberg, 2 ounces, mix.

Oil Varnish.—Take ol lini, 1 lb. gum junip. gum mastic, a. a. equal parts, one ounce, powder and boil the whole together until it will burn a feather.

Anderson's Scotts Pills.—Take aloes B. B, opt, 1 lb, ebor nig, 2 lb, ol anisi, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, Aq, q s, ft massae

Hooper's Female Pills.—Take aloes, 4 ounces, pulv. myrrh, 2 ounces, croci, ebor nig, a a, one ounce, mix, ft massa

Hard Varnish.—Take seed lac, resin flav, a a, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. spt vin rectif cong, 2. powder, the lac and digest in a gentle heat for two days then add the resin powdered very fine, and digest a week

Gold Lacquer.—Take curcum opt, one pound, arnatto 2 ounces, sang dracon, 1 ounce, spt rectif cong 2, digest a few days in a gentle heat, strain and add seed lac $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. digest as before.

Spirit Varnish—Take pulv resin nig, 3 lb, seed lac, 12 ozs, spt vin rectific cong 2, digest two days in a warm bath

Red Ink—Take ras brazil, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, acetum, 10 lb, boil for half an hour, strain, and add allum rup, half a pound

Blacking, No. 2—Take ebor nig 6 ounces, indigo blue 2 drams, ol oliva 1 ounce acid sulph dil succ limon a a. 3 ounces, aceti 2 lb, mel 2 ounces, mix.

Essence menth Piperiditae—Take ol menth pip $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, spt vin rectific 4 ounces mix.

Patent Seidlitz Powders—Take tart soda 2 drs, soda carbon 2 scruples, chart coer taken in effervescence cum, 35 g ams of acid tartaric chart alb.

Cheltenham Salts—Take sulphate of soda 120 grains, sulph magnes 66 grains, murias soda 10 grains, ferri sulph $\frac{1}{2}$ gram. This is an excellent aperient medicine.

Cephaic Snuff—Take pulv helieb alb scotch, s. a. a. 4 ounces, flor lavand pulv santal rubr a a, 1 ounce, misce.

Ol Britannica - Take bals sulph, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, spt tereb $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, ol succin 1 ounce mix.

Aq Lavandulae—Take sacch alb 2 drams, vel q s. e. s amberg $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, ol lavand $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, ess bergam 2 drs. mix; simul et adde spt vin. rectific 2 lb, misce.

Gold Spirit Varnish for Brass—Take spt vin rectific 1 lb, gamboge, gum mastic a a, 2 ounces, digest in a strong heat, adding annotto and dragons blood, of each a small quantity sufficient to give it a high colour.

Pulv Dentifrice or Teeth Powder—Take os saepia 4 ounces coral rubr 3 ounces, sang dracon $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, kali vitriol $1\frac{1}{2}$ dm, ol lavand 20 drops, mix.

Ung Labial, or Lip Salve—Take ol amygd, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, spermaceti $4\frac{1}{2}$ drams cerae alb 3 drams ess limon 30 drops, rad anchar 3 drams ft unguentum.

Ointment for chaps and excoriated nipples—Take oxidi zinci $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, axung porcine one ounce mix, ft unguentum.

To dye ink—Take croci in faeno 1 ounce, potassae 3 ounces, succ limon one ounce, aqua pura cong 3, misce

Embrocation for the whooping cough—Take antim tart one scruple, tr canth f one ounce, aq font two ounces, mix, ft embrocation.

Pulv. Dentifrice—Take pulv gum mastich, P myrrh, P bole armen, rad iris, P pulv cinchonae, a a, aequalis partes

Mixture Carminative—Take pulv rhæi, magnesia, a a, one dr. sacch alb, 3 drs, conf arom, one dr, ol anisi, 3 drops, spt ammon c, spt lavand c, a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ a dram, aq font, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, mix, ft mist, coeli tres sumendus hor, tertiis durant dolor urgent

Hopew's pills—Take hierae pierae 4 ounces, sal martis 1 ounce, elix prop, q s ft massae

Prining ink—Take ferri sulphas, sacchar saturu, a a, equal quantity boil in linseed oil, it will stand washing and boiling

India Curry powder—Take pulv sem coiaid, 2 ounces, sem cummin and sem fenigr, of each one dr, pip nigr $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, zingib, 2 drs, carui, sem, one dr, oryza, 2 drs, pip cayenne, 2 drs, capsicum, one dr, curcumae pulv, one ounce, mix.

Steer's chemical opodeldoc—Take sol sapon c camp, aq ammon acet, a a, one ounce, aq ammon mur, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix

Embrocatio opii compositis—Take tr opii, spt aeth sulph, spt camph, a a, one ounce, gives instant relief in tooth and ear ach

Furniture oil, No 2—Take ol linisine igne, 1 lb. spt rectif, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, spt lavandulae, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, acid mur, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix. ft oil.

Godfrey's Cordial, No. 2—Take aq, cong 2, ras sassaf, pulv anisi, a a, 1 lb, pulv sem carui, 2 ounces, opii gum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, sacch flav, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, boil to one half, and strain, add spt v rectif, 6 lb.

Prevention of typhus fever—Dr. J. C. Smith obtained 5000*l*. from Parliament for the following recipe, take 6 drs of powdered nitre, 6 drams of oil vitriol, mix them in a teacup by adding to the nitre one dram of the oil at a time, the cup to be placed during the preparation, on a hot hearth, or a plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe, the cup to be placed in different parts of the sick-room.

Dr. De Graves' ung detersivum—Take axung 2 drs, pulv bol armen, tutti ppt, calx hyd alb, a a, one dr, mix, ft iægentum deind, adde tr benzoës c. one scruple, to be applied on the eye with a camel hair pencil.

To take printing out of a book, &c.—Rub a little aq fort over it and it will disappear, then wash it with alum water or vinegar to prevent its being burnt.

Common lute for luting distills &c.—Take linseed meal, 8 ozs, wheat flour, 2 ounces, made up with water into a proper consistence.

Invisible ink—Put litharge of lead into very strong vinegar, and let it stand 24 hours, strain it off, and let it remain till quite settled, then put the liquor in a bottle. You next dissolve orpiment in quick lime water by setting the water in the sun for 2 or 3 days, turning it 5 or 6 times a day; keep the bottle containg this liquor well corked, as the vapour is highly pernicious if received into the mouth. Write what you wish with a pen dipped in the first liquor, and to make it visible expose it to the vapour of the second liquor; if you wish them to disappear, again draw a sponge or pencil dipped in aqua fortis or spirit of nitre over the paper, and if you wish them to re-appear let the paper be quite dry and then pass the solution of orpiment over it.

Another—Dissolve bismuth in nitrous acid: when the writing with this fluid is exposed to the vapour of liver of sulphur it will become quite black.

Another—Dissolve green vitriol and a little nitrous acid in common water; write your characters with a new pen. Next infuse small aleppo galls slightly bruised in water; in two or three days pour the liquor off. By drawing a pencil, dipped in this second solution, over the characters written with the first, they will appear a beautiful black.

Invisible gold ink—Put as much gold in as small a quantity of aqua regia as will dissolve it, and dilute it with two or three times the quantity of distilled water. Next dissolve, in a separate vessel, fine pewter in aqua regia, and when it is well impregnated, add an equal quantity of distilled water: write your characters with the first solution, let it dry in the shade. To make them appear, draw a pencil or sponge dipped in the second solution over the paper, and the characters will appear of a purple colour.

Invisible silver ink—Dissolve fine silver in aquafortis, and after the dissolution add some distilled water in the same manner as in the gold ink. What is written with the above ink will remain invisible for three or four months if kept from the air, but may be easily read in an hour if exposed to the fire, air, or sun.

Invisible yellow ink—Steep marygold flowers 7 or 8 days in clear distilled vinegar; press the flowers and strain the liquor, which is to be kept in a bottle well corked. If you would have it still more clear, add, when you use it, some pure water. To make the characters visible which you write with this ink, pass a sponge over the paper dipped in the following solution:—Take a quantity of the

flowers of tansy, or the common violet bruise them in a mortar with water, strain the liquor in a cloth, and keep it in a bottle.

Invisible red ink.—To the pure spirit of vitriol or nitre add 8 times as much water. Use the above solution of violets to make visible the characters written with this ink.

Invisible green ink.—Dissolve salt of tartar, clear and dry, in a sufficient quantity of river water: use the violet solution to render it visible.

Another Invisible green ink.—Dissolve saffre in powder in aqua-regia for 24 hrs. pour the liquor off, add the same quantity of common water, and keep it in a bottle well corked.—This ink will not be visible till exposed to the fire or the sun, and will again be invisible when it becomes cold.

Invisible violet ink.—Express the juice of lemons and keep it in a bottle well corked, use the violet infusion to make the writing visible.

Invisible grey ink.—Mix alum with lemon juice, the letters written with this ink will be invisible till dipped in the water.

The silver tree.—Dissolve an ounce of fine silver in 3 ounces of strong aqua-fortis in a glass bottle, when the silver is dissolved pour the aqua fortis into another glass vessel, (a decanter will be best) with 7 or 8 ozs. of mercury, to which add a quart of common water, to the whole add your dissolved silver and let it remain untouched.—In a few days the mercury will appear covered with a number of little branches of a silver color, this appearance will increase for a month or two and will remain after the mercury is entirely dissolved.

Zinc or lead tree.—A more modern invention, and an easier method by far than the above is the following:—To a piece of zinc fasten a wire crooked in the form of the worm of a still, let the other end of the wire be thrust through a cork, you then pour spring water into a phial, or decanter, to which you add a small quantity of sugar of lead, thrust the zinc into the bottle and with the cork at the end of the wire, fasten it up, in a few days the tree will begin to grow, and produce a most beautiful effect.

Illuminated writing.—It is well known that if any words are written on a wall, with solid phosphorus, the writing will appear as if on fire, but it is necessary to give this caution, lest accidents should occur, one of which happened a short time since, in Sidmouth, which nearly proved fatal to a young man of that place, from his incautiously having bought some of a druggist, who, from ignorance, instead of delivering it to him immersed in water, in a vial, gave it wrapped up in paper, which he put into his pocket, but, fortunately for him, he soon discovered its dangerous tendency, though not before his clothes, hands, &c. were most dreadfully burnt: In using it, let a cup of water always near you, and do not keep it more than a minute and half in your hand, for fear the warmth of your hand should set it on fire. When you have written a few words with it put the phosphorus into the cup of water, and let it stay a little to cool, then take it out and write with it again.

A Lamp that will burn 12 months without replenishing.—Take a stick of phosphorus, and put into a large dry phial, not corked, and it will afford a light sufficient to discern any object in a room, when held near it, the phial should be kept in a cool place where there is no great current of air, and it will continue its luminous appearance for more than 12 months.

Fulminating gold.—Put into a small long necked bottle, resting on a little sand, one part of fine gold filings, and three parts of aqua regia (nitro muriatic acid.) When the gold is dissolved pour the solution into a glass, and add five or six times the quantity of water, then take spirits of sal ammoniac or oil of tartar, and pour

1 drop by drop into the solution until the gold is entirely precipitated to the bottom of the glass. Decant the liquor that swims at the top by inclining the glass and having washed it several times in warm water, dry it at a moderate heat, placing it on paper capable of absorbing all the moisture. If a grain of this powder, put into a spoon, (it should be an iron one) be exposed to the flame of a candle, it will explode with a very loud report.

Ingredients used by dishonest persons in adulterating the following domestic articles:

TEA—Elder leaves are put into a heap until they heat, then exposed to the sun, & when half dried rubbed by the hands and riddled; when from sloe leaves, they are boiled, placed in the sun on tin or copper plates and dried with copperas.

Mustard—Is adulterating by adding 7 pounds of warm flour, to 2 stone weight of mustard.

Ginger—yellow ochre one pound, true ginger four pounds, mix.

Ground pepper—From rape seed cake after the oil is extracted.

Whole pepper—From flour called seconds, made half wet and rubbed between the hands, passed through a sieve, and dried in an oven, mixed with real pepper.

Indigo—Common slate blue, and real indigo, put into a linen rag, and let lie in water 12 hours, then spread in the sun, and when dry it will crack, and is then dusted with real spanish indigo to give it a good colour.

Dr. G. Fordyce's Purgative Pills.—Take socotrine aloes gum sagapenum gum gamboge of each 1 dram, powdered gum arabic 2 scruples oil of chamomile 20 drops, syrup of buckthorn a sufficiency to make a mass from 6 to 10 grs. a dose.

Peppermint Cake.—Dissolve 8 pounds of powdered fine sugar in a sufficient quantity of water say 14 ounces, let it boil over a gentle fire constantly stirring it to prevent its acquiring an empireumatic taste after it has boiled a few minutes drop a little on a cold plate if it should be sufficiently hard take it off the fire and add to it 1 ounce of the essential oil of peppermint stir it briskly together so that it may be perfectly united with the sugar, and immediately pour it on shallow dishes or moulds let it stand till it becomes perfectly hard.

German Blacking.—Take ivory black 8 ounces, sugar candy $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, gum arabic $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, isinglass $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, sulphuric acid 2 drams, oil of olives 1 ounce, the whole to be boiled in a small quantity of vinegar & then mixed with old vinegar to a proper liquid for use.

A fumigation recommended to be used daily to destroy contagion.—Take decoction of chamomile, rosemary, gum, myrrh, & rose leaves, camphor, & the best vinegar which is to be kept boiling on a stove, when a very strong pleasant fume will escape. To be used as long as the sickness subsists. Foul linen should be fumigated with the smoke of sulphur, and soaked in vinegar.

Cough mixture.—R Ipecacuanha wine 32, powdered gum arabic 3℥, tincture of opium m20, simple oxymel 1℥, almond emulsion 3℥ two spoonful to be taken every two hours for recent cough. Pleuretic affection or inflammation of the bronchiae.

To prevent rust in iron.—R adips suillae 1℔ss, camphor, 3℥, plumb nigr, 2 3 misce.

An embrocation said to prevent fire hurting the human body.—R alum, 3℥ss 1 aq, epid, 3℥, fish oil 3℥, gum acacia 3℥, mix.

Peruvian balsam for sore lips.—R adip suill, cera alb, aa. 32, sp. cet, 3℥ss, ol amygd, 3℥, bals Peruv 32 rad anchus 32, zinc ox 3℥, mix, ft unguentum.

Liniment, to prevent the hair falling off.—R spt rorism, mel ang, a a, $\text{℥}\frac{3}{4}$, an-
ging porcin $\text{℥}1$, ol limon 4 gut. ol olivae $\text{℥}\frac{3}{4}$, mix, ft liniment, colored with red
anchus.

Atramentum, or ink.—R vitriol virid, gum arab, a a, $\text{℥}6$, gallae alep opt. $\text{℥}12$,
aquae purae cong 1, digere per dies septem.

Mixture pro haemorrhoid.—R magnes alb. $\text{℥}1$, sulph praec $\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$, pulv gum arab $\text{℥}1$,
syr simp. $\text{℥}5$, tr cardam c. $\text{℥}\frac{3}{4}$, aqua, $5\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$, mix, cap, 4 tam, part nocte manequae.

Antibiosae pilulae, No. 2.—R pulv rhaei $5\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$, sapo venet $\text{℥}2$, hyd sub mur,
 $3\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$, pulv zingib, 15 grs, aq, q s, ft massa in pilulas 48, equal divide, sumat ii h s,
et hor ii ante prandium.

Imperial pop.—R of ginger bruised one ounce, cream of tartar $\text{℥}2$, one lemon,
white sugar $\text{lb}2$, infused in two galls. of boiling water till nearly cold, one table
spoonful of yeast, when quite cold put into soda water bottles. Good in three days

Teeth paste.—R lap punic, pulv crem tart, a a, $3\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$ alum ustae, corall ppt. coc-
cinella pulv, a a $\text{℥}2$, pulv myrrhae, irid florent, tes, ostr ppt, a a. $\text{℥}1$, aq kali purae
8 drops, ol essen caryoph $12\frac{1}{2}$ drops, mel rosae $\text{℥}4$, misce.

Boot Top liquid.—R sal acetos $\text{℥}1$ antim mur $\text{℥}1$, spt lavand, c, $\text{℥}1$, aq $\text{lb}1$, mix

Syrup Papaveris extemp.—R ext papaveris alb $\text{℥}3$, sacch alb $\text{lb}9$ aquae $\text{lb}4$, mix

Fire and water-proof cement—To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vi-
negar in order to curdle it, then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the
whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together: when it is
well mixed, add a little quick lime through a sieve until it has acquired the con-
sistency of thick paste; with this cement broken vessels and cracks of all kinds
may be mended; it dries quickly and resists the action of fire and water.

Saline or fever mixture for a child.—R carbonate of potass $\text{℥}1$, citric acid 18 grs.
antimonial wine $\text{m}12$, spirit of sweet nitre $\text{m}20$, syrup of saffron or tolu $\text{℥}2$,
pure water $\text{℥}2$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, mix. A pap spoonful to be given every three or four hours.

For gout and rheumatism.—Recipe. P. sinapii coch 1, p. piper coch 1, mu-
riat sodae coch 1, mix. Boiled in half a pint of acetum, in a close vessel, to
be rubbed on the parts effected as hot as can be borne.

Sedative black drop.—R opium $\text{lb}\frac{1}{2}$, verjuice $\text{lb}3$, nutmeg $\text{℥}1$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, saffron $\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$,
boil to a proper thickness, and add sugar $\text{℥}4$, yeast two spoonsf 1, set the whole
in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air
till it becomes black.

Powders for sore nipples.—R powdered gum arabic $\frac{1}{2}$ an ℥ , alum 5 grs., mix a
little, to be used after suckling.

Anodyne linctus for cough.—R confection of red roses one dram, syrup of tolu,
syrup of squills of each $\text{℥}\frac{1}{2}$, syrup of white poppies $\text{℥}4$, oil of almonds $\text{℥}2$, vitriolic
acid, diluted, a sufficient quantity to make the linctus, one or two spoonsfull to
be taken for a dose.

For changing the colour of hair, bone, ivory, &c.—Hair, nails, ivory, bone, and
other animal matter is converted from any other colour, by means of nitrate of sil-
ver to a fine deep ashurn or black; thus red hair may be speedily converted to a
deeper hue, great dilution is necessary, or the hair will be cauterized.

Lithographic pencils.—Take Soap $\text{℥}3$, tallow $\text{℥}2$, wax $\text{℥}1$, when melted smooth, add
some lamp black, and pour it into moulds.

Black ng.—Take ivory black $\text{℥}3$, indigo blue $\text{℥}2$, ol $\text{℥}1$, acid sulph $\text{℥}1$, aceti $\text{lb}2$,
mel $\text{℥}2$, mix.

Milk punch.—Take brandy two pints, water two pints, fine sugar twelve ounces, the juice of 6 lemons, the rinds of four lemons cut them thin, then run it through a jelly bag till it is quite fine, then bottle it for use, and add a nutmeg grated fine.

A powerful discutient in knee-joint cases.—Take marine salt 3 ounces, oil of olives or ox feet oil 3 ounces, ox gall 1 pint, infuse together till the salt is dissolved and use as a liniment.

To make red ink, No. 2.—Take brazil wood dust 1 ounce, sugar of lead and alum of each 2 drams, gum arabic 2 drams and 2 scruples, urine 1 pint, shake them often together; also gum arabic water mixed with vermilion, and a little saffron will serve.

To clean gold or silver lace.—Lay it smooth on a fine woollen carpet and brush it free from dust, then burn roach alum, and beat it into a fine powder, and sift it through a lawn sieve, then, with a fine brush, rub it over the lace, and in twice or thrice doing it will take off the tarnish, and restore it to its first brightness, if it be not too much worn on the threads.

To take ink out of any printed or painted picture.—Rub a little aquae fortis on it and it is speedily out, then take a little alum water or vinegar, and wash it over, and it kills the aqua fortis, otherwise it will eat the paper and make it very yellow.

Effects of nitre on wounds.—It is a common practice of farriers and others to introduce nitre into wounds to prevent mortification as they call it, but it cannot be too generally known that this substance introduced into the body by the vascular system operates as a poison.

Linctus for a cough.—Take conserve of hips 2 drams, syrup of tolu and syrup of white poppy of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, syrup of red poppy 6 drams, oil of almonds 1 ounce, diluted sulphuric acid 30 drops, mix, of which take a tea spoonful any time when the cough is troublesome.

Balsamic mixture.—Take spermaceti 16 ounces, the yolks of 16 eggs, mix these together, and add simple syrup 1 pound, pure water 3 pints, weak spirits of wine 2 pints, mix, and take 3 table spoonful every 4 hours.

Aromatic vinegar.—Take best vinegar $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, spirit of rosemary, simple spirit of lavender of each 4 ounces, mix.

Emmenagogue pills.—Take pillo aloes with myrrh 1 dram and 2 scruples, gum assafoetida, sulphate of Iron of each two scruples, rectified oil of amber 20 drops, syrup of saffron, a sufficiency to make a mass which are to be divided into 36 pills, of which three are to be taken twice in a day.

Dr. Lister's antispasmodic pills.—Take compound pill of glibanum 8 grains, camphor 5 grains, long pepper, powdered, 3 grains, mix, and divide into four pills to be taken twice in a day.

Astringent mixture for Diarrhoea.—Take liq calcis, 7 ounces, tr cardam C, 6 drs, tr opii 20 dps, mix,umat coch, 3 large duos vel ter horis.

Anodyne liniments.—Take linimentum saponis 4 ounces. tr thebaic, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix.

Aperient bolus.—Take pulv jalappa 10 grs. pulv rhæi 20 grs, oleum carui, 2 dps, syr, q s, ft bolus,

Anodyne draught.—Take spt lavand c, spt ammon c, a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. tr opii, 15 drops, syr croci 2 drs. misturæ campor 10 drs. mix, ft haustus, h s. sumendus

Haustus purgative.—Take magnes sulph, 2 drs, mannae 1 dr. pulv rhæi, 10 grs, tinct senna c, 2 drs. aquae menth. pip, 1 ounce, mix.

Haustus emetic.—Take pulv ipecac 1 scr, vin antim tart 2 drs, aq purae 10 drs. mix.

Essential salt of lemons.—Take acid oxalic pulv 3 drs. pulv crem tart 6 drs mix

Nervous debility.—Take spt ammon c, 3 drs. spt lavand c, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, tr. castorei, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, misturæ camphoræ, 7 oz, mix, coch tres ter in die sumendus.

For gout, indigestion, heartburn, &c.—Take pulv sodæ sub carb exsicc, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pulv rhaei 1 oz. 3 drs. pulv arôm 2 drs. pulv columbo 2 drs, mix, et divide in ch 36, quarum, sumat 1 omni nocte ex cyath vin aquæ.

Garg. antiseptic.—Take cort Peruvian, rad contrayerva, a a, 2 drs, coque in aquæ, q. s, ad cola, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. adde oxym. simplex, 1 dr. aceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix. ft garg.

Emulsio amygdalarum.—Take oleum amygdal, 10 drac ms, aq kali pur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. aq puræ 16 ounce, mix, ft emulsio.

To pickle or preserve roses.—Take petal rosæ rnbr. 6 lbs. sodæ mur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. m. s. a.

Pulv antifebril.—Take pulv ipecac comp, 1 dr. pulv antimonial, 1 scr, sacch alb, 1 dr. tere simul et divide in pulv 12, sumat an or 1, ter quotidie.

For dropsy.—Take kali acet, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. aceti scilla 20 dps. tr cardam camp, 1 dr. aq m. p. 1 oz. 2 dr. mix, ft haustus bis vel ter die sumendus.

Pulv stomachic.—Take pulv cascarrilla, 10 grs. p. columb 6 grs, p. rhaei 3 grs. p. zingib, 4 grs. magnes. carb, 4 grs. mix, ft pulvis ter die sumendus ex aquæ

Pil. expec orant.—Take pil scillae 3 ds, pulv ipecac, 45 grs, mix, ft massæ et divide in pilulas 45, capiat 2 vel 3 pro re nata.

Haustus saline.—Take succ limonis coch 1, potass sub carb, 20 grs, sacch alb, 10 grs. aq puræ, 1 oz. mix, ft haustus, tertus horis s.

Bol diaphoretic.—Take gum guaiac 10 grs. sal corn cerv, 5 grs, mucil g acaciæ, q s, mix, ft bol.

Bol. sudorific.—Take pulv ipecac c. 1 scr. mucil g. acacia. q. s. ft bol. h. s.

Bol. pectoral.—Take gum ammon 10 grs. spermacet pulv. 15 grs. sal c. c. 5 grs, tr. opii 20 dps, mucil acacia, q. s. ft. bol.

Liniment for burns and scalds.—Take liq calcis, ol lini, a a. 1 oz. tr opii $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ft liniment.

For ring worm or tetter.—Take aerugo ppt pulv, hyd sub mur, a a, 1 dr, cerat resina 1 oz, tereb venet $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. melt the resin and add the tereb, then stir in the other ingredients.

Acid mixture in fevers, &c.—Take acid citric, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr, aq puræ 3 ounces, tr card c, 2 drs, mix.

Alkaline mixture.—Take potass carb $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs, syr croci 2 drs, sacch alb $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aqua 7 ounces, mix, ft mist coch 2, cum 1, mist acid supra sumend, act, eff, 3 tiis horis.

Mixturæ ammon acetata.—Take aq ammon acet $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces syr simplex tr cort aur a a. 6 drams, aq puræ 12 ounces, mix as a common febrifuge.

Alum collyrium pro oculis.—Take alum purif 15 grains, aq flor samb, 6 ounces, used in the latter stages of inflammation in the eyes.

Pil diaphoretica.—Take opii pulv 6 gr, antim tart 3 grains, pulv glycyrhiz, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, cons cyn q s, ft pilulæ 12.

Pil cochia.—Take pulv scam 1 ounce, aloes soc 3 ounces, colcynth 1 ounce, ol earui 2 drams, syr rham q s. ft massæ.

Misturæ purgans.—Take infus sennæ t twelve ounces, kali tart 2 ounces sacch. alb 6 drams, tinct sennæ one ounce, mix, ft misturæ.

Scotts pills.—Take pulv aloes 4 ounces, pulv coloc 1 ounce, hyd sub mur $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, gambog 6 drams, ol earui 2 drams, spt viu rect q s. ft mass.

Dr. Pateman's specific for the itch—Take pot. s. sub. carb. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aqua rosae 1 ounce, hyd. sulph. rub. 1 dram, ess. bergamot $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, flor. sulph. adipis. a. a. 11 ozs., mix.

To render leather water proof—Take drying oil 1 pint, yellow wax 2 ounces, spt. tereb. 2 ounces, pix. burg. 1 ounce, ol. lavand. vel. ess. bergamotte 1 dram; melt it over a slow fire, and oil the leather with it, either in the sun or by the fire repeat it several times until the leather is saturated.

Varnish for oil c. s.—Take ol. lini 3 lb, ceruss. acet. 1 ounce, litharg. 3 ounces, resin nigr. 4 ounces, boil together for one hour.

Another—Ol. lini 3 lb, amber 2 ounces, cerussa. acet. 1 ounce, litharg. 3 ounces resin nigr. 4 ounces, boil for one hour.

Remedy for deafness—Take ol. succin. ol. amygd. l. a. a. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, ol. tereb. 2 drs, spt. ammon. c. 30 dps, 3 vel 4 drops to be dropt into the ear at night going to bed.

Pil. purgans—Take calomel ten grs. pulv. rhæi, one dr. pulv. jalapii $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. pulv. zingib. one scr, aq. purae, q. s, ft. pilulæ 24.

Pil. digestiv.—Take ext. colic. comp, one dr, pulv. rhæi, one scr, pulv. columb. one scr. pulv. sodæ sub. c. one scr, ol. carui, ten drops, aq. q. s, ft. pilulæ, 24, capiat 2 vel 3 h. s, p. r. n.

Pilulæ asthmatic.—Take rad. scilla siccat, one scr. bals. toltutan, one dr. gum. ammon. sapo, a. a, 2 drs, syr. q. s, et ft. mass. in pilulas C. quarum capiat 3 ter die.

Pil. astringens,—Take pulv. alum. comp, 24 grs. p. zingib. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. syr. q. s. ft. pilula, No. 12.

Antispasmodic mixture.—Take mist. camph. 5 oz, tr. opii c, spt. aether vit. c, syr. croci, a. a, 3 drs, mix, ft. misturæ.

Diaphoretic draught.—Take aq. ammon. acetatis $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, pulv. ipecac. c, 15 grs, aq. menth. pip. one ounce, sacch. alb, 2 scruples, mix.

Misturæ pectoral.—Take oxym. simp, two ounces, syr. papav. alb, one ounce, acet. scillæ vin. ipecac, a. a, 2 drs, mix, sumat coch. 1 parv. frequent.

Pil. alterativa—Take hyd. sub. mur, sulph. antim. præcip, a. a, one ounce, gum. guaiac. pulv, two ounces, sapo hispan, one ounce, aq. purae, q. s, ft. massæ.

Alterative bolus—Take gum. guaiac, ten grs. hyd. c. sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. conf. sennæ one dr. syr. q. s, ft. bolus bis in die sumendus. An efficacious medicine in gout rheumatism and cutaneous foulness.

Anodyne Draught—Take tr. opii 10 drops, ad. 15, spt. aether nit. 30 dps, aq. menth. pip, one ounce, mi. sce. For acute pains, arising from accidents, wounds, or labour, restlessness, &c.

Pil. nervous.—Take pil. galban. c, one drachm. dividè, No. 12

Copal varnish—Take gum. copal, one ounce, spt. vin. rectific, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, digest with heat until the copal is dissolved.

Electuary of olibanum.—Take gum. oliban. pulv, two drs. bals. copaiva, 3 drs, rad. rhatan. pulv. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, cons. cort. aurant. one ounce, syr. symp, q. s, ft. electuary.

Gargle of myrrh—Take tinct. myrrhæ $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mel. rosæ, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aq. calcis, 6 ounces, mix. This is an efficacious detergent gargle for foul ulcers in the mouth or throat.

Mixture of gum olibanum—Take bals. copaiva 3 drs, gum. olibanum. pulv, two drs, mucilag. gum. acacia one ounce and half, mel. one ounce, aq. cinnamon 6 ounces, mix.

Collyrium pro oculis—Take acet distill, one dr. and half, tr opii 20 dps, extract satur 13 dps, aq flor samb, 6 ozs, mix.

Salt Cheltenham—Take magnes sulph vel natr vitr, 7 lb, ferri sulph. one oz, solve et chrystalize.

Queen of Hungary water—Take oil of rosemary one ounce, essence of bergamot $\frac{1}{2}$ a dram, rectified spirits of wine one pint, rose water one pint; mix.

Ward's ether essence—Take spirit of wine two pints, powdered, roach alum two ounces, camphor 4 ounces, essence of lemon $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, strong spirits of ammonia 4 ounces, mix, and macerate for six days frequently shaking.

Compound tincture of savin—Take extract of savin one ounce, tincture of castor one pint, tincture of myrrh $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, digest till the extract of savin is dissolved and then strain: given in doses from five to thirty drops, or more, in any convenient vehicle in cases of obstruction of the menses fainting or convulsive fits.

For turning steel blue—Take pure water one ounce, and as much iron filings as it will dissolve, when done, add lemon juice, make the steel hot, and lay it on.

Teeth paste—Take red coral prepared, florentine orris root, powdered, scuttle fish, of each one pound, gum mastic, cream of tartar, burnt alum, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, cochineal 4 ounces, honey of roses 4 pounds, oil of cloves 3 drachms, mix.

To beautify mahogany—Take alkanet root two ounces, Dutch pink two ounces, linseed oil one pint, mix in an earthen pot, let it stand for 24 hours, then let fall a few drops on your furniture, and rub it all over with a linen cloth, then with a fresh linen rub it till dry.

To make different coloured wax—Add to the proper ingredients for red, vermilion, for black ivory black, for green verdigrease, for blue ultra marine, purple vermilion and ivory black.

Teeth ach pill—Take opium camphor of each 3 grains, oil of cloves 3 drops, conserve of roses a sufficiency to make a mass, which is to be applied to the pained tooth.

Green oil, or oil of swallows—Take pale oil 2 pints, verdigrease one dram, mix, an article not used except by farriers, &c.

Towers's stomachic essence—Take rectified spirit one ounce, oil of peppermint 40 drops, strong water of ammonia 2 drams, mix.

To fasten and preserve the teeth—Take a pint of claret put a handful and half of red sage, roach alum one ounce, boil them together, and strain off the leaves, then add honey of roses two ounces, tincture of myrrh one ounce, use it warm every morning till this quantity is gone, omit it about a month, and then repeat it.

Pil. anti hysteric.—Take pil galban c. two drs, camphoræ ten grs, ol carui ten dps, hyd sub mur, ten gr, syr, q s, ft pilulae, 30, sumat tres nocte maneque

Marking ink.—Take argent nit, 100 grs. gum acaciae pulv, two drs, aq distil one ounce, sap green, q s,

Solution for the marking ink—Take sodæ præp, one ounce, aq distill three ozs, solve ut fiat solutio

Misturae expectorans for chronic cough—Take lact ammon 5 ounces, tr opii comp, one ounce, syr toltutan $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, acet scillae two drs, pulv gum trag. canth comp two drs, aq cinnam, one ounce and half, capiat coch, ii h s, et omni hor, 4 tis

Lac. rosae.—Take aquae rosae, four ounces, ol amygdal, one oz, kali ppt, two drachms mix.

Ung. labial, or lip-sa've.—Take ol amygdal, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, spermaceat, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, ceras alb 3 dr, ess limon, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. rad anch, 3 dr. ft ungeuntum.

Cold cream.—Take cera alb, sperm cet, ol amygd, a a, 2 oz. aq rosae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. melt over the fire, stir it till cold.

Haustus Sudorific.—R misturæ amygd, one oz, spt mindererus, 3 drs, syr croci one dr. spt nitr d. 25 drops, tr scillae 10 dps, mix, ft haustus, 4 tis horis sumendus

Bolus antipionialis.—R pulv antim 3 grs. h s, sumendus.

Aluminous bolus.—R pulv alum 10 grs, cons rosar one dr, bis in die sumendus, in obstinate fluxes and excessive flow of the menses.

Gargle antiseptic.—Take cort cin honae, cort rad, contrayerv cont, a a, 2 drs, coque in aquae, q s. ad col, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, adde oxymel simplex, one oz. aceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix, ft gargarisma saepe utendus.

Haustus aperiens commune.—Take infus seunae part, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tr ejusdem, syr. rosar, a a, 2 drs. kali tartariz 2 drs. mix, ft haustus sumendus, mane primo.

Haustus Aperiens mitius.—Take kali tart, 2 drs, magnes alb, 1 scr. syr simplex, tr jalapii, a a, 1 dr. aquae purae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, ft haustus mane sumendus.

Liniment to prevent the hair falling off.—Take spt rosismar mellis, a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. axung porcina 1 dr. ol Radii. 4 drops mix. ft linimentum, to be used night and morning.

Turpentine varnish.—R resin nig 1lb, spt terebinth 2lb.

Oyster ketchup.—Having taken the liquor from oysters 100, add a handful of salt, let them remain 3 hours, boil and strain, to each quart of liquor add one dram of mace, one dram of white pepper, one nutmeg, one ounce of vinegar, white wine four ounces, boil for a quarter of an hour.

Nausea dye.—R arnatto hispan $\frac{3}{2}$, pot s carb $\frac{3}{2}$ aqua 1lb, boil over a gentle fire and strain.

Cold cream.—R cera alb sperma ceti a a, 3l, ol amygdal $\frac{3}{2}$, melt them, and when cold add aquae rosae $\frac{3}{2}$, ol jessamin 2 drops.

Black varnish.—R boiled oil $\frac{3}{2}$, p resin flav spt tereb a a, $\frac{3}{2}$, lamp black $\frac{3}{4}$, mix the lamp black well together with a little of the boiled oil, then add the melted resin and terebin h.

Jesuits drops.—R balsam capaiva $\frac{3}{4}$, gum guaiac $\frac{3}{4}$, bals peruv $\frac{3}{4}$, ol sassafr $\frac{3}{4}$, pot s carb 3l, & 12 grains, spt vin rectif 1lb $\frac{3}{4}$, 36,

Mixture to destroy bugs.—R hydr oxyimur 52, ammon mur, $\frac{3}{4}$, spt camphora 13, aqua 1lb, mix.

Marshall's cerate.—R hydr sub mur 1lb, ceruss acet $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, red praecip $\frac{3}{4}$, ol oliva opt 4lb, cera alb 2lb, hydr sulphor $\frac{3}{2}$, mix.

Bug poison, No. 2.—R corrosive sublimate 13, powdered colocynth $\frac{3}{4}$, rectified spt wine one pint mix, to be used with a painter's brush to the bedsteads.

Liquor potassae.—R pot sub carb 1lb, calcia $\frac{3}{2}$, aqua bullient 8lb, mix.

Furniture oil.—R ol lini cong 1, rad anchus $\frac{3}{4}$.

Ointment for the hands.—Take Sapon mol 6 ozs, ol caryoph 20 drops, ol bergami 40 drops, camphora 3l, cera alb 52 cetacei ol amygd a a, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Aromatic pastilles.—R pulv carbon $\frac{3}{4}$, pulv cinnamon 30, caryophyllor aromat one dr, gum thus $\frac{3}{4}$, gum benzoin 2 drs, gum mastic 1 dr, gum styrac 6 drs, gum succin 2 drs, moseh 5 grs, starch a sufficient quantity starch.

Lac rosae, milk of roses.—Take aq rosa 3lb, amygdal d lee 8 ozs, ol amygd al saponis winisor a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cera ceti 50, cera alb $\frac{3}{4}$ ol l vand 13, spt vin rectif 1lb, liq potassae 5l, blanch the almonds and wash them clean, beat the soap with

them into a smooth paste, melt the wax, and the cetaceum, together stir into it the liquor potassae, beat this smooth with the paste of almonds and soap, dissolve the oil lavandulae in the spirit mix that with the rose water and form the whole into an emulsion, which after being strained should be left a day or two to settle in a close vessel before it is bottled off for use.

Pomade divine.—Take beef marrow two pounds and a half, well picked from the bones and skins, put it into an earthen vessel full of spring water which you must change twice a day for ten days, the tenth day drain it, and let it be 24 hours in a pint of rose water, then filter through a thin cloth, and add storax one ounce, benzoin, cypress & florentine orris root of each 1 oz. cinnamon bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. cloves, 2 drs. nutmegs 2 drs, powder these ingredients very fine and mix them well with the marrow, put all into an earthen jug, stop it close that it may not evaporate, set it in a pan of boiling water, which must be kept boiling for three hours, then strain it through a muslin bag into the pots you intend to keep it in, but do not paper it up for two or three days.

Liniment for strains.—Take compound soap liniment, 1 oz, strong liquor of ammonia, and oil of camphor, of each 3 drs. mix, to be applied frequently to the part affected.

Aerient cardiac mixture.—Take aromatic confection, one dr. infusion of senna, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, tincture of senna, 2 drs, Epsom salts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mix, and make a mixture one half to be taken directly, and the other in three hours after, if occasion.

Green sympathetic ink.—Muriatic acid or aqua regia to be saturated with zaffre or cobalt ore free from iron, and dilute it with distilled water, what is drawn on paper, with this liquor will appear green when it is warm, and lose its color again when cold, unless it has been heated too much.

Blue sympathetic ink.—Cobalt or zaffre dissolved in spt nitre precipitated by prepared kali, wash the precipitate and dissolve it in distilled vinegar, avoiding an excess of the acid to be used as above.

Head ach Pills.—Take compound extract of colocynth, 1 scr. calomel, 10 grs, oil of pimento berries, 3 dps, mix, and make six pills, two or three to be taken at bedtime when needful.

Bojez's Balsamic Mixture.—Take sweet spt of nitre, spt of wine, balsam copaiva, orange flower water, syrup of balsam of Tolu, of each one ounce, mix, one spoonful to be taken one hour before breakfast, daily, shaking the bottle previous to using. After each time of taking, gargle the mouth with a little brandy,

Hadley's convulsive powders.—On examining this it is found to consist of vegetable powders, possessing no medicinal virtues and highly perfumed with musk.

Poisonous fly water.—Take white arsenic one dr, water one pt, dissolve it by boiling, and then add treacle to sweeten it.

Scarlet dye.—Take tin dissolved in spirit of salt or aqua regia, or spirit of nitre 10 ounces, sal ammoniac one ounce, tin one ounce, $\frac{2}{3}$ ths is a good proportion for its preparation, on a small scale, it is used in dyeing scarlet or making vegetable red colours.

Sennertus's medicine for the stone.—Take parsley water 8 ounces, prepared kali 4 drachms, color with orange peel.

Cayenne pepper.—Take capsicum berries and muriate of sodae, (id est) common salt, of each 1 lb, rub them together in a mortar, color with red lead or vermillion, (both of which are poisonous) but such is the composition.

Pickle for preserving meat.—Take salt petre powdered, 4 ounces, brown sugar, bay salt and common salt, of each one lb, water, one gall, used to pickle meat which it gives a fine red color, while the flavor is excellent and mild.

EMMENAGOGUE MEDICINES.

Take tr sabin c one ounce, tr helleb nigra $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, tr castor 2 drs, mix capiat, 36 to 40 drops, ter in die in quovis vehiculo.

Vel.—Take tr helleb nigr half an ounce, tr myrrh 1 ounce, tr lyttæ 2 drs, sumat aegra \mathfrak{M} 30, ter quaterve in die.

Vel. Take tr aloes comp $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, tr castor 2 drs, vin ferri $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, misce coch 1 min ter die sumendus.

Take tr fuliginis, tr castor a a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, misce capt coch min 1 ter in die.

Take pulv rad rub tr $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, aqua menth virid \mathfrak{J} 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, tr cinnam c 32, m, ft haust ter quaterve in die sumendus.

Take pulv myrrh comp \mathfrak{D} 1, ferri ammoniati 5 grs, conf aurant q s, ft bolus bis die sumendus.

Take pil galb c ferri sulphat \mathfrak{J} 1, ext sabinæ, ext helleb nigr a a \mathfrak{D} 1, syr zingib, q s, m ft massa in pilulas 36, distribuenda quarum sumat aegra 3 nocte maneque

Vel.—Take ferri carbon, pulvis myrrh c a 1 dr, aloes spicat \mathfrak{D} 2, sapon ven \mathfrak{D} $\frac{1}{2}$ ft syr q s, mix, ft pil 36, capiat tres bis terve in die.

Take pil rufi, pil gnamos ferri vitr, ferri rubigo a 1 dr, ol caru 1 dr, syr croci q s, ut ft pilul mediocr quarum tres vel quatuor nocte neque sumendus.

Pil emmenagogue—Take pulv c myrrh comp $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, ext hellebor nigr \mathfrak{D} 1, aloes socotor 15 gr, ferri vitriol $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathfrak{D} , ol pulegii \mathfrak{M} 20, ol sabinæ \mathfrak{M} 20, syr croci q s, ft mass forma in pilulas ing 4 grains.

Pilulæ benedict fulleri—Recipe, Aloes unciam dimidiam pulv senna drachmas duas asafoetid galbani myrrh singulorum drachma, sal chalyb, drachmas, sex croci macis sing drachmam, dimidiam ol succini gut quadraginta syr simplic, q s, f massa pro pil.

MEANS RECOMMENDED TO BE USED FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE

LUES VENEREA AND GONORRHÆA.

SUCH is the prevalency of these diseases that almost every prostitute that appears in the streets of London may be considered labouring under either gonorrhæa or lues venerea, connection therefore with such women may be considered so suspicious as to render the use of the following purgative means very necessary, which I consider in cases of pox infallible and in cases of gonorrhœa more efficacious than any that can be employed.

After an impure or suspicious connection, a man should as soon as possible make water and in order to wash well behind the glans, penis and the part beneath, termed the fraenum (where infectious matter is very likely to lodge) he should draw forward the prepuce or loose skin with his fingers and close the end that it may be distended by the urine if may then be discharged and the bladder completely evacuated which will remove

any matter that may have got into the urethra. The glans penis and the prepuce should then be wiped perfectly dry, and the part afterwards washed with a lotion that may be readily made at the time by dropping ten drops of the following solution in a tea-cupfull of pure water.

Take of muriate of mercury $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, dissolve in muriatic acid 1 dr, spirit of wine 6 drachms, mix for a lotion to be used as above directed.

No soap should be employed either in the previous washing of the parts or in conjunction with the lotion, and the skin should not be perfectly dried after its use. It will likewise be necessary that the whole of the penis and even the hair of the pubis be washed in the same manner, and that the application be repeated the following morning. If the person was evidently affected with gonorrhoea the urethra may, be likewise washed out with the lotion in a few hours after connection by means of a syringe but for this purpose four drops of the solution in half a pint of water will be sufficient. In females after washing the parts with water (without soap) and wiping them perfectly dry, the lotion may be applied externally of the same strength as directed for the man and the vagina washed out by means of a female syringe with the weak lotion as recommended to be injected up the urethra in the male and repeated about twice in the course of twenty-four hours.

The proper application of this remedy I have never known to fail with Gentlemen in a great number of instances after connection with an infected women and I am persuaded if these means were strictly followed, these diseases which now makes such horrid ravages might be exterminated.

PHARMACOPŒIA SYPHILITICA.

Bol Hydrargyri. Recipe, Hydrargyri purificati grana decem conservae rosae, scrupulum. Tere hydrargyrum cum conservae rosae, donec globuli visum, fuge-rint et fere bolum quotidie nocte sumendus.

Cinchona in quavis forma.

Decoctum sarsaparillae compositum.

Electuarium Balsamicum. Take balsami canadensis unciam dimidiam, pulveris tragacanthae compositae drachmas duae conservae ros, unciam syr. Tolulan, q. s. M. dosis drachmae.

Elect. antivenerea. Recipe, hydr sub mur potass nitrat a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, pulv jalapa two drs. pulv potas super tart half an ounce, conf sennae one ounce, mix, ft elect cap coch 1 bis in die.

Electuarium sennae composit. Recipe, Electuarii sennae kali tartarisati sing, uncias, mix, dosis drachma.

Electuarium tragacanthae comp, Recipe Tragacanthae in pulverem tritae drachmas dua, arabici gummi in pulverem tritae drachmas, sexta rhubarbari scrupulus conservae florum malvae uncias duas syrupi altheae, q s. mix, dosis drachma.

Enemae opii. Recipe, infus lini, uncias duas, tincturae opii guttae quadriginta mix.

Haustus camphoratus cum opii, Recipe, misturae camphoratae uncias duas, tincturae opii, guttas triginti, mix.

Haustus sennae cum kali tartarisatae. Recipe, Infus sennae uncias duas, tincturae sennae, kali tartarisati singulorum drachmas duas, syrupi rosae, drachmam, mix.

Haustus rosae cum magnesia vitriolatae. Recipe, Infus ros uncias duas syrup rosae drachmas duas, magnesia vitriolata drachmas duas, mix.

Injectio Calomelanos. Recipe, Tragacanthae in pulverem. tritae grana, decem, calomelanos scrupulus duas, aquae distillatae uncias quatuor, mix.

Injectio Calomelanos cum opii. Recipe, Injectionis calomelanos uncias quatuor in pulverem triti scrupulum, mix.

Injectio Cerussae acetatae. Recipe. Cerussae acetatae scrupulum dimidium, aquae distillatae, uncias quatuor, solve

Injectio cerussae compositae—Recipe, cerussae in pulverem tritae drachmam zinci vitriolati scrupulum aquae distillatae uncias octo, mix

Injectio Copaivae—Recipe, Balsam copaivae drachmas duas, mucilaginis arabici gummi unciam dimidium aquae calcis uncias quatuor, mix

Injectio cupri ammoniati—Recipe, Tincturae cupri ammoniati guttas viginti aquae rosae uncias quatuor, mix

Ad chordam tensam. R^x Haust camph cu, opii, haust senn cu, kal tartaris, pilul opii comp.

Ad glandulas inguinales termentes. Foment papav alb electricitas, haust senn comp, pilul calomelanos comp, ung. hydrarg.

Mister copaivae cu olibano—Recipe, Balsami copaivae unciam, dimidium olibani in pulverem triti drachmas duas, mucilaginis arabici gummi unciam, cum, semisse mellis unciam, aquae cinnamomi uncias, quinque, mix, dosis uncias ter die.

Aq calcis cu hydrarg muriat—Recipe, aquae calcis uncias, octo hydrarg muriat drachmam, dimidium, mix.

Pills ad syphilis—Recipe, Pil hydrarg drachmas duas, pulv opii gr, quinque, mix, ft pilulae viginti quatuor quarum capiat duo nocte mane que.

Lotion for venereal ulcers—Recipe, Hydrarg mur gr. duas aquae calcis uncias, duas, mix, fiat lotio nocte mane que utendus

Pilul calomelanos compositae. Recipe, calomelanos scrupulum, opii scrupulum dimidium, antimonii tartarisati, grana quinque syrup, q. s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas viginti.

Pilulae guaiacae compositae. Recipe, Guaiaci gummi resinae, scrupulum cum semisse terebinthinae venetae, drachmam, contunde simul et divide in pilulas triginta duo dosis pilulae ter in die.

Pilulae olibani compositae. Recipe, gum olibano, mastichis sarcocollae singulorum drachmam conservae cynosbati q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas quadraginta, dosis pilulae quatuor bis die.

Pilulae opii compositae. Recipe, Opii purificati camphorae, singulorum, drachmam, antimonii tartarisati grana quindecim syrupi, q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas sexaginta dosis una omni nocte.

Pilulae terebinthinae compositae. Recipe, Terebinthinae venetae drachmas tres, rhabbarbari in pulverem triti, bol gallici aluminis singulorum, drachmam syrupi, q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas trigintae sex, dosis pilul duo ter die.

Pilulae zinci vitriolati compositae. Recipe, Extr. einchonae drachmae, zinci vitriolati in pulverem triti drachmam, dimidium syrupi, q. s. contunde simul et divide in pilulas trigintae dosis pilulae duae.

Pulvis nitri compositus. Recipe, Nitri purificati sacchari albi singulorum, drachmas duas, Arabici gummi unciam dimidium, hydrarg, sulphureti rubri granum tere simul et divide in partes duodecim aequalis, dosis partes una die.

Tincturae balsamicae. Recipe, Tincturae guaiaci ammoniacae, tinctura benzoe compositae, balsami copaivae, singulorum drachmas, duas misce dosis guttae triginta, ter die.

Tincturae cinchonae compositae acidul. Recipe, Tinct cinch drachmas tres, tinct, pii acidi vitriolici diluti singulorum drachmas duas misce, dosis guttae trigintae, ter die.

GONORRHAEA CURATIO.

Sub statu inflammationis. R Elect senn comp. elect tragacanthae comp, haust aenn, cu kali tartarisata, haust rosae, cu magn, vitriol misturae, arabici gummi comp, pilulae op. comp, pulv nitri comp.

Ad ischuriam visicatem. R Enema opii, haust ros cu, magn vitr, haust senn, cu, kali tartaris, mist arabici gummi comp, pilul op comp, semicupium sanguis missio.

Ad phlegmonem testis. R Aq litharg, acet cataplasma, acet foment papav, albi haust, senn comp. sanguinis missio.

Inflammatione finitae. R mistur Arabici gummi comp, inject calomelanos cu, op inject calomelanos pilul, calomelan comp, pilul hydrarg, pulv nitri compos.

Injectio acidi muriatici.—Recipe, Aquae distillatae uncias quatuor, acidi muriatici guttas, octo, mix.

Injectio hydrargyri muriati.—Recipe, Hydrargyri muriati grana tria, aquae distillatae ferventis librum, solve

Injectio Zinci vitriolati.—Recipe, Zinci vitriolati scrupulum, aquae distillatae uncias tres, aquae rosae unciam, solve

Injectio zinci vitriolati diluti.—Recipe, injectionis zinci vitriolati unciam aq, distillatae unciam cum semisse

Mistura arabici gummi comp.—Recipe, arabici gummi unciam decocti hordei uncias decem, mannae unciam, mellis unciam et dimidiam, mix, dosis unciae duae tertia quaque horae.

Pilulae aluminis compositae.—Recipe, Aluminis in pulverem triti nuclei fructus myrticae in pulverem triti, extracti cinchonae singulorum drachmam, syrupi tolutani q s, contunde simul et divide in pilulas triginta dosis pilulae duae ter die.

Gutta Balsamic.—Recipe aqua kali pur, bals copaiv a a, 1 oz, mix, fiat guttae coch parv cum semiss ex aqua hord cyatho sumendus ter in die.

Aq calcis cum calomelanos.—Recipe, Calomelanos drachma, aq calcis uncias quatuor, mix

Refrigerant powder.—Recipe, Pulv gum acaciae unciam dimidiam potass, nitrat drachmas duas, sodae sulph ex sucat unciam, mix, ft pulvis coch unam parv, sumendus ex aqua ter in die.

Inject ion for gonorrhoea.—Recipe, Zinci vit cerussae acet a a, gr. decem, pulv acaciae tres drachmas, pulv opii 6 gr, aqua rosae, libram dimidiam mix, ft injectio ter vel quatuor in die utendus.

AD STILLICIDIA.

Elect balsamic, injectio ceruss, acet, inject, ceruss, acet comp, inject copaiva inject cupri ammoniaci inject acid, muriatici. Pilul aluminis compositae, pilul guaiaci comp pilul olivam comp, pilul, terebinthinae comp, pilulae zinci vitriolati comp, tinct balsamica tinct, cinchonae composita.

"Mille mali species? Mille salutis erunt."

VETERINARY PHYSIC AND APPLICATIONS.

Purgative doses, No. 1.—Socotrine aloes 5 drams, prepared natron 2 drachms, aromatic powder 1 dr oil of caraways \mathfrak{m} 10 syrup enough to form the ball for 1 dose.

No. 2 Socotrine aloes 5 drams, prepared natron 2 drs, powdered ginger 1 dr oil of caraways 10 \mathfrak{m} , syrup enough to form the ball for one dose.

No. 3. Socotrine aloes one oz, prepared natron 2 drs, aromatic powder one dr, oil of aniseeds \mathfrak{m} 10, syrup enough to form the ball one dose.

Diuretics, No. 1.—Castile soap 4 ozs, powdered resin 2 ozs, nitre 2 ozs, oil of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, linseed powder and syrup enough to give it a proper consistence; to be divided into 6 balls for strong, or 8 for weak delicate horses.

No 2. Castile soap 4 ozs. venice turpentine 2 ozs, powdered aniseeds enough to give it a proper consistence to be divided into six balls.

Cordial balls, No. 1.— Cummin seeds, aniseeds, caraway seeds, of each 4 ozs, ginger 2 ozs, treacle enough to make it of a proper consistence for balls, the dose about 2 ozs.

No. 2. Aniseeds, caraway seeds, sweet fennel seeds, and liquorice powder, of each 4 ozs, ginger and cassia of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, honey enough to form them into a mass, the dose about 2 ounces.

No. 3. Common seeds, coriander seeds, caraway seeds, of each four ounces, grains of paradise one ozs, cassia $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, cardamom seeds and saffron of each 2 drs, liquorice, dissolved in white wine four ozs, syrup of saffron enough to form a mass; the dose about 2 ounces.

Alterative powders, No. 1.— Levigated antimony 6 ozs, flower of sulphur 8 ozs mix for eight doses.

No 2 - Powdered resin 4 ozs, nitre 3 ozs, tartarized antimony one ounce, mix, for eight doses.

No. 3. Unwashed calx of antimony 2 ounces, calomel 2 drams, powdered, aniseeds four ounces, mix for eight doses. Should a ball be thought more convenient than a powder, the change may be easily made by the addition of syrup and linseed powder.

Ball for broken wind.—Powdered squills one dr, gum ammoniac $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, powdered aniseeds 2 drs, syrup enough to form the ball for one dose.

Ointment for mallenders.—Ointment of wax 2 ounces, olive oil 1 ounce, oil of turpentine and camphor of each 1 or, acetated water of litharge 2 drs, mix.

Mange lotion.—White hellebore powder 4 ounces, boil it in three pints of water to one quart, then add to it corrosive sublimate 2 drs, that has been previously dissolved in 2 drs, of muriatic acid,

R R

Fever powder, No. 2.—Take of powdered nitre, one ounce, unwashed calx of antimony two ounces, mix for one dose. When fever is accompanied with purging, and the horse appears to be weakened by the evacuation, give the diaphoretic ball.

Diaphoretic ball.—Take extract of opium, one ounce, gum camphor, two drs, tartarized antimony, 3 drs. aniseed powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Mercurial ball.—Take calomel $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. tartarized antimony, two drs, powdered caraway seeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Eye lotion.—Take a solution of sub-acetate of lead, two drs, rose water, 8 ounces

Eye Lotion No. 2. Take of sugar of lead, one dr. distilled vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, spt of wine $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, rose water, 12 ounces, mix and make a lotion.

Eye Lotion No. 3. Take of white vitriol one dr. spt of wine, two drs, elder-flower water 8 ounces, mix and make a lotion.

Astringent ointment. Take of prepared suet 4 ounces, oil of turpentine two drs, Goulards extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent lotion. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, oil of vitriol one drachm, water one pint, mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent ointment, No. 2. Take of venice turpentine one ounce, prepared hog's lard four ounces, powdered alum one ounce, mix, and make an ointment.

Astringent lotion, No. 2. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, sugar of lead 6 drs, water one pint, mix, and make a lotion.

Do. No. 3. Take of sugar of lead 4 ounces, best vinegar 6 ozs, water 10 ounces mix, and make a lotion.

Astringent powder, No. 1. Take of powdered alum, 4 ounces, bol armen, one ounce, mix and make a powder.

Do. No. 2. Take of sulphate of zinc, one ounce, bol armenic, one ounce, mix.

Do. No. 3. Take of sugar of lead two ounces, bol armenic one ounce, mix.

Mercurial alterative. Take of calomel half a dram, socotrine aloes, one dr. castile soap two drs, powdered aniseed, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, oil of juniper, m30, syrupus simplex sufficient to make a ball.

Embrocation for strains. Oil of rosemary two drs, oil of camphor two drs, soft soap, one ounce, spirit of wine two ounces, mix, and make an embrocation.

Do. No. 2. Take soft soap, spt of wine, oil of turpentine, and green elder ointment, of each two ounces, mix and make an embrocation.

Blister, No. 1. Take of spanish flies, finely powdered, half an ounce, oil of turpentine, one ounce, prepared hogs' lard, 4 ounces, mix and make an ointment.

Do. No. 2. Take oil of turpentine one oz, oil of vitriol two drs, prepared hogs' lard, 4 ounces, oil of thyme two drs, powdered Spanish flies, one ounce, mix and make an ointment.

Do. No. 3. Liquid blister, or the Sweating mixture as it is more commonly termed. Take powdered spanish flies one ounce, spirit of wine eight ounces, infuse the Spanish flies in the spirit for ten days, frequently shaking the bottle, then strain off the liquid, and add to it oil of thyme one ounce.

Embrocation for bruises. Take of gum camphor half an ounce, oil of turpentine, one ounce, soap liniment $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, and make an embrocation.

Do. No. 2. Take of the tincture of Spanish flies one oz, oil of thyme, two drs, spirits of camphor 6 drs, mix, and make an embrocation.

Mange ointments.—Roll sulphur finely powdered, or sulphur vivum four ounces oil of turpentine 2 ounces, hogs lard 6 ounces, mix.

Mange Ointment No. 2—oil of turpentine four ounces, add to it gradually vitriolic acid two drs, tr in oil four ounces, sulphur vivum 4 ounces, mix.

For jaundice—Take calomel ppt $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, aloes and castile soap of each one dr, venice turpentine two drs, linseed powder a sufficiency to form the ball, to be given every morning until the bowels are moderately opened.

Ball for farcy—Muriate of quicksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, powdered aniseed half an ounce, syrup enough to form the ball.

For locked jaw—Take spirit of hartshorn one ounce, sulphuric ether 6 drs, powdered ginger 2 drs, brandy 4 ounces, common water 4 ozs. mix for one dose.

Gripe mixture, No. 1—Take balsam of copaiba half an ounce, oil of juniper 1 dr, dissolve in the yolk of an egg, then add spearmint water one pint, sweet spirit of nitre half ounce, mix for one dose.

Gripe mixture, No. 2, Take venice turpentine one ounce, mix in the yolk of an egg, then add peppermint water one pint.

Purgatives draught also for cattle—Take aloes 6 drams, common salt 4 ounces, castile soap two drachms; to be dissolved in water gruel 1 pt. given at one dose.

Stomachic purgative draught. Take aloe 6 drs, powdered rhubarb half an ounce, powdered myrrh, powdered ginger, of each two drachms, subcarbonate of soda one and half drachm, mix, to be dissolved in a pint of mint water, and given at one dose.

Ball for worms. Take extract of aloes six drs, powdered ginger one and half dr, oil of wormwood twenty drops, subcarbonate of soda one and half drachm, syrup a sufficient quantity to form the ball.

Inflammation of the liver, No. 1. Take extract of opium one dr, tartarized antimony two drs, nitrate of potass half an ounce, syrup enough to form the ball.

No. 2. Take powdered rhubarb half an ounce, calomel half a dr, powdered aloes one dr, castile soap two drs, syrup enough to form the ball to be given in the morning, until it purges.

Spasmodic ball. Take assafoetida gum resin half an ounce, camphor two drs, salt of hartshorn half a dr. syrup enough to form the ball for a dose.

Restringent draught. Take extract of opium one dr, prepared chalk $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, powdered gum tragacanth compound one ounce, water two pints, mix for a dose.

Anodyne draught. Take extract of opium one dr, and half, sweet spt of nitre half an ounce, water gruel two pints.

Fever powder—Take powdered nitre one ounce, gum camphor 2 drs, tartarized antimony two drs, mix.

Detergent Lotion—Take of blue vitriol, powdered, 4 ounces, oil of vitriol 1 dr. water two pints, mix for a lotion.

Ointment for a Siftast.—Take of altheae ointment 4 ounces, gum camphor 2 drs oil of thyme one dr, mix, and make a ointment.

Cordial Ball for Mortification.—Take of yellow peruvian bark one ounce, powdered ginger two drs, gum opium one dr, oil of caraway seeds twenty drops, syrup sufficient to make a ball.

Diuretic Ball.—Take of powdered resin 4 ounces, salt of tartar, salt prunella, of each two ounces, venice soap $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, oil of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mix in one ball which is to be divided into six doses.

Opening Physic. Take Barbadoes aloes one ounce, powdered ginger, castile soap, of each 2 drs, oil of aniseeds and oil of juniper, of each $\mathcal{M}20$, syrup of buckthorn a sufficiency to make the ball for one dose.

Diuretic all, No. 2. Take of yellow soap 4 ounces, powdered nitrate of potass powdered resin, of each two ounces, oil of juniper, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, powdered aniseeds, a sufficient quantity to make the mass, which is to be divided into 6 balls.

Worm Powders. Take aethiops mineral, 6 ounces. antimony crude, 4 ounces, Sulphur, rust of iron, and powdered aniseeds, of each seven ounces, mix, and divide into 9 powders.

Diuretic Balls, No. 3.—Take of powdered resin two pounds, nitrate of potass two pounds, yellow soap two pounds, bole armenia $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, oil of juniper $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mix. and make a mass.

Do. No. 4. Take nitre powder 2 ounces, gum camphor one dr, honey sufficient to make a ball.

Cordial Bals.—Take of powdered ginger, powdered carraway seeds, powdered aniseeds of each two pounds, powdered turmeric one pound, treacle a sufficiency to form the mass.

Purgin'g balls.—Take aloes ten drams, powdered jalap, subcarbonate of potass, of each two drams, powdered ginger one dram, syrup a sufficiency to make the ball.

Mustard Embrocation. Take gum camphor one ounce, oil of turpentine, water of ammonia, of each two ounces, powdered mustard seed 8 ounces, water sufficient to make an embrocation.

Cordial Balls. Take carraway seeds, coriander seeds, and aniseeds, of each 1 oz saffron 1 dr, sugar candy two ounces, olive oil 1 oz, extract of liquorice, one oz, mountain wine, two ounces, oil of aniseeds two drs. powdered liquorice two ounces mix, and make a mass.

Green ointment for wounds in horses. Take hogs' lard half a pound, yellow resin, two ounces, bees wax, two ounces, melt them together, and add honey two ounces, all of which must be stirred well together, then add turpentine one pound, when this is dissolved, take it off the fire and add of verdigrease in fine powder, one ounce, stir it all well together, and be careful that it run not over, then set it on the fire till it simmer, then strain it and cover it close.

For cholic in a horse. Take oatmeal decoction or water gruel one pint, prepared natron, castor oil of each four ounces, yellow soap, two ounces, oil of juniper and oil of aniseeds of each two drams, mix.

For the grease. Take black soap, lard and honey, of each half a pound, verdigris, two ounces, bole armeniac, two ounces, mix them together with wheat flour.

Ball for the gravel. Powdered ginger, diapente, aniseeds, flour of sulphur, and long pepper, of each four drs, oil of turpentine, one ounce beaten well together and given in a ball.

For wounds, and to cleanse foul ulcers. Corrosive sublimate one dr. blue vitriol two drs, sugar of lead two drs. muriatic acid, two drs. to be used only till the ulcer is thoroughly cleansed, then apply the following, styptic tincture, Egyptianum, two drs. tinct of benzoin, one ounce, tinct of myrrh one ounce, mixed in a bottle for use.

Method of using both mixtures:—Throw a little into the wound with a syringe, and apply a pledget when dpt in the mixture, to the mouth of the wound, and bind it on.

For broken knees. If the knees be much swelled foment them with 6 ounces of camphorated spirit of wine, 4 ounces of acetated litharge, and 2 ounces of nitre, to 3 quarts of boiled soft water add the ingredients.

Pectoral Ball. Take of fresh powdered aniseed, elecampane, carraway, liquorice, turmeric and sublimed sulphur, of each 3 ounces, juice of liquorice, 4 ounces, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of mountain saffron powdered $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce olive oil and honey of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. oil of aniseed, one ounce, mix together with wheat flour to make a paste.

Au um mosaicum is made of quicksilver, tin, sal ammoniac, and sulphur, equal parts.

For galled horses back. Take spt vin rectific 2 ozs. ext litharge $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, acetum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, mix, to be used several times a day with a linen rag.

Staling balls for horses. Take of nitre, castile soap, crocus metallorum, and resin of each half a pound, make it into balls 2 ounces in one dose, worked off with cold water.

For gripes, Daffy's elixir, 8 ounces, sweet oil, 4 ounces, spirit nitre, one ounce, oil of juniper one ounce, common treacle 8 ounces, mixed together and given in a quart of ale.

For gripes, No. 2. Take sodae sulphas, 10 ounces dissolved in hot water, conf sennae, 4 ozs. pulv jalapii 2 drs, kali tart $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ol olivae, 1 lb. mix it together in a little warm ale.

Over purging. Red wine 1 lb, saffron one dr. dias cordinum, one ounce, dulcified spirit of nitre, one ounce, dissolve the ingredients in the wine, and give it in new milk, warm.

For corns in the feet and warbs—R oil of spikes, spt of salts, and oil of petre, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an $\bar{3}$, mix them, and when you have pared the corns as thin as you can, put a few drops on it going to bed, then lay a piece of tinder upon it all night, and take it off next morning; do so for three nights, and in eight days it will be quite well.

A cordial drink—R powder of elecampane root, gentian root, turmeric root, of each one ounce, Locatelli's balsam, and mithridate, of each one ounce, oil of aniseeds $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, saffron two drams, cold drawn linseed oil 2 drams, balsam copaiva two drams to be mixed together and given in a quart of warm ale.

A blister for a horse—R flanders oil of bay's two ozs, French flies two drams, Euphorbium two drams, white arsenic one ounce, powder the three last well together then add the oil of bays, and lastly 40 drops of oil of vitriol. To be applied upon leather, and when used shave off the hair.

Mixture for a bruise—R oil of turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, spirit of wine $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, salt petre four ounces, mixed with ale grounds, in a quart bottle for use. To settle a swelling in a horses neck, occasioned by bleeding.

Take soft soap hogs lard, and oil of bays equal quantities, mixed, made very hot, and laid on a charge.

A comfortable drink—R Diapente mithridate of each one ounce, sublimed sulphur, fenugreek, long pepper, grains of paradise, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, liqu rice powder $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, bay berries, bruised, 2 ounces, mixed, and given in a quart of warm ale any time when required.

For a cold—Take olive oil, honey of each 2 ounces, treacle 1 ounce, locatelli's balsam, sublimed sulphur, powdered liquorice, powdered elecampane of each one ounce, oil of aniseed, balsam of sulphur of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mixed, and given in a quart of warm ale.

For a cough, cold consumption of flesh, or any running at the nose except the glanders, and to make a horse thrive—Take balsam of sulphur, syrup of marshmallows, cold drawn linseed oil, powdered aniseeds, of each one ounce, honey

$\frac{3}{4}$ a pound, mix these well together, and give them in a quart of warm ale, keep the horse warm and give him warm water to drink two or more days.

Mixture to stop joint water—Take oil of vitriol, oil of origanum, oil of cloves, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, mix, and put it in with tents of tow three or four days.

Wash for the grease—Take green vitriol and white vitriol of each $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound alum 4 ounces blue vitriol one ounce. boil the ingredients together in a quart of verjuice cork it well in a bottle and when used wash it on warm.

Horses for a Cough—Take castile soap, liquorice powder, aniseed powder, barbadoes tar of, of each 6 ounces, gum ammoniacum two ounces, balsam of tolu one ounce, mix, and divide into 12 balls, one to be given every other night.

Cordial ball—Take Spanish liquorice, aniseed, bruised liquorice powder, of each four ounces, caraway seeds, anisated balsam of sulphur of each two ounces, ginger oil aniseed, of each four drams, honey a sufficiency to form a mass and divide into balls. Whenever a bad habit of body is continued with the cough, this purge should be given; take barbadoes aloes one ounce, castile soap two drams, ginger one dram, mix, so as to form a ball to be given in a mash.

Grass physic—Take aloes nine drams, castile soap one ounce, ginger two ounces, made up with liquorice powder.

For a strain—Take powdered salt-petre two ounces, and mix with it a gill of vinegar, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of oil of turpentine, let them stand a day or two, shaking the bottle often.

For wind—Take sweet spt of nitre, balsam of life, tincture of rhubarb, and tr of sennae, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce, mix well together, and give occasionally.

For a strain—Take one pint of verjuice, one ounce and half of salt petre, one ounce of spirit of wine, 2 drams of camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz of roach alum, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of brandy.

Coughs and cold—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of diapente, ginger, turmeric, liquorice powder, aniseed, and sulphur, one oz, of oil of turpentine from $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, to 1 oz, of aloes according to the strength of the horse, one quart of ale, one pound of treacle, warmed together and given in the morning; after which they must fast two hours, and no water be given till evening when they must have about eight quarts warm.

Diuretic ball—Take salt prunella, venice turpentine, and venice soap, of each one ounce, balsam of sulphur one dram, liquorice powder, a sufficient quantity to bring it to a proper consistence, to be given any time when necessary.

Drink for a horse for cholic, Take P gran parad, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, P curry one ounce, sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, P glycyrrhiz $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, P anisi, P carui, a a, 1 ounce, aq Theriac, 4 ounces, mix to be given in a quart of warm ale.

Diuretic drink for a horse. Take powdered resin four ounces purified nitre one ounce, grind together, with the pestle a little oiled. oil of amber one dr, mix, to be given in a quart of forge water every morning, two hours before and after, may be used moderately.

CATTLE RECIPES.

For diarrhoea or scouring in cattle. Take pulv curcumae $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, pulv sem anisi pulv sem foenug, diapent sulph viv a a, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, pulv theci, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. opii $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, bene et it pulv, give two doses which is $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, mix it in two qts. of strong beer, bleed 2 days between each dose, in 6 days after give $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb soap suillae, and 3 ozs supra pulv in 4 mornings after, repeat and bleed, 4 mornings after cret ppt 3 ounces, pomegran $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, buxi, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb, well mixed, give this in hay tea, or milk, warm, repeat this again in four mornings.

Yellows gargol in the udder of cows that give bad milk &c. Take curcum, pulv anisi, sem cumm, rad glycyrrhiz, a a, 2 ounces, gran parad one ounce, sapo castile one ounce, pip long, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, pro dos, No. 2 in a quart of strong beer, warm, repeat it in two mornings, bleed then, if the udder be swollen or inflamed, apply ung sambuci, 3 tins in die, always drain the udder of milk every time of using the ointment.

Cleansing medicine for a cow after calving. Take curcum anisi, pulv glycyrrh, sem cummin, a a, one ounce, birthwort powder 2 ounces sperm ceti 2 ounces, gran parad 1 ounce, sapo castil 1 ounce, mix, pro dos, No. 2, in 2 lbs warm ale, and repeat the 2nd morning if required.

For a young calf of a purging habit. Take curcum sem, faenug anisi, diapent sulph vivum, a a, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, cret praep, 2 ounces, pulv pomegran, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix, pro dose, give in 1 lb. of warm ale and repeat when needful.

A cure for giddy sheep, and also what is called the goggles. This remedy is to be found in every field. One handful of crowfoot, commonly called golden cups, pound them well, then cut away the wool between the horns of the sheep, and bind on a double handful of the pounded crow-foot as a poultice, let it remain 24 hours, and it will raise a blister which must be cut to let out the water, if the animal is not quite recovered, it will be proper to apply a second poultice as before, which in general will be sufficient, a little common tar should then be applied, which will soon heal the part.

For the foot rot in sheep. Four ounces of vitriol, 4 ounces of alum, 3 ounces of verdigrease, one ounce and half of sublimate mercury, powder all those articles and put them into one quart of good white wine vinegar, (or what is much better 1 quart of pyroligneous acid) for use.

This will also cure the lare in cows, in wet ground the following paste may answer better.

Take 4 ounces of honey, two ounces of burnt alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of bole armeniac, with as much train oil as will make it into a proper consistence for a paste or ointment melt the honey over the fire, and stir in the bole armeniac and alum and after all the train oil.

The drying wash for footrot, No. 3. Take blue vitriol, white vitriol, & roche alum, verdigris of each 3 oz, mix them together in a mortar and add one quart of scalding hot vinegar, mix it well and cover it down till cool, then add half a pint of oil of turpentine and 8 ozs of spt wine, then cork it up in a bottle, it will be found good for pinches and bruises, and all recent inflammations.

Blood, or red water—Take tincture of canthar 6 drs, alum rup 4 ounces, mix pro dos 2, detur in 2 pounds, aq calcis which make thus:

Take calcia 1 pound, aqua 10lbs, let it stand 12 hours, then pour off clear for use; an opening drink to be given when better, if costive as follows:

Take ol ricini 1 oz, magn vit $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz, nitri p 1 oz, cryst tart 1 oz, mix, pro dose deter in 2 lbs, warm butter milk or whey repeat if needful.

Medicines for a cow that has taken cold and shivers much—Take gran parad 1 oz, sem anisi, sem cummin, a a, 1 oz, pulv zingib $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz, pip long 2 drs, camph 2 drs, mix, pro dose deter in 2 lbs, strong beer warm, repeat if needful, keep the beast warm and give it warm water to drink two or three times a day.

The running out, or scouring in sheep—Take powdered turmeric 6 drs, powdered aniseeds, powdered foenugric seeds, diapente of each 6 drs, sulphur vivum 6 drs, opium 1 dr, mix for two doses to be given in $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of strong beer, two days between each dose.

Medicines to be given to sheep in the spring when they are turned on turnips or young clover—Take sulphur and turmeric of each $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb, powdered black pepper 1 oz, mix in stale beer enough to drench with, and give three table spoonful in three or four days.—N. B. The above is enough for twenty sheep at one time.

Mercurial sheep ointment—Take quicksilver 5lbs and $\frac{1}{2}$, balsam of sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ a pound, common turpentine $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, lard 18 ozs, mix, and make an ointment.

mercurial ointment for the worms in sheep—Take of the above ointment 5 ounces and an half, white lead 4 ounces, vitriolic zinc half an ounce, hogs lard 14 ounces and half, mix and make an ointment.

Blister plaster—Take burgundy pitch 10 ounces, venice turpentine 6 ozs, powdered spanish flies 6 ozs, mix, and add two ounces of olive oil.

Black oil—Take linseed oil one pint, oil of turpentine 13 ounces, tincture of myrrh 3 ounces, baradoes tar and sulphuric acid of each 6 drams, oil of origanum two drams, mix,

DOGS.

To make a dog fine in his coat—Take native sulphur 1 lb, train oil a quart, ol turpentine 1 lb, soap $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, rub well with this four or five times in the summer, or brush him well with chalk, and give him two table spoonful, of syr buckthorn twice a week for a fortnight.

For dressing puppies—Take hydrarg 6 ds, spt terebinth $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, adipis 1 lb, terebinth 3 ounces, mix.

Bitch fits (pupping)—Take ether 1 dr, laudanum 1 dr, strong ale 2 ounces, mix and desert to two table spoonful to be given every three or four hours according to her size.

For sprains in any part except the legs, or feet. Take sp: vin r 2 ounces, tereb 1 oz, to be mixed in a strong lotion of Vegetos' mineral water and applied before the fire.

Sprains in the legs and feet.—R spt vin 1lb & $\frac{1}{2}$ camp 3 oz, laudanum 6 drs rub in 8 or 10 times a day before the fire.

For bringing the hair on a scalded, or bald place. Calcine a piece of leather, mix it with lard and rub the affected part.

Venous bites—When a dog has been bit by a viper, rubbing the part with sweet oil is a certain remedy. If a considerable time elapse before oil can be procured, and the animal be materially affected, pour a table spoonful of oil down his throat, and hold the bitten part over a charcoal fire, while the oil is rubbed in. Corn ointment, externally applied, is considered by some a more certain remedy than sweet oil.

Sore ears—A dog's ears may become scabby by being torn in the hedges, or otherwise. In this case anoint them with oil of bitter almonds, which will be sufficient. If they be sore within mix with it tar and lard.

Sore feet—Are cured with brine or salt & vinegar; a handful of salt to a pint of vinegar a plaster of black pitch is the best cure for a thorn in a horse, or dog; this has been successful when all other applications have failed. If the part be much inflamed a common poultice over the plaster will complete the cure. Some have recommended to bathe the sore feet with greasy pot liquor, milk, or butter-milk.

Flea and ticks. Take common soap and warm water made into a strong lather, and left on the dog for a day will remove them for a time; also sweet oil, or four ounces of shag tobacco, steeped in three quarts of water, to be well rubbed in before the fire; also scotch snuff, or trooper's ointment rubbed over him. In hot weather, and if the dog have much hair (the case with setters and pointers) it will be necessary to repeat the dressing very often.

Coughs—One of the most common coughs to which dogs are liable, is that which usually accompanies the distemper. This is in general short and dry, producing an effort to bring up a little frothy mucus. This cough usually appears when a dog has just attained his full growth, at some time between 4 and 12 months; when, therefore, young dogs cough much, is dull, shivers, and wastes, though he may eat as usual, it is exceedingly probable that he is breeding the distemper, and the mode of treatment should be accordingly: sometimes a young full grown dog has a short occasional cough which may likewise produce nausea with the accompaniments of staring hair, disagreeable breath; this kind arises usually from worms. A cough arising from a common cold may be distinguished from any other, because of its shortness and frequency, though resembling the cough of the distemper. If considerable bleeding will be proper after which an emetic of one, two, or three, grains of emetic tartar (according to the size of the dog,) may be given; if this be not convenient a tea spoonful to a desert spoonful of (muriate of soda) common salt will answer the purpose, if productive of,

Inflamed lungs—Which are accompanied by a quick, though laborious breathing, and a rapid, though oppressed beating of the heart, the following powder should be given: take p digitalis 12 grs, antim tartar 3 grs, potassie nitras 60 grs, mix, divide in chart 9 vel 12 cujus 1 omni hor secunda vel 3 tils dandus. If the cough should be very violent then take tr digit one dr, antim tart 3 grs, Pot nitrat one dr, oxymel 2 ozs mix coch 1 parv ad med iocr omni hor 2 vel 3 tils dandus. The asthmatic cough frequently attends old dogs, this generally comes on slowly, and gradually becomes hollow; it is less frequent than the other coughs, and may be readily distinguished.

The cure of the asthma—Is attended with much uncertainty unless in the very early stages when it has been long standing, though it may be palliated, it is seldom or ever completely cured. In some cases the irritation of the cough, with the accompanying habit emaciates and wears down the animal; in others the congestion within the chest stops inspiration, and kills by suffocation. A spasmodic affection forms a third termination, in which case the obstruction which the blood meets with in its passage through the lungs accumulation takes place in the head, and convulsive fits ensue which generally prove fatal, sometimes rupture of the

heart, and other large vessels occur, as confinement and over-feeding are very common causes of this complaint; it is very evident that an attention to these particulars are essentially necessary to the cure. It is unfortunate that the accumulation of fat in some dogs is so much a disease that even a very small quantity of food would fatten: the food in these cases should be so much reduced as to bring down the fat; regular but not violent, exercise should be allowed, and an airy place to sleep in: the absorption of accumulated fat is materially assisted by regular purgatives twice or thrice a week. Bleeding now and then gives temporary relief, and in the first stage when there is external inflammation, it is exceedingly proper, a continued course of emetics given at regular intervals about twice a week, proves a most efficacious remedy; in the intermediate days alteratives should be administered with the occasional use of purgatives. The following alterative is recommended.

Take hyd subaur $\frac{1}{2}$ gr, nitre 5 grs, crem tart 10 grs, pulv jacobii 2 grs, to be well mixed and given every morning, and in very bad cases, every evening, the quantity to be augmented or diminished according to the size, if salivation should come on, the medicine should be omitted for a few days. If the calomel be too disagreeable, the following may be substituted: Nitre 3 grs, tartar emet $\frac{1}{4}$ gr, foxglove $\frac{1}{2}$ grs to be mixed and given as the other, but not when the emetic is given. In some cases of long standing, when the cough has been very harsh and distressing, it will be proper to add ten, twenty or thirty drops of laudanum or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grains of opium, to each alterative.

Balsamic gums are also efficacious and may be all tried in obstinate cases, the following is recommended.

Take pulv scillae, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr, gum ammoniaci 5 grs, bals Peru, 3 grs, to be formed into a ball with honey. The most common cough is that of the distemper, and must be treated according to the directions already prescribed for that malady.

The asthmatical cough frequently terminates in a dropsy of the chest or belly, but most commonly the latter.

Cure for the red mange. Take pulv carbon lign 1 oz, creta ppt 1 oz, sacch saturn 1 oz, hyd praecl alb 2 drs, sulphuris 2 ozs, adeps 3 ozs, mix, and apply externally, or ung hydrarg, 1 oz. P aloes 2 drs, adeps 6 ozs, mix well and apply externally. Mercurial ointment, though effective is attended with considerable danger, in slight cases of the red mange use the following, corrosive sublimate 6 grs, liver sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, lime water, 6 oz, mix.

Take Ethiops mineral, 1 oz, cream of tartar 1 oz, nitre, 2 drs, divide into 16, 20, or 24 doses, according to the size of the dog, and give one morning and evening.

In desperate cases when others are unsuccessful, Take ol vitriol $\frac{1}{10}$, flor sulph $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, cons rosae 1 ounce. Divide into 8, 12, or 15 balls, give one every day.

When the hair comes off and redness appears, use quicksilver 1 ounce, venice turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, lard 5 ounces, an ounce to be rubbed on the part for three successive days. Common mange cured by taking sulphur, and rubbing it externally.

When the disease becomes obstinate, and scabby eruptions appear on various parts of the body, Take tobacco in powder $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, white hellebore $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, sulphur 5 ozs, aloes 2 drs, lard 6 ozs, mix it well, and rub it well on once a day for a week, and fresh straw to be put in the kennel every other day. Or, powdered sulphur 4 ozs, sal ammoniac $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, aloes 1 dr. Venice turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, lard 6 ounces, mix. Or, P charcoal 2 ounces, sulphur 2 ounces, potash 1 dr. Ven turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, lard 6 ozs. Or, decoct of tobacco, decoct white helleb, of each 3 ozs, corrosive sublimate, 4 grs, pulv aloes 2 dr. Or, ol vitriol 1 dr. tar 2 ounces, slaked lime, 1 oz, lard 6 ounces. Or, foxglove leaves, 2 ozs, to be infused in a quart of boiling water, to be used every other day. The spongy mange requires the same wash as the red mange, when the little spongy opening will admit of it, a

wash composed of corrosive sublimate, liver of sulphur, and lime water, should be injected by means of a small piece of sponge. The general surface should be anointed with Ung citrin 2 drs, ung litharg 1 ounce, Flor sulph $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, mix.

The surfeit mange require, little variety in the treatment, except bleeding and purging are more necessary, in this and all other kinds of the disease when the sores are dry, irritable, and inflamed, it will be frequently necessary to allay the heat previous to external applications, for this purpose, take sugar of lead 1 dram, spermaceti ointment 2 ounces, when the irritation is allayed, apply the washes directed for the red mange. If any spot should be perceived on a dog rub it with the following mixture —

Train oil 1 lb, oil turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, ginger 5 ounces, gunpowder $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, to be mixed up cold. If the dog should be bad enough to resist that, three mild purging balls should be given, one every other day and the dog laid up for a while.

For diseases of the eyes. Take sacch saturn $\frac{1}{2}$ dr, aq rosae 6 ounces, when the inflammation is somewhat moderated, add vitriol alb 10 grs, to be used frequently, the dog being bled, and a seaton made in his neck, and a purgative given every 3d morning, should a bluishness be afterwards left over the eye, a powder like the following may be used. — R calomel 60 grains, sacch saturn 20 grs, a pinch to be sprinkled into the eye twice a day.

Sore feet, generally cured with washing them with a handful of salt mixed in a pint of vinegar, styptic tincture will also be proper and enable the dog to hunt the next morning, alum water is also good on account of its hardening the feet. When the feet become sore from any diseased affection of the claws, an ointment composed of nitrated quicksilver and calamine cerate will be proper this is a peculiar disease in which one of the toes will appear highly inflamed, swollen, and somewhat ulcerated around the claw, in such a case the dog employs himself in licking the part which does more harm than good. This complaint is commonly mistaken for some accidental injury, and the owner is surprised to find that neither the dogs' licking, nor his own attempts to make the toe sound, succeed; the fact is that this is simply a mangy affection, and may be cured by the mildest remedies proposed for that complaint, the foot must be sewed up in leather to prevent the dog getting at it, though care must be taken not to bind it up too tight.

In cases of Poison the following emetic should be given, (Arsenic or mercurial poisons,) R ipecac ʒ 2, hepar sulph ʒ 2, to be increased or diminished accordingly if the vomiting has been very long and violent, give only the liver of sulphur dissolved in boiling milk, and repeat it every hour or two, give some also as a clyster in milk. When the stomach seems a little appeased give laudanum and castor oil, when injured by licking paint give an active purgative of calom. in a dose from 4 to 8 grains, with a moderate proportion of aloes, and repeat it every six or eight hours till successful, then administer mild doses of castor oil, and feed very lightly, any thing that will cause instantaneous vomiting may have the desired effect in every case.

For distemper in dogs—Take turpeth mineral 5 grs, aloes 1 scruple, gum assafoetida 10 grs, calomel 10 grs, soap a sufficient quantity to make a ball, to be given every second night.

Opening balls for dogs—Take aloes, powdered, 1 scruple, calomel 10 grs, turpeth mineral 5 grs, powdered jalap ten grs, syrup or water a sufficiency to form the ball.

Balls to prevent madness in dogs—Take turpeth mineral 9 grs, gum assafoetida ten grains, powdered aloes 1 scruple, soap 3 grs, calomel 5 grs, mix, and make a ball to be given every second night.

Wash to prevent madness in dogs after being bitten. } Take carbonate of ammonia 2 drs, water one

oz, compound spirits of lavender $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, mix, and make a lotion, with which wash the part bitten by a rabid animal if the part will admit of being extirpated with a knife it will be advisable.

For the distemper in dogs—Take turpeth mineral from 4 to 6 grs, according to the size and strength of the dog, assafoetida $\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, aloes one scruple, soap ten grs, syrup a sufficiency to form a ball, which is to be given every third day for three times it will be found a powerful remedy in curing the distemper in dogs, and if the disease is not entirely removed in the course of three weeks or a month, it will be proper to repeat them as before.

For worms in dogs. Take cowhage $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz common salt one dr, tin filings 2 drs, if the salt act as an emetic it must be omitted, or levigated iron and levigated tin, of each 1 dr, fox glove 8 grs, nitre $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, jalap 20 grs, calomel 3 grs, golden sulphur of antimony 4 grs, mix, & give one every other morning, for three times, some give as much arsenic as will lay on a sharp pointed penknife, mixed with butter, or 2 or 3 purges of aloes, or powdered tin 1 oz, divided into 3 doses, one to be given every other day.

EXTRACTED FROM THE SHERBORNE MERCURY,

OF JULY 16th, 1821.

Mr. PENN, a highly respectable Apothecary at SIDMOUTH, has addressed the following letter to us on the subject of the fatal errors so frequently committed by uneducated dispensers of medicine, in sending out Poison for articles that resemble them, particularly of late the *Oxalic Acid* for *Epsom Salts*; it must, however, solely rest with the public to prevent such accidents, by purchasing only of those shops, the proprietors of which they can confide in for a knowledge of their profession, and complete attention to its details.

Cautions to ignorant Retailing Druggists, Chemists, Dispensers of Medicine, &c.

SIR,—Knowing the readiness you allways display in giving publicity to whatever may tend to the advancement of the public interest, to the good of our country or to the welfare of the community I take the liberty of requesting the insertion of the following observations in your widely circulated paper, in reading an Exeter paper, last week, I observed another, among the many fatal instances of the administering of the Oxalic acid instead of Epsom salts, this person took an ounce of Oxalic acid sent by a person who stiles himself Chemist, Dispenser of Medicine, &c., (though as much entitled to it as to that of a conjuror :) the person suspecting from the excruciating torture he was suffering some mistake had happened, he swallowed several draughts of warm salt and water to induce vomiting, &c.; by these means it may be said to have saved his life, though his ultimate recovery is yet problematical.

Scarcely a week passes without the report of a Coroner's inquest having been held on some hopeless victim whose life has been forfeited to the scandalous negligence of the individuals who sell chemical preparations in giving one article for another; of late, particularly, one of the most destructive nature, called oxalic acid, or acid of sugar, used for cleaning boot tops, &c. resembling a common and universally adopted medicine; epsom salts, sulphate of zinc, &c. The frequent recurrence of such instances so universally known has imposed an additional responsibility on the sellers and distributors of chemicals and drugs that the utmost care and precaution should be used by vendors to prevent such mistakes; it has been suggested with great propriety that the Coroner should find a verdict of manslaughter against such individuals, on the principle that coach-masters are held responsible for accidents which happen by the negligence of their servants, which is

certainly true as far as pecuniary recompence goes. Masters are civilly responsible for their servants, but not criminally: a verdict of manslaughter could not be legally recorded against the act of the servant. The suggestion, however, well deserves attention; for the law unquestionably casts a responsibility upon every man, in the exercise of his lawful calling, to regard the security of his fellow subjects; and there are not wanting, among the records of criminal justice, instances of persons having been found guilty of manslaughter for exercising their rights in a manner destructive to the lives of their fellow subjects. The law is laid down in a book of good authority in the following words:—"If a man be doing a lawful act, and for want of using reasonable caution he kill any person, the want of caution makes it felonious, and it is manslaughter; and again, if a man is exercising his rights in an improper manner, unintentionally kill any person, it is manslaughter; it is a legal act executed in an improper manner, and is therefore felonious. The selling of oxalic acid; or acid of sugar, is a lawful act; and there is no law at present (but it is to be hoped an early interference of the legislature will make one) that will prevent its being indiscriminately sold in its present resemblance, and also to regulate the business of Chemists & Druggists something after the same manner as the Apothecaries, (see the act passed July, 1815,) also see abstract in Flindell's Western Luminary, March 16, 1819, many of whom are in business who have never been more than one or two years acquiring it, nor ever attended a single course of lectures on chemistry or the materia medica, or know any thing of it more than by name, consequently they can be acquainted little or nothing with the knowledge of drugs &c. No doubt there have been thousands of fatal instances (which never came to light) from intrusting latin prescriptions in the hands of such persons who have never received a regular or classical education. They generally mix and jumble up recipes without considering the consequences with drugs of a very inferior quality to the great prejudice of the physician's reputation, injury of the patient's health, or even fatal consequences are the result. The public should be cautioned then of the very great risk they run in trusting their prescriptions in such hands, for from their ignorance of latin, the mistaking the meanings of words, the most serious consequences would follow. The public should also be cautioned against purchasing drugs from such people; it being a point of great importance in sickness and disease, to get genuine medicines. The selling of poisons for articles resembling them in appearance, not unfrequently happens, through the ignorance, carelessness, or hurry of such persons; and those who are acquainted with the nefarious practices of some wholesale dealers in drugs, who supply the retailers, (particularly in the country) will admit the justness of this remark when they meet with men who are not judges of their articles, that to such a disgraceful pitch in this traffic now carried, (to those whom they can impose) that articles in powder are sold at one-third the price they are in substance: also imitations of drugs, both in substance and powder, are sold, which do not contain one single grain of the article of which they bear the name; therefore this fully accounts for the low charges some unprincipled persons make, as drugs may be bought at any price downwards; and as the life of a patient may depend on the genuineness of an article, 'tis a matter of great importance. If drugs are the gift of the Creator to cure the maladies of the afflicted, or to mitigate their anguish, which, in the opinion of most men, does not admit of a doubt; he who adulterates them for the sake of lucre, commits an offence, which, in the mind of every honest man, is little short of that of murder, in as much as the life of a patient depends on the due operation of the medicines he takes. He would caution Apothecaries, whose shop business is not unfrequently conducted by the young men for he is so much occupied in attending to his patients that he has little or no time to devote to the compounding of medicines; and in consequence of the careless manner in which medicines are dispensed in the shops of many Apothecaries, Druggists, &c. the most serious accidents occur; also from mistaking the article in medicines as they bear so many different Latin names, owing to the

frequent changes of them in the London Pharmacopaeias, see Penn's Pharmacology, just published, to be had of the author, which, at one view distinguishes the various names each medicinal article bears, and by referring to which will at once prevent the possibility of a mistake. I hope I shall not be considered vain or ostentatious in hazarding an opinion that innovations in any system should be resorted to with peculiar caution, unless imperiously called for by the exigencies of concurring circumstances, particularly in one so intimately connected with the safety—nay, the very lives of the community; for it is much to be dreaded that errors of the most serious nature may result from the present change, especially among inexperienced and giddy young men, to whom it is well known the business of dispensing medicines is very frequently committed even by practitioners of eminence, who, from the pressure and multiplicity of their avocations, have not the power even if they had the inclination of affording time to superintend it themselves.

With a work, however, of this sort in their hands to refer to, mistakes, with the exercise of a common share of understanding, attention, and care, can scarcely happen, for it contains every medicine in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopaeias, with their present and former names opposed to each other, so that I am induced to hope, as an arrangement of this kind has proved exceedingly convenient and useful to myself during the practice of a series of upwards of 22 years, so my attempt to benefit others will not be considered altogether, I trust, unprofitable or unsuccessful.

No article ought to be sold or employed unless prepared by the proprietor in the composition of medicines before it has undergone an examination. Respecting weights and measures, it may not be superfluous to observe that drugs are retailed in the quantities above a dram by avoirdupoise or grocers weights, and from a drachm lower by the troy or apothecaries weights. In the compounding of medicines the troy weight is, or at least should be always used. The avoirdupoise or grocers weights differ very much from the troy or apothecaries; and in consequence of grocers dealing in drugs, which ought to be entirely done away with. Serious mistakes often occur in the quantity of the article: the grocers' pound contains 16 ounces, and the ounce 16 drachms; the pound also varies, for the grocers pound contains 7000 grains, and the apothecaries only 5760, hence the pound of the latter is less than that of the former by 1240 grains; but the apothecaries ounce on the other hand is greater than the grocers, the former containing 480 grains, and the latter 437 and $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; the measure of liquids also differs materially; (respecting drops, it is very fallacious and uncertain, since to fill any measure it requires of tinctures in general nearly twice as many drops as of water,) the one being used for beer, the other for wine; in medicine the latter is employed.

A knowledge of Pharmacy and Chemistry, of all the medical branches, are unquestionably the most important. Instances daily occur of young men endeavouring to establish themselves as dispensers of medicines, chemists, &c., who have never attended a single lecture on medicine, &c. or of any kind; who also profess to dispense Latin prescriptions, styling themselves dispensers of medicine though they never learnt Latin, or do they know any thing of it, or ever more than a year or two with a country apothecary, with whom I can aver an instance of one who never was entrusted from such circumstances, to dispense a prescription, without the assistance of the master with whom he lived, and, in consequence of the late apothecaries act, was unable when he went to London, a few months after, to get a situation, as no one daring to employ him unless he had learnt Latin, and also served a five years' apprenticeship, neither of which he had done; he then returned home, and set up business as a chemist, styling himself dispenser of medicine, chemist, &c. Surely such persons ought to be very guarded in the distributing of articles that they can be so little acquainted with, and of so dangerous a nature, and scarcely able to define the word chemist, from such causes great errors arise, and the frequent poi-

somings taking place, ought to deter people from procuring medicinal articles from such persons, or from any one unless they are fully confident that the persons are masters of their business and are those in whom they can confide, there being no law, at present, to interdict such inexperienced persons from selling poisonous or other drugs, even if they have never been bred to it. The present appearance of this chemical preparation, oxalic acid, which is in itself so fatal a poison, and so likely to be frequently mistaken for commonly used medicines, Epsom salts, ought to prohibit its being sold in its usual appearance and as it is notorious that many persons weekly come to an untimely death in consequence of such mistakes in medicine, a duty of an imperious and indispensable nature attaches itself to every person who sells or distributes chemicals or drugs of a poisonous nature, &c. to apprize all those into whose hands it may be given of its fatal quality, and that by every practicable mode,—several precautions are suggested, “Apothecaries, chemists, druggists, &c. should keep their poisons in one particular part of their shop, or in colored bottles, and that the word poison should be written on them; another, that the poisoning substance, or fluid, should be coloured with some of the vegetabl yellow, such as turmeric, fustic, &c. and called by the name of the yellow oxalic acid or acid of sugar, and that labels be kept ready in every shop with the word poison upon them, to affix to every deleterious substance, and every preparation of opium, antimony, mercury, &c.; another, of enclosing the poison of dry substances in paper of a particular color with figures of snakes or poisonous animals, to be called poison paper, and if liquid, to be put in bottles of a particular color and shape, having the word poison upon them, on the glass; or above all, I would recommend that the Epsom salts should always be sold, not in a pulverised state, but in large bold crystals, either of their remedies are easy of application, and their adoption would, no doubt, in a very great degree, diminish, if not wholly put an end to these fatal occurrences, one as lamentable as was ever recorded, took place in my neighbourhood a few years back, consisting of a young man, his wife, and a child, who died in the short space of two hours, after taking a poison which was given them by mistake for another article; my reason for troubling you at this length is, that having acted as an apothecary and retailing chemist and druggist for upwards of 22 years, twelve of which in Sidmouth, and using the above precautions which are now strictly attended to by me—not the smallest error in medicines of any kind ever took place in my dispensary, and by my continuance of, and future exactness, I hope never will; no article of any kind ever goes out from my shop without being first seen by me, and a label affixed on it specifying its contents, and not unfrequently the dose; should such fatal occurrence ever take place (’tis to be hoped not) near my residence in future. I hope it will not be thought improper or presumptuous in me to state that I shall enquire with much anxiety for the individual who has sold or distributed such a fatal preparation, and if I do not find the requisite precaution used I shall make it my duty to state, and shew that such a case is highly criminal and is manslaughter, if not wilful murder; a charge may involve not only the servant who distributed, but also his master, for there are occasions in which the law says “respondeat superior.” The poison of acid sugar seems to act so powerfully on the human system; that a few minutes decides the fate of the sufferer, and I fear it is out of the assistance of the healing art. The remedy I should make use of, if I was called in immediately after the poison had been swallowed, would be to administer copious draughts of chalk, lime, calcined magnesia, mixed with water, by which means the acid would be neutralized and rendered inert. The following test to know if Epsom salts when sent for, if a little magnesia is added to a solution of Epsom salts, (which will not lessen its effects) it will mix quietly, but if it be oxalic acid or acid of sugar, it will effervesce, that is boil up making a hissing noise immediately on being stirred.

I hope the above will convince the public, and enable them to detect ignorance.

and the mean subterfuges of inexperienced young men against old established and experienced persons, though I am far from wishing to take from the men of ability ; yet I would always endeavour to be an obstacle to the others introducing their baneful practice. Physicians who direct their recipes to be sent to such persons cannot have the least regard either for his reputation, or the recovery of their patients.

I am, SIR, yours obediently,

THOMAS PENN,

Apothecary and Chemist, Sidmouth,

Sidmouth. Narthecium, }

Feb. 21st, 1821. }

The Country Surgeon.

Agricolam laudat,

Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat.

Luckless is he whom hard fates urge on,
To practice as a country Surgeon;
To drag a heavy galling chain,
The slave of all for paltry gain;
To ride, regardless of all weather,
Through frost, and snow, and hail together;
To smile and bow when sick and tir'd,
Consider'd as a servant hir'd.
At every corner of the compass,
A surly patient makes a rumpus,
Because he is not seen the first,
(For each man thinks his case the worst.)
And oft at two points diametric,
Call'd to a business obstetric:
There lies a man with broken limb,
A lady here with nervous whim,
Who, at the acme of her fever,
Calls him a savage if he leave her.
For days and nights in some lone cottage,
Condemn'd to live on crusts and pottage,
To kick his heels and spin his brains,
Waiting, forsooth, for labour pains,
And, that job o'er, happy he,
If he squeeze out a guinea fee:
Then, worn like culprit on the wheel,
He sits him down to hasty meal;
He sits,—when lo! a patient comes
With rotten tooth and putrid gums;
The doctor takes his dentist tools,
Fixes the screw, and tugs and pulls;
His dinner cold, his hands this mess in,
All for a shilling or a blessing.
Now comes the night, with toil opprest,
He seeks his bed in hope of rest;—
Vain hope, his slumbers are no more,
Loud sounds the knocker at the door,
A farmer's wife, a ten miles distance,
Groaning calls out for his assistance;
Fretting and fuming in the dark,
He in the tinder strikes a spark,
And as he yawning heaves his breeches,
Envy his neighbour blest with riches.

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FLINTS.

SIDMOUTH:

PRINTED (*verbatim from the Author's M.S.*) BY G. DENNER,

FEB. 20, 1822.

"Humanum est errare."

CORRIGENDA.

N. B. The lines marked in the Corrigenda, to be counted from under the article above it, for example :—

Effects,

Page 2, line 6. for Antalkalin, read Antalkaline.

*† The author particularly recommends the Purchasers immediately to correct with a pen, the following Errata, in the several Pages as marked, as a considerable number of Typographical errors have occurred.

page	line	for	read	page	line	for	read
2	6	antalkalin	antalkaline	19	10	sodoe	soda
5	50	sulphate ar	sulphate or	30		hearbery	heaberry
6	5	Haemorrhodial	Haemorrhoidal	33		uroe	ura
7	4	exsicc	exsicc	42		decoction aloes	decoction of aloes
7	13	sulphates	sulphatis	48		solanum lethale	solanum lethale
9	27	ammonicia	ammoniaci	20	14	gonorrhoea	gonorrhoea
11	1	ammoniatad	ammoniated	21	14	styrac	styracis
	3	ammoniae	ammoniae	35		gentianoe	gentiana
	12	{ aromatic spt	{ aromatic spt of	46		centaura	centaurae
		{ ammonia	{ ammonia	23	5	vitriolatum	vitrioleum
34		.5 grs	5 grs	8		sodo	soda
12	14	attenuaing	attenuating	16		etsem	et sem
13	35	super tartros	super tartras	33		baeae	baecae
	39	radie	radix	42		aretai	arctii
14	16	exerting	exciting	23	43	aretam	arctium
	19	promoing	promoting	50		burgundica	burgundica
16	5	emmenagogues	emmenagogue	24	28	an	and
17	3	rudia	radix	32		{ unpleasant-	{ unpleasantness as
	11	soporific	soporific			{ nessas	
	14	headhach	head ach	25	13	ustium	usti
	21	emmenagoghes	emmenagogues	56		unguentum	unguentum
17	6	geum	gum	26	6	serophakus	serofalus
	50	fotid spt of	fetid spt of	12		lambrien	lambrixi
17	2	pumiae	pumiae	27	8	calomi radix	calami radix
	43	toleo	tolu	11		sub quicksr.	sub mur of, quicksr.
18	35	nauceous	nauseous				

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
	24	calamba	calumba
28	8	pademie	epidemic
	27	alcali	alkali
5	18		pulvis aloes comp
	51	and	and
7	12	sulphatas	sulphatis
	49	fotid	foetid
8	3	repellant	repellent
	I2	diorders	disorders
9	10	gummiferam	gummiferum
	13	mixtura	mistura
11	15	fetid	foetid
17	8	balanstium	balaustium
	II	balanstia	balaustia
	I9	balsameoe	balsameae
	27	copaiboe	eopaibae
18	8	diarrhoeas	diarrhaeas
19	38	helleborastie	helleborastri
30	34	opthalmiae	opthelmia
31	6	pouderosa	ponderosa
	22	impuris	impurus
	40	cordamomum	cardamomum
32	10	in a medicine	in medicine
	21	o not	of not
	23	as warm	as a warm
33	18	cortex flores	cortex et flores
	3	20 grs to 60	20 gtt to 60
	6	1 gr	10 grs
34	5	feted	fetid
	I4	diarrhaes	diarrhaeas
	34	occasionally	occasionally
	th		the
36	22	lowness	hoarseness
33	1	decotion	decoction
37	20	cetaceii	cetacei
	44	cractae	creta
	45	opii	opio
	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz to 2 oz	$\frac{1}{2}$ a dr, to 2 drams
	1	twice a day	water twice a day
38	7	arrising	arising
	17	{ with the	{ with diarrhaea
		{ diarrhaea	
39	2	authemides	anthemides
	5	chamomel	chamomile
	13	chamameli	chamoemeli
	26	caribae	caribaea
	30	china	chia
	6	to 1 dram	to 2 drams
	3	{ 4or 6 times	{ milk 4 or 6 times a
		{ a day	{ day
	8	to two dram	to two drams
40	5		tonic
	6	carroborant	corroborant
49	2	in in cysteria	in hysteriae

P.	L.	for	read
	20	emties	emetics
	22	powders	powers
	31	prevating	preventing
	36	& an excellent	and as an excellent
	54	convalesce	convalescence
41	I	cin-hona	cinchona
		lanced leaved	lanceleaved
	3	ciuchonae	cinchonae
41	25	cinchuiona inf	cinchona, inf
	44	peruvianis	peruvianus
	5	2 grs, to 3	2 grs to 6
	7	1 oz to 6 oz	1 to 4 oz.
	6	2 drs 1 oz	2 drams to 1 oz.
	10	2 drs to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 drs to $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce
42	5	and curing	and in curing
	6	ittto	ditto
43	12	laauri	lauri
	22	lari	lauri
44	12	through	though
	I4	as a great	as great a
	40	elegant	elegant
	49	tasto	taste
45	32	colcaynthidis	colocynthydis
	39	composietum	compositum
	3	2 drops to 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ drop to 2 dro
	4	ditto.	ditto
46	14	alexipharmac	alexipharmic
47	28	chel	chela
	34	is	triss
48	2	exanthematou	exanthematous
	27	aspecially	especially
	33	smalles	smaller
	35	pharmacy & in	pharmacy in
49	16	summaturus	immaturae
	19	{ fructrisumon	{ fractus
		{ atuorus	{ turus
	2	6 grs to 1	6 grs to 12
	3	3 grs	3 grs to 10
	I	n a pill	in a pill
50	I2	oidity	acidity
51	I	1 scr 2 drams	$\frac{1}{2}$ scr 2 drams
52	10	indispensible	indispensable
	22	as coloring	as a coloring
53	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz to 2 oz	5 grs to $\frac{1}{2}$ scr
53	2	{ 1 scr to $\frac{1}{2}$ a	one grain to five
		{ dram	grains
	4	halj	half
54	6	anodyæ	anodyne
	7		aperient
55	8	decoction	decoction
	19	eringiem	eringium
	29	vitrolic	vitriolic
	31	aether	aether
56	28	reparation	preparation

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
57	2	fniculi	faniculi
		dulciaes	dulcis
	18	lenum	linum
	32	oxydnm	oxvdum
	2	1 scr t 2 drs.	1 dr. to 1 an ounce.
	3	6 dps to 1 scr.	6 grs to 12
	5	to 1 grain	to 2 grains
59	8	fir resin	fir resin
	37	saponaccum	saponacetum
60	4	purative	{ digestive and sup- purative
	36	gall	galls
	41	themost	the most
61	7	dram	drums
62	7	vegitable	vegetable
	26	glisten in form	garlic is in the form
63	7	giass	glass
	25	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
	33	lithargyria	lithargyri
	34	cetati	acetati
	50	delutus	dilutus
64	15	ammoniatad	ammoniated
	15	visceure	viscera
66	3		sudorifie
	4		do.
	5		do.
	6		do.
	7		emollient
	8		pectoral
	9		{ digestive and sup- purative
	10		pectoral
	16	ef	of
	17	continued	continued
67	6	cornucervini	cornu cervini
	17	ingri	nigri
	9	2 to 3 drops	1 to 3 drops
68	1	dimulcent	demulcent
	2	anodyne	anodyne
	8	do.	do. & alterative
	4	hefore	before
	10	maniae	mania
	11	nielancholly	melancholy
	22	causes	occasions
69	10	macculati	maculati
	35	sus scrofa	suis scrofae
70	8	expaectorant	expectorant
71	2	aesent s	aesculus
	13	csmpositus	compositus
	27	wstery	watery
	35	convol-ul	convolvulus
	53	cacies	calcis
	2	4 dram	1 dram
	7	5 to 13 grs	5 grs to 10
	11	1 to 2 scruples	1 to 2 drs
	20	this a	this is a

P.	L.	for	read
73	6	callicona	callicocca
74	2	antispysmodic	antispasmodic
	3	deaphoretic	diaphoretic
	2	exp lston	expulsion
		lumbiaci	lumbri
	7	hystera	hysteria
	8	dearrhaea	diarrhaea
	18	injurious	injudicious
		preperation	preparation
	37	excellant	excellent
75	2	ichthyocolla	ichthyocolla
	4	acipener	acipenser
	21	autimnium	antimonium
	27	astringeens	astringens
	34	calaminaris	calaminaris
	40	laudunum	laudanum
	3	to 2 dram	to 2 drams
76	6	astringant	astrigent
	25	lienteriae	lienteria
	31	dispepsiarabies	dispepsia rabies
77	11	lithargyria	lithargyria
	17	superasetatis	superacetatis
	20	asturninam	saturninum
	44	minnem	minium
79	2	midicinalis	medicinalis
	5	parrium	porrium
	10	limomum	limonum
	21	seanae	sennae
	31	{ lichen, or ice- land moss	lichen see iceland moss
80	10	eschoratic	escharotic
	2	ph enntis	phrenetis
	15	remittant	remittent
	17	stomaoh	stomach
	26	viscosal	visceral
	33	diarrihea	diarrhaea
	38	pisora	psora
81	16	linseed oii	linseed oil
	42	mercenrial	mercurial
82	1	re	recent
	11	uephritic	nephritic
	5	desicative	desiccative
	12	oorrosive	corrosive
	15	subsiance	substance
	21	except it is	except that it is
	32	toptic	trophic
83	1	litums	litmus
	8	sulphuratum	sulphuretum
	11	flowers	flowers
	40	epispastic	epispastic
	42	ointm en	ointment
	46	vesicatori	vesicatorii
	47	cerato	cerate
84	6	hlister	blister
	15	dearrhaes	diarrhaeas

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
	45	althaeae	althaea
	48	althaeaa	althaea
	50	althaeae	althaea
86	7	spic	s-ice
	14	oruires	bruises
		and the the	and the
87	8	terrum	ferrum
	14	{ pistachial en-	{ pistachia lentis-
		{ tiscus	{ eus
	35	{	{ hydrargyrus vi-
			{ triolatus
	41	mereurius	mercurius
	46	mezereon	mezerai
	2	7 to 10 grs	2 to 10 grs
	6	fo 2 drom	to 2 drams
88	2	apeiorent	aperient
	18	mercureal	mercurial
	22	gnorrhæas	gonorrhæas
85	16	oil nutmegs	oil of nutmegs
89	17	mithrida	mithridate
		opitaete	opiate
90	1	indigenious	indigenous
	4	alkohol	alcohol
	13	heat bilious	heat in bilious
91	28	glauberi	glauberi
	2	I oz	I dram
92	16	rhe	the
	21	given	given
93	29	myrrm	myrrh
	30	lozeuges	lozenges
	42	ointment	ointment
94	1	stimulanting	stimulating
	7	attenuanting	attenuating
	15	draporesis	diaphoresis
	21	putrefaction	putrefaction
	30	secretation	secretion
	36	harpes	herpes
	37	excooreations	excoriations
95	13	nitratibs	nitratus
	27	nitri	nitric
	31	nitri	nitric
	35	aethar	aether
	4	drpos	drops
96	5	diuphoretie	diaphoretic
	6	duretic	diuretic
	3	chaneres	chancres
	5	the conjunctiva	{ the tunica con-
			{ junctiva,
	7	ophthalmies	ophthalmes
44	49	tasto	taste
47	27	cancororum	cancrorum
50	22	preparaon	preparation
59	32	galbanum	galbanum
64	24	inflammation	inflammation

P.	L.	for	read
65	7	character	character
83	14	hamatoxyli	haematoxyli
	15	hamatoxylon	haematoxylon
	19	hamatoxyli	haematoxyli
	20	ext ham	ext haem
84	2	astringant	astrigent
87	45	daphæ	daphne
	28	{ linimentum	{ linimentum aeru-
		{ aeruginis	{ ginis
90	2	tlimes	times
92	25	pblegmonie	phlegmonie
	27	epilepy	epilepsy
93	5	eatiplasm	cataplasma
	15	assoefoetida	assafoetida
	25	sec	see
79	3	myristice	myristicæ
99	13	thaebaicæ	thebaica
91	32	aurautii	aurantii
103	4	marjorum	marjoram
	40	vitre	vitri
105	1	arsnic	arsenic
108	24	chest	chest
110	26	neecessary	necessary
96	12	pharmacential	pharmaceutical
	13	kidney	kidneys
	24	urina	urine
97	5		in pills
98	35	pharmacential	pharmaceutical
99	6	loaduense	londinense
	11	saponis opio	saponis copio
	22	somniferum	somniferum
	23	confectio	confection
100	30	cholera and	cholera and
111	39	aurantii	aurantii
	9	to 40 drops	20 to 40 drops
102	23	anexcellent	an excellent
103	26	sulpher or nitre	sulphur by nitre
	27	sulphurneted	sulphuretted
104	12	deaphoresis	diaphoresis
	26	dysentary	dysentery
105	2	arsnici	arsenici
	4	arsenioens	arsenious
	20	frankiucense	frankincense
	50	aethoips	aethiops
106	7	diaphortio	diaphoretic
107	40	verdegris	verdigris
	41	oeruginis	aeruginis
	42	oeruginis	aeruginis
	43	verdegris	verdigris
108	4	errpine	errhine
	5	ex iccant	exsiccant
	6	venereal	venerea
	25	diurctie	diuretic
109	21	ostreae	ostrea
	24	acetoselia	acetosella

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
I09	35	camphoroe	camphorae
I10	1	antesyphetic	antisymphilitio
I11	22	pulegeum	pulegium
	25	peclegii	pulegii
	6	tr I oz	to I oz
I12	11	flue	flux
I13	2	peperitae	piperitae
	5	piprietae	piperitae
	29	phophate	phosphate
	8	drums	drams
I14	25	scarce	scarcely
	27	smal	small
I15	20	picii liquodae	pice liquidae
	27	burgundai	burgundia
	36	atrahans	atraheas
	3	oalf	half
I16	1	pemento	pimento
	8	cinamon	cinnamon
	12	hamorrhaga	haemorrhagiae
	17	emloyed	employed
		cutanaeou	cutaneous
	18	loquinesses	foulnesses
		tenia	tinia
	19	capites	capitis
	21	labit	habits
	22	typhor	typhoid
I17	4	roboraus	roborans
	15	I8I9	1809
	17	Pimica	pumica
	20	raeadas	raeados
	43	diaeordiou	diacordium
I17	6	dram	I dram
I18	5	thugh	though
	7	valuahle	valuable
	9	diearrhaeasi	diarrhaeas
	28	deliquessee	deliquesce
I19	16	lixivicum	lixivium
	40	spirit us	spiritus
	41	venosus	vinosus
	2	6 d drops	6 drops
I14	1	stimulont	stimulant
I20	6	aperieut	aperient
I26	11	gunorrhoea	gonorrhoea
	3	peemeninence	preeminence
	8	interually	internally
		lithoutriptic	lithontriptic
I21	3	excilsa	excelsa
	1	dred	red
	22	hydrarjyri	hydrargyri
	43	vitrolated	vitriolated
	48	sulphorieum	sulphuricum
I24	6	eruptiens	eruptions
I25	2	cydonie	cydoniae
	5	mucilaga	mucilago
	11	vinefera	viniferae

P.	L.	for	read
I26	1	mucilagiuous	mucilaginous
I26	12	residum	residuum
	21	do.	do.
I27	14	rhodidendri	rhododendri
	36	tincturan	tincture
	37	raei	rhei
	39	btter	bitter
I28	24	quantiy	quantity
	32	dyspedtie	dyspeptic
	39	rhubrab	rhubarb
I29	3	aguosum	aquosum
	20	rhubarbari	rhabarbari
	24	palmati	palmati
	36	rupullensis	rupellensis
I31	12	solutivas	solutivus
	27	floru rosarumm	florum rosarum
I32	21	draughts	draughts
I33	7	seuherba	seu herbae
	9	graveoleus	graveolens
	22	ferrum	ferri
		earbonas	earbonas
		preaparatum	praeparatus
I34	5	stimulaling	stimulating
	19	headhach	headach
	29	ay	may
I35	16	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
	17	dnsbus	duobus
	18	vitrolatum	vitriolatum
	23	(sal ply glau-	(sal polychrestas
		(beri	(glauberi
	35	sucienic	succinic
	38	ef	of
I36	9	anthelimntic	anthelmintic
	2	p legmatic	phlegmatic
	15	nterus	icterus
	36	scrophula	scrophulous
		effections	affections
I37	11	smilix	smilax
	18	sarsaparalla	sarsaparilla
	33	sassafas	sassafras
I38	7	ve erial	venereal
	21	mezeron	mezoneon
	22	guacum	guaiacum
	48	plathoric	plethoric
I39	10	satilatinus	santalinus
	37	eringii	eryngii
I40	2	anthelmentic	anthelmintic
I41	21	lenativnm	lenitivum
I42	26	easil	easily
I42	35	and s	it is
I43	5	serpentarea	serpentaria
	17	astreorum	ostreorum
	28	simarenba	simarouba
	29	simaroube	simaroubae
	37	durns	durus

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
144	2	diaphoertic	diaphoretic
	9	diaphoertic	diaphoretic
	25	melignant	malignant
145	4	sap nis	saponis
	32	tarter	tartar
	46	lupila	lujula
	3	ternally	externally
146	8	astringant	astrigent
	23	melancholie	melancholie
	42	aad	and
147	4	artenisia	artemisias
		abrotamum	abrotanum
	7	Spenish	Spanish
	15	Sdanish	Spanish
	29	{ spiritus men-	{ spiritus menthae
		{ tha	
	32	mentha	menthae
	34	s. earma	sperma
		cetacium	cetaceum
147	45	sulphaic	sulphuric
		aeaethor	aether
	3	mastieatory	masticatory
148	23	of the head	from the head
	37	effluxions	defluxions
	41	primaeviae	primae viae
149	22	ather	aether
	25	{ atheris aleo-	{ aetheris oleosus
		{ sus	
	27	mineralis	mineralis
	h6	acetilis	acetaris
150	6	effectiõns	affections
	30	spiritous	spirituous
	46	o	to
151	12	mezerenn	mezerenum
	20	syrupus	oxymellis
152	3	haemarrhagies	haemorrhagies
	20	colomel	calomel
	41	in form	in the form
153	10	seponis cum	saponis cum
	15	subacte	subacetate
	37	cemposita	composita
	40	subacetat	subacetate
155	46	lixivim	lixivium
	6	gro	grs
156	1	mutch	much
	22	excellant	excellent
157	27	praeci	praecip
	33	aquila	aquilla
	37	p nacea	panacea
	46	phemmeis	plummers
159	16	aretis	arietis
	39	cerulepm	caerulepm
160	3	pthisis	phthisis
161	4	colcothor	coleothar
160	3	eschrastic	escharotic

P.	L.	for	read
162	43	chrystalization	chry stallization
	11	seterus	icterus
	21	e etic	emetio
163	9	la	lac
164	30	antimoni l	antimonial
165	36	p ure	phure
	13	internall	internally
166	4	diaphlortic	diaphoretic
	8	anthelmentic	anthelmintic
	5	glns	glands
	12	catarrahal	catarrhal
	16	arsonical	arsenical
	30	purt	part
167	11	spirits	spiritus
		teneic	tenuis
168	13	typhord	typhoid
		deypeptic	dyspeptic
169	7	ather	aetheris
	11	do.	do.
	18	atheris	aether
170	3	flatuencies	flatulencies
169	31	condendron	codendron
171	17	half oz. syrup	{ half an oz. of the syrup
	19	supercarbonate	supercarbonate
	35	tartarum	tartarus
		vitriolatum	vitriolatus
172	24	pounded	poured
173	4	tart ri	tartari
	13	faeniculum	foeniculum
	14	faemiculi	foeniculi
	16	do.	do
	4	bruised	powder
174	20	canded	candied
	28	w en	when
175	16	amarind	tamarind
	22	londitus	conditus
176	2	erruptine	errhine
	7	refregrent	refrigerant
	9	anthelmentic	anthelmintic
	9	plan	plant
	16	sterutory	sternotory
	33	na seous	nauseous
	42	drop y	dropsy
	49	capetis	capitis
		cutanious	cutaneous
178	3	acoprotic	ecoprotic
	8	and	and diuretic
	4	d scharge	discharge
	9	cutanious	cutaneous
	14	dierrhaea	diarrhaea
	24	rove	prove
	28	quartar	quarter
	31	prove	proves

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read	P.	L.	for	read
178	42	w	when	207	7	guaiacum	cuprum
	43	kly	quickly		44	ellebro	elleboro
180	4	melancholie	melancholic	208	10	verosae	virosae
	15	hamorrhoids	hamorrhoids		25	factis	flachs
181	2	wine	wine		37	ofeffermunze	pfeffermunze
	13	nicotiana	nicotiana		47	myroxyti	myroxyli
	22	toluifeirae	toluiferae		48	quinquica	quinquina
	28	sum cp	sumach		55	marjoloine	marjoraine
	29	m cp	sumach leaves	209	20	terebenthina	terebinthina
	30	toxicodrendron	toxicodendron		46	leqna	legno
	31	rhus	rhols	210	21	salvioe	salviae
	35	astraguli	astragali		21	assae	passae
182	1	cathrtic	cathartic	213	36	hydrargyra	hydrargyri
183	1	muciare	mucilage	216	31	spiritus	spiritus
	18	succhan	sacchari		37	mentbae	menthae
	1	{ dissolved in	{ dissolved gradu	217	10	tinetura	tinetura
	3	{ the	{ ally in the		22	quassiae	quassiae
	4	{ the	{ the			excoelsae	excoelsae
	4	dissolved in	dissolved slowly in		49	scillae	scillae
184	33	excorations	excoriations		52	althoeae	althaeae
187	25	aegyptiaoum	aegyptiacum	218	7	callicae	caninae
191	8	bates	bates's	219	24	unguentum	unguentum
	9	liquor	liquor	223	1	concentration	concentration
	10	{ liquor in	{ liquor aluminis		5	gallanum	galbanum
		{ alums	{		25	peuny	penny
192	1	stimulant	stimulant	224	8	catechu	catechu
	24	hamorrhagies	haemorrhagies	225	15	tineture	tineture
	27	rhumatism	rheumatism		47	mecury	mercury
	30	gonorrhea	gonorrhoea	226	8	nitrate nitrate	nitrate of
194	20	oombs	combs	229	4	threo	three
		honey	honey		19	c tharticus	catharticus
	34	excorreations	excoriations		26	colatrans	cola trans
195	2	sulphat	sulphate		36	cochleari	cochleariae
	38	ipecaianha	ipecacuanha		40	coch	coch
	39	ipecaianhae	ipecacuanhae			modicum	modicum
	42	sydentami	sydenhami		41	parium	parvum
196	6	gonorrhea	gonorrhoea		49	stained fittered	strained filtered
	15	increase	increase	230	7	continuo	continuo
197	40	Dulcan ara	dulcamarae		39	debtur	denter
	42	vesiculouss	vesiculosus		44	dearentur	dearentur
198	8	simelar	similar		7	aliv	alva
	27	rhumatic	rheumatic			226 page	229
	28	cathurtic	cathartic			227 do.	230
	29	uleers	ulcers			228 do.	231
	30	lenearrahae	leucorrhoea	231	16	bactens	bactenus
	35	nseful	useful	232	10	drams	ounces
	36	ejustont	adjunct		24	informantur	imponantur
199	4	vegilibilis	v. gitabilis	233	13	sexagesama	sexagesima
	9	yeat	yeast	234	15	1 4	quartem partem
	21	rincium	zincium		4	medicinc	medicine
204	6	solfarico	solforico	235	7	pluviatilis	pluvialis
205	31	after the word arsenico insert (s.)		236	15	rubns idoens	rubus idoeus
206	11	pflffer	pfeffer		1	saptimus	septimus
	20	benediktenkract	benedictenkrout		45	under	under

CORRIGENDA.

P.	L.	for	read
239	12	union of an union	union of an acid
240	26	calarimeter	calorimeter
		calarie	caloric
	33	which	which
241	44	dulcoration	edulcoration
		substance	substance
242	15	atmospheric	atmospheric
243	28	distiled	distilled
	39	hyperoxyginized	hyperoxygenized
244	15	lixiviam	lixivium
246	8	metallle	metallic
	26	capufa	caputum
247	1	satorotien	saturatien
	30	cuppel	cupel
	34	radish	violet
250	19	amenorrhæ	amenorrhæa
251	22	bleod	blood
	51	subbtances	substances
252	2	blennoharrhagia	blennorrhagia
252	37	frigara	frigore
	39	caeliac	coeliac
	39	diarrihea	diarrhæa
253	16	diarrhea	diarrhæa
	37	inflamamtien	inflammation
255	18	empyreuma	empyreuma
		received	receive
	22	emuresis	enuresis
	51	blysters	blisters
256	14	frambaesia	framboesia
	26	padoga	podagra
257	3	exeretious	excretions
	9	hydrocephelus	hydrocephalus
	22	chille	chile
	34	leucorrhæa	leucorrhæa
258	17	nymphomia	nymphomania
	28	exacerbatien	exacerbations
	29	parulus	parulis
	33	protiatratien	prostration
	33	osubus	buboes
259	9	Px	R
	10	Px	R
	16	athrodyna	athrodynia
260	2	alakine	alkaline
263	2	o	of
	23	medicines	combines
	29	receipe	recipe
	30	preparatiens	preparations
	37	te	to
264	6	hydrarygyri	hydrargyri
265	16	purœ	puræ
	33	livigated	levigated
	37	accentous	acetous
	39	f	of
266	9	liqui	ligni
267	19	diliugie	dilute que

P.	L.	for	read
267	20	frigidee	frigida
		fist	fiat
		page 268	267
268		{ composition	{ composition R
		{ gum	{ gum
		page 269	268
		270	269
		271	270
271	10	idiosynacry	idiosynersy
275	30	Edni	Edin
271	32	on	in
	37	loéal	local
	43	panacea	panacea
		page 272	271
	1	panecca	panacea
		page 273	272
		274	273
		275	274
275	9	Phillids	Phillips
	11	sodas	soda
	21	chalybea e	chalybeate
	17	sub-car onate	subcarbonate
	24	muriata	muriate
	27	epsom	epsom
	44	porations	portions
274	47	verrhine	erhine
		page 276	275
		277	276
277	7	augient	ancient
	9	expectation	expectoration
	11	proof of spirit	of proof spirit
	28	thå	the
	29	the the	the
		page 278	277
278	3	to proper	to a proper
	33	solutio	solution
		page 279	278
279	25	to	to
278	30	generally	generally
279	30	purifyina	purifying
	33	unper	under
280	14	redicine	medicine
	15	aad	and
	27	almagama	amalgama
	41	compos	composed
		sp rituuous	spirituous
		varn sh	varnish
	42	win 6'	wine 6 dra
282	10	Preventig	Preventing
	16	anisee	aniseed
		quality	quality
	27	or	for
		(to be omitted)	
283	38	{ use glass in the former	{ experiment
285	10	umes	fumes

CORRIGENDA.

P.		for	read
285	18	h	he
	29	rails	rails
	31	oxygenneated	oxygenated
	32	acurately	accurately
	34	orcibly	forcibly
	38	but with	but not with
	45	oxygonate	oxygenate
288	42	kins	kino
289	17	quotuor	quatuor
	18	sinj	sing
		tertus	tertiis
	19	alvis	alves
	21	qua ure	quatuor
		granem	granum
	23	dzachma	drachma
		quatuor	quarta
289	37	{ vermifuge	{ vermifuge powders
		{ powders	{ for children
290	13	oottom	bottom
	30	themselves	themselves
291	10	pilugae	pilulae
	26	morter	mastic
	35	Scots	Scotts
292	30	lavendule	lavendulae
	37	ouuce	ounce
293	4	ald	add
	8	tar	tart
		coer	coerul
	9	alb	alba
	31	aequalis	aequales
	37	saturu	saturn
	39	corand	coriand
	40	fenigr	faenigr
	42	camp	camph
	42	on	one
	43	mur	pur
	44	a a ounce	a a one ounce
294	1	linisine	lini sine
	5	rectif 6 ld	rectif 6lbs for use
	12	tutti	tuttiæ
	13	laegentum	unguentum
	33	solhtion	solution
295	8	hrs	hours
	34	ignorance	want of caution
	38	water always	water be always
296	11	adulterating	adulterated
	11	weigh	weight
	24	empireumatic	empyreumatic
	29	gandy	candy
	44	fish fish	fish glue
297	13	w te	water
	18	mix	mix s. a. ft. syrup
298	32	emmenagogue	emmenagogue
298	32	pills	pill

P.	L.	for	read
98	35	dry	day
	39	astri gent	astrigent
	45	campor	camphor
	42	ialappa	jalapae
299	12	un or	unus
	13	scilla	scillae
		camp	comp
	17	expec orant	expectorant
	29	tertus	tertiis
	24	sperincaet	spermacet
	40	glycyrrhiz	glycyrrhiz
	42	colcynth	colocynth
300	4	oanaas	ounces
	5	bargamotte	bergamotte
	6	le ther	leather
	9	o nces	ounces
	13	a mon	ammon
	16	digestw	digestiv
	19	scilla	scillae
	25	d aught	draught
	29	altera ive	alterative
301	4	chrystalize	chrySTALLIZE
	15	juicē	juice
	17	m stich	mastich
	18	ouuces	ounces
	19	ounzes	ounces
	24	ul ta	ultra
	25	b ack	black
	26	d ops	drops
	44	trag canth	tragacanth
	48	ceras	ceræ
	49	ungeuntum	unguentum
302	5	bolus	pulvis
	26	dd	add
	35	sulphor	sulphur
	41	camphora	camphoræ
	44	{ a sufficient	{ of starch a suffici-
		{ quantity starch	{ ent quantity
	45	amylal	amygdal
	46	saponas	saponis
303	15	three	three
304	17	caru	carui
	18	nocte neque	nocte manequæ
306	6	in pulverem	opii in pulverem
	11	injectio	infectio
	29	contnde	contunde
	48	aequalis	aequales
		una die	una ter in die
305	2	erfectly	perfectly
	30	ros	rosæ
	33	jalapa	jalapæ
		pot s	potas
316	2	certain	certain
	8	anciant	ancient

CORRIGENDA.

320	23	probletical	problematical	307	5	pii	opii
	34	verdic	verdict	308	30	than	than
321	1	certainly	certainly	309	19	ounce	ounce
	3	{ against the	{ against the master	310	3	seap	soap
		{ act of the	{ for the act of the		4	{ venice turpen-	venice
		{ servant	{ servant			{ tine turpentine	turpentine
	22	little	little	17	aloe		aloes
322	46	trused	trusted	34	oplum		opium
323	16	vegetabl	vegetable	41	a ointment		an ointment
	44	acid sugar	acid of sugar	311	1	all	ball
324	7	1821	1822		7	rosin	resin
327	31	cipal	copal	312	39	on/a a charge	on as a charge
	36	cavenne	cayenne	41	fenugreek		foenugreek
	40	Wesener's	Wessner's		liqu rice		liquorice
328	47	etc uratio	et curatio	314	14	crowfoot	crowsfoot
329	27	hydroiyanic	hydrocyanic	314	22	crowfoot	crowsfoot
330	47	Mashall's	Marshall's	173	4	$\frac{1}{2}$ scr. to 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ a scr. to 1 in
	48	Maaseille's	Marseille's		5	dowdered	powdered
	50	magnesian	magnesian	37	21	vinum	vinum
331	5	oxygnated	oxygenated	189	3	vtriol	vitriol
	8	pectornl	pectoral	21	1	o I oz	to I ounce
	18	pastiles	pastilles	169	10	sweat	sweet
	38	cardeur	cardiac	259	9	Px	Rx
332	41	savins	savin		10	Px	Rx
	31	concreteitric	concrete citric	147	45	suhphuric, ae	sulphuric aether
333	14	yettria	yttria	35	35	ex	extractum
	23	Zedoaricae	zedoariae	248	21	rofrigatory	refrigeratory
40	6	in gout in podagra	in podagra				

